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O. P. Morton

THE
HISTORICAL
AND
GEOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION
OF
THE
STATE OF
INDIANA

BY
JAMES H. HARRIS,
OF THE
INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

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HISTORY
OF
WAYNE COUNTY,
INDIANA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS,
EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL
HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND
BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Vol. I.

HISTORY OF INDIANA
AND THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES,
WINNEBAGO AND BLACK HAWK WARS, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

In presenting the history of Wayne County to the public we have had in view the preservation of valuable historical facts and information, which with the passing away of old pioneers, the failure of memory and the loss of public records would soon have been unobtainable. Although the county is comparatively new, already it was impossible to find many public documents, but no pains has been spared to make the history a complete one. We do not claim for it a place in the ranks of advanced literature, but as a book of reference for the present reader and future generations we have no doubt its value will be recognized. Conflicting statements have tended to perplex the compilers. Members of a family, even, differ in the spelling of names, contradict each others statements in regard to nativity, dates of birth and settlement. We have endeavored to give the preference to the majority, and make the work as correct, historically and biographically, as possible.

The biographical department contains the names and private sketches of as many of the old settlers as it was possible to obtain. We would gladly have inserted many more if it had been possible to obtain them, but through the neglect or indifference on the part of the family or the individual, the matter was not furnished us. However, we think we have secured some items in regard to the majority of prominent persons, and feel that we have fulfilled all obligations in this regard.

We are indebted to "Young's History of Wayne County" for many important and interesting events of early history.

PREFACE.

We also consider the articles by local writers of especial interest to the reader.

In connection with as complete a county history as it was possible to obtain, is given a condensed history of the Northwest Territory, and the Territory and State of Indiana, with many items of National interest.

We trust the work will meet the expectations of our patrons, and that as the years go by it will grow in favor and value.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

Chicago, June, 1884.

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HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE DATES OF ITS DISCOVERY.

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VERGING ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

The world generally dates the discovery of America from the time of the landing of Columbus, in 1492, but ancient history and ancient historians certainly point to a far earlier knowledge of this continent of ours. Still, it is safe to say that for all practical purposes its real discovery dates from the time the bold and intrepid voyager, sustained and encouraged by Ferdinand and Isabella, first trod the soil and gave the light and life of European civilization to this continent. The whole country and the islands contiguous were originally called the West Indies from its first discovery, and the name "Indian" was misapplied to its inhabitants. In the history of North America, by Samuel G. Drake, he remarked: "It has been the practice of every writer who has written about the primitive inhabitants of a country to give some wild theories of others as to their origin, and to close the account with his own which, generally, has been

more visionary, if possible, than those of his predecessors. Long, and it may be added useless, disquisitions have been yearly laid before the world, from the discovery of America by Columbus to the present time, to endeavor to explain by what means the inhabitants got from the old world to the new."

WHAT THE ANCIENTS KNEW.

Hanno flourished 100 years before the founding of Rome, about 800 years before the Christian era. After fully exploring the coast of Africa he set out for what is now called the Straits of Gibraltar, and thence sailed westward thirty days; hence, many believe that he may have visited this continent or some of the West India Islands.

Plato, Diodorus Siculus and Aristotle all refer to islands and fertile lands west of the Straits of Gibraltar, full of forests, navigable rivers and fruits in abundance. It is evident from this that while no positive facts are given of the time of these several voyages, and no record kept of their actual occurrence, with descriptions of what was seen and discovered by these early navigators of the ocean, yet there is the fact of tradition and a belief in a country beyond the mighty waters that swept the western shore of Europe, whose lands were rich and fertile; that mighty rivers coursed through its immense area, chains of lofty mountains and endless forests were to be found. These were not all a myth, but have become a reality, and doubtless these traditions were founded upon actual facts, yet who they were or when they came is only known as a tradition of the past. These were traditions of a country at the tropics, and only a few centuries later a native of Iceland, by the name of Liefur, actually came to the continent of America. This was in the eleventh century, and evidences have been found that corroborate the fact of this discovery. While almost every country of Europe claims the honor of discovering America, the Iceland navigators, or Northmen, are the earliest of whom any positive knowledge has yet been ascertained. They date from 985. The tradition brought down of a tropical land was undoubtedly founded upon actual facts, but when the discovery was made, and by whom, will never be known. In the language of a prominent historical writer with regard to the peopling of this continent, he says: "Though nearly four centuries have elapsed since the red man was first

known to the civilized world, his origin is still uncertain. The popular opinion of the unbiased mind is, that the Creator who made the universe and holds it in the 'hollow of his hand' could make a race of people on the Western as well as on the Eastern hemisphere, and that neither Moses nor any of his priests or scribes, 'with all the learning of the Egyptians,' had the remotest conception of the extent of the world." Having no desire to take part in a discussion of this kind, and knowing that the archæological researches of this country show a prehistoric race, of whom the Indians even, who had possessed the country for over four centuries, could give no account, the question will be left here, the facts embraced here being sufficient for the introduction of this work.

DE SOTO, THE SPIRIT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The next of interest in the discovery of our country, after that of Columbus in 1492, might be said to be that of that great adventurer, De Soto. To be sure his discoveries have little to do with the Northwest Territory, but in bringing the foregoing history down to the present time it will be better if the reader shall know something of the country of his birth anterior to the local settlement, so that the gap may not be too broad, and a chasm in his country's history left so wide that even in his imaginings he could not span it. De Soto was the first white man that navigated the waters of the Mississippi, and that was as early as 1539, but he and his followers knew little of the mighty river that penetrated a continent, or its numerous branches which flowed from the east and from the west, or little dreamed of a land so rich in all the attributes of soil, climates, its forests and its inexhaustible mineral wealth. It was not these, not the evidence of the almost boundless extent of the country, which lured him on, but he traversed the country to the west to find that myth of his imagination, "The Fountain of Youth." He came back to die upon the turbid waters of the mighty stream on which he was the first to embark, at the hands of one of his followers, and the waters of the great river were his winding-sheet.

MARQUETTE, JOLIET AND LA SALLE.

In 1673, that bold and fearless spirit, James Marquette, with his companion, Louis Joliet, were the first white men who trav-

ersed the soil of the Northwest Territory. The year above mentioned they started out to find the waters of the Mississippi River, which over a century before De Soto had discovered, and upon its banks had given up his life. After many weary days they reached the banks of the Mississippi and launched their canoe upon its peaceful waters June 17, 1673, and explored its course from the mouth of the Wisconsin River to the mouth of the Arkansas, then returned. The description they gave of the great forests which lined its banks, and here and there a broad expanse of prairie, which seemed a living sea of grass and flowers, stretching as far as the eye could see, excited a wild spirit of adventure among those who heard it, and among those who seemed to imbibe the spirit of Marquette was Robert La Salle. He made his first attempt the same year as Marquette's return, but a series of misfortunes seemed to pursue him, and not until the spring of 1682 did he succeed in his undertaking, when he successfully navigated the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico. His return to France, his subsequent appointment as Governor of Louisiana, his return to America, and his unavailing effort to find the mouth of the Mississippi, and his subsequent shipwreck in Matagorda Bay, in the fall of 1686, is all a matter of history. He was, on the 19th of March, 1687, like De Soto, assassinated by three of his followers, on the bank of Trinity River.

MIAMI VILLAGES AND FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

In 1670, and for many years previous, the fertile region of country now included within the boundaries of the State of Indiana was inhabited by the Miami Confederacy of Indians. This league consisted of several Algonquin tribes, notably the Twigtwees, Weas, Piankeshaws and Shockeyes, and was formed at an early period—probably in the early part of the seventeenth century—for the purpose of repelling the invasions of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, at whose hands they had suffered many severe defeats. By the frequent and unsuccessful wars in which they were compelled to engage, in self-defense, their numbers had become greatly reduced, until, at the date mentioned, they could not muster more than 1,500 or 2,000 warriors. They dwelt in small villages on the banks of the various rivers in Indiana, and extended their domain as far east as the


Scioto, north to the great lakes, and west to the country of the Illinois. Their principal settlements were scattered along the headwaters of the Great Miami, the banks of the Maumee, the St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, the Wabash and its tributaries. Although once important among the nations of the Lake region, they had become greatly demoralized by repeated defeats in war, and when first visited by the French their villages presented a very untidy appearance. They were living in constant terror of the Five Nations, practicing only sufficient industry to prevent starvation, and indulging in all their vicious passions to a vulgar extreme.

Almost immediately following the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi, by La Salle, in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of connecting its possessions in North America by a chain of fortifications, and trading posts, and missionary stations, extending from New Orleans, on the southwest, to Quebec, on the northeast. This undertaking was inaugurated by Lamotte Cadillac, who established Fort Pontchartrain, on the Detroit River, in 1701. At this period the zealous Jesuit missionaries, the adventurous French fur traders, with their coarse blue and red cloths, fine scarlet, guns, powder, balls, knives, ribbons, beads, vermilion, tobacco and rum, and the careless rangers, or *coureurs des bois*, whose chief vocation was conducting the canoes of the traders along the lakes and rivers, made their appearance among the Indians of Indiana. The pious Jesuits held up the cross of Christ and unfolded the mysteries of the Catholic religion in broken Indian, to these astonished savages, while the speculating traders offered them *fire water* and other articles of merchandise in exchange for their peltries, and the rangers, shaking loose every tie of blood and kindred, identified themselves with the savages, and sank into utter barbarism.

The Jesuit missionaries were always cordially received by the Miami tribes. These Indians would listen patiently to the strange theory of the Savior and salvation, manifest a willing belief in all they heard, and then, as if to entertain their visitors in return, they would tell them the story of their own simple faith in the Manitous, and stalk off with a groan of dissatisfaction because the missionaries would not accept their theory with equal courtesy. Missionary stations were established at an early

day in all of the principal villages, and the work of instructing and converting the savages was begun in earnest. The order of religious exercises established at the missions established among the Miamis was nearly the same as that among other Indians. Early in the morning the missionaries would assemble the Indians at the church, or the hut used for that purpose, and, after prayers, the savages were taught concerning the Catholic religion. The exercises were always followed by singing, at the conclusion of which the congregation was dismissed, the Christians only remaining to take part at mass. This service was generally followed by prayers. During the forenoon the priests were generally engaged in visiting the sick, and consoling those who were laboring under any affliction. After noon another service was held in the church, at which all the Indians were permitted to appear in their finery, and where each, without regard to rank or age, answered the questions put by the missionary. This exercise was concluded by singing hymns, the words of which had been set to airs familiar to the savage ear. In the evening all assembled again at the church for instruction, to hear prayers, and to sing their favorite hymns. The Miamis were always highly pleased with the latter exercise.

Aside from the character of the religious services which constituted a chief attraction in the Miami villages of Indiana while the early French missionaries were among them, the traveler's attention would first be engaged with the peculiarities of the fur trade, which, during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, was monopolized by the French. This trade was carried on by means of the carriers, or rangers, who were engaged to conduct canoes on the lakes and rivers, and to carry burdens of merchandise from Detroit to the principal Miami villages, where the traders exchanged their wares for valuable furs, which they transported to the nearest trading post affording them the most available market. This traffic was not, however, confined to those whose wealth enabled them to engage vessels, canoes, and carriers, for there were hundreds scattered through the various Indian villages of Indiana, at almost any time during the first half of the eighteenth century, who carried their packs of merchandise and furs by means of leather straps suspended from their shoulders, or with the straps resting against their foreheads.



Rum and brandy were freely introduced by these traders, and always found a ready sale among the Miami Indians. A Frenchman writing of the evils which resulted from the introduction of spirituous liquors among the savages, remarked: "The distribution of it is made in the usual way; that is to say, a certain number of persons have delivered to each of them a quantity sufficient to get drunk with, so that the whole have been drunk over eight days. They begin to drink in the villages as soon as the sun is down, and every night the fields echo with the most hideous howling."

In those early days the Miami villages of the Maumee, those of the Weas about Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and those of the Piankeshaws around Vincennes, were the central points of the fur trade in Indiana. Trading posts were established at these places and at Fort Wayne, in 1719, although for twenty years previous the French traders and missionaries had frequently visited them. A permanent mission, or church, was established at the Piankeshaw village, near Vincennes, in 1749, by Father Meurin, and in the following year a small fort was erected there by order of the French government. It was in that year that a small fort was erected near the mouth of the Wabash River. These posts soon drew a large number of French traders around them, and in 1756 they had become quite important settlements, with a mixed population of French and Indian.

At this date the English became powerful competitors for the trade with the Indians in Indiana, and the surrounding country, and at the close of the Old French War, in 1759-'60, when Canada and its dependencies fell into the hands of the British, this monopoly passed over to the English. Notwithstanding this change in the government of the country, the French who had settled around the principal trading posts in Indiana, with a few exceptions, swore allegiance to the British government, and were permitted to occupy their lands in peace and enjoy the slight improvements which they had wrought. In the course of the year 1762, while the Indians in the Northwest seemed to be quite reconciled to the change of government, and the English traders were beginning to carry on a successful traffic with the tribes that dwelt between the lakes and the Ohio, Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, and the head of a loose confederacy of the Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas—tribes of the

Algonquin Indians residing in Michigan and Western Canada—was secretly preparing his forces for a desperate war on the English. This great scheme was ably projected, and to a great degree successfully carried out. With a view to increasing the strength and numbers of his confederacy, Pontiac circulated among the different tribes the false report that the English had formed the design of driving the Indians from the country. By this crafty policy he brought to his assistance, in the spring of 1763, nearly the whole strength of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomies, Sacs, Foxes, Menominees, Miamis, and other Indians tribes, the Shawaneese, Wyandots, and factions of many other tribes, and was indeed ready to strike the contemplated blow.

PONTIAC WAR.

The attack was made on all the British forts or trading posts of the Northwest in the month of May, 1763, and the infuriated Indians, without much opposition, took possession of the posts of Michilimackinac, Green Bay, St. Joseph, Ouiatenon, Miami, Sandusky, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf and Venango. These places, with the exception of Michilimackinac, were but slightly fortified, being merely trading posts with only a slight garrison. A number of English traders, who were residing at the posts, were butchered, while not a Frenchman was injured. Some of the English escaped, others were taken prisoners, and were either burned, butchered, or afterward released. Some of the incidents connected with this furious onset are full of horror. The massacre at Fort Michilimackinac was without a parallel, seventy Englishmen being mercilessly slaughtered in less than half an hour.

This war of outbreak was the result of French misrepresentation. The French were jealous of the English, and, smarting under their own defeats, goaded the Indians to desperation by designing falsehoods and promises which they never intended to fulfill.

The siege of Detroit was conducted by Pontiac himself; but this post, as also Fort Pitt, withstood the storm of Indian vengeance until the forces of Colonel Bradstreet on the one hand, and Colonel Bouquette on the other, brought relief to the tired garrisons. The British army penetrated the Indian country and forced the savages to a treaty of peace, and on the 5th of December, 1764, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed.

From this date until 1774 the Indians who occupied the country northwest of the Ohio River remained at peace with the English, although in the meantime many English colonists, contrary to the proclamation of the king, the provisions of the treaty, and the earnest remonstrances of the Indians, continued to make settlements on Indian lands.

Near the close of the year 1764 General Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America, being convinced of the peaceful intent of the Indian tribes of Indiana and Illinois, issued a proclamation to the French inhabitants then residing in the territory, extending to them the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the French under the treaty of Paris, in Canada, and on the 9th day of July, 1765, M. de St. Ange, who was at that time the French commandant at Fort Chartres, in Illinois, evacuated that post and retired with his little garrison to St. Louis. A detachment of English troops then took possession of the evacuated post, and Captain Sterling, the British commandant, established his headquarters there. Nearly all of the French inhabitants of the villages of Illinois took the oath of allegiance to the government of Great Britain, and continued in the peaceful enjoyment of their ancient possessions, a few only removing to the western bank of the Mississippi, where the authority of France was still in force, although the country had passed into the hands of the Spaniards.

When the British extended dominion over the territory of Indiana by placing garrisons at the various trading posts in 1764-'5, the total number of French families within its limits did not probably exceed eighty or ninety at Vincennes, about fourteen at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, near the Twigtwee village. At Detroit and in the vicinity of that post there were about 1,000 French residents, men, women and children. The remainder of the French population in the Northwest resided principally at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher, and in the vicinity of these villages; and the whole French population, northwest of the Ohio, at that time did not exceed 3,000 souls.

The colonial policy of Great Britain, which was adopted immediately after the treaty of Paris, was not calculated to facilitate the settlement of the fertile country west of the Allegheny

Mountains. The king's proclamation, issued almost immediately after the signing of the treaty, prohibited his subjects from "making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands beyond the source of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or the northwest." In pursuance of this policy the Government rejected the urgent offers of various wealthy and enterprising individuals to establish English colonies in the West. However, we hear of nothing that disturbed the peaceful pursuits of the French settlements in Indiana, until a proclamation of General Gage, in 1772, declared that—"Whereas, many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the king upon the subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and said nations, and a great number of persons have established themselves, particularly on the river Ouabache, where they lead a wandering life, without government, and without laws, interrupting the free course of trade, destroying the game, and causing infinite disturbance in the country, which occasions considerable injury to the affairs of the king as well as to those of the Indians, His Majesty has been pleased to order, and by these presents orders are given in the name of the king, to all those who have established themselves on lands upon the Ouabache, whether at Post Vincent [Vincennes] or elsewhere, to quit those countries instantly and without delay, and to retire at their choice into some one of the colonies of His Majesty, where they will be received and treated as the other subjects of His Majesty."

The principal inhabitants of Post Vincennes replied to this official document on the 14th of September of the same year, stating that their possessions were held by "sacred titles," that the French settlement of that place was of "seventy years standing," and that their "land had been granted by order and under the protection of his most Christian Majesty." To this General Gage made answer, demanding proof of their assertions, which he desisted, "to be transported to the feet of His Majesty," and leaving them meanwhile in the quiet possession of their dwellings and lands.

VINCENNES.

In bringing the incidents of early days down to a later period, the chapter of facts would hardly be complete without a reference to the gallant French hero, from which the city of Vincennes takes its name.

Francois Morgan de Vincennes served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vandriel, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vincennes, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as Commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vincennes, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vincennes, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artaguet, Viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and Commandant of Illinois. Here M. de Vincennes received his mortal wounds.

D'Artaguet fought a splendid and a desperate battle. He was compelled to attack the Indians in their intrenchments. His measures were wisely planned. One fort was carried, and the Chickasaws driven from the cabins which it protected. At the second fort the intrepid youth was equally successful; but on attacking the third, he received first one wound, then another, and in the moment of victory was disabled. The Indians from Illinois were dismayed and fled precipitately. Voisin, a lad only sixteen, conducted the retreat, the enemy at his heels for twenty-five leagues. He marched all that distance without food, while the men carried such of the wounded as could endure the fatigue.

The unhappy D'Artaguet lay weltering in his blood, and by his side lay others of his bravest troops. The Jesuit, Senat,

might have fled, but he remained to receive the last sigh of the wounded, regardless of danger, mindful only of duty. The brave Vincennes, too, refused to fly, and shared the captivity of his gallant leader. According to the Indian custom, their wounds were staunched and food was set before them. At last, when Bienville had retreated, the Chickasaws brought the captives to their lodges; and while one was spared to relate the tragedy, the brave and gallant D'Artagnette, the faithful Senat, true to his mission, and Vincennes, whose name will be perpetuated as long as the Wabash shall flow by the dwellings of civilized men—these, with the rest of the captives, were bound to the stake, and neither valor nor pity could save them from death by a slow and torturing fire. Vincennes ceased not till his last breath to exhort his comrades to be faithful to their country and their religion.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded 10,000 including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the headwaters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes, all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

Outside of Indiana, in the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced 140 French families, about 600 "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek, and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its

confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed 1,500. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to 450. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

In the colonization of the West the French had 100 years the start of the English colonies east of the Allegheny Mountains, and during three-fourths of this period had made the most strenuous efforts to advance and consolidate their interests within this vast region of country, the richest and most beautiful portion of North America. They failed in the undertaking, and but few traces of their work now remain in the great valley of the Mississippi.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Of the conflict between the English and the French for the possession of the Northwestern Territory and the rich valley of the Mississippi, a few words here may not be out of place. The English had secured possession of nearly or quite all of the country east of the Allegheny to the ocean, and France was determined to hold the country from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Virginia claimed a large portion of the territory of which the French had taken possession, and she determined to wrest it from them, if necessary by force of arms. Early history gives us the following facts:

In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington—then a young man, just of age—to demand of the French Commandant “a reason for invading British domains, while a solid peace subsisted.” Washington, surmounting all the difficulties of a winter journey over mountains and through forests, met the French Commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the headwaters of the Alleghany, and, having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and

its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries made by La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant-Colonel, was dispatched at the head of 150 men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort (Fort Pitt) already begun by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time with his own musket setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued. Ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners.

The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a scalp and a hatchet, went to all the tribes of the Miamis, invoking their great war chief and braves to go hand in hand with the Six Nations in alliance with the English. But the French, being soon reinforced by superior numbers, Washington was compelled to fall back upon Fort Necessity, a rude stockade at Great Meadows.

On the 3d of July Monsieur de Villiers confronted him with 600 French and 100 Indians—a vastly superior force—and Washington was compelled to accept terms of capitulation; and on the *Fourth of July* the English garrison was withdrawn from the basin of the Ohio.

The attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was now imminent between the two nations. In May, 1756, war was formally declared.

The signal and unfortunate defeat of General Braddock, near Fort du Quesne, on the banks of the Monongahela, occurred July 9, 1755, and from that period until the victory of General Wolfe, at Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759, various engagements had taken place with various fortunes, between the English and the French, and their Indian allies.

On the 8th of September, 1760, Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were given up to the English.

On the 10th of February, 1763, the treaty of Paris was concluded, by which Great Britain became possessed of all New France and all that portion of the Province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans, which remained to the French.

The treaty of Paris had been signed, though not formally concluded, on the 3d of November, 1762. On the same day France, in a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains.

Thus was the great Province of Louisiana divided between England and Spain, and the dominion of France in America, which had lasted nearly 100 years, passed away.

The British Government thus got possession of the country, but they had, especially in what are now the States of Ohio and Michigan, to fight the Indians to obtain absolute possession. They—the Indians—had helped the British to defeat the French, but they saw they had made a mistake, and under the lead of that brave and wiley chief, Pontiac, endeavored to hold possession of the country, but history shows it was a failure.

POST VINCENNES.

The first settlement in what is now the State of Indiana was Post Vincent, now Vincennes, on the Western border of the State, and this was in 1702. A French missionary named Mermet, believing the location an excellent one for missionary work, stopped there, and was joined by Sieur Juchereau, and this settlement became the trading post and French settlement under the name of "Post Vincent." Traders and hunters had penetrated the Wabash Valley a few years previous to the above date, but no attempt at settlement had been made prior to the above date, in what is now Indiana. Of course little was known then of the country, for outside of these adventurous spirits and the missionaries no attempts had been made to penetrate the wilds west of the Alleghenies.

Thus, step by step, has been followed the progress of our discoveries, and but a little over a century after La Salle made his memorable voyage a nation was born, and the ruling powers of the world gave it their recognition.

Three centuries had nearly elapsed before what Columbus

discovered as a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and roving savages, became the hope of oppressed humanity and a beacon light for the downtrodden of all nations. Liberty, the word emblazoned in letters of living light upon the hearts of the American people, by the memorable struggle of 1776, to-day still stands forth in undimmed luster, flashing in luminous light, and, like the "Star of Bethlehem," showing a world redeemed and a haven of rest for the weary.

1776 AND 1783.

Since the days of 1776, when the clarion voice of Henry proclaimed the knell of tyranny and oppression, and the triumph of liberty, civilization, under its inspiring wing, took a forward movement, and with steam, railroads, the telegraph and telephone, and, last but not least, the electric light, our country has rapidly advanced to the front rank of nations, leaving far behind the effete monarchies of the old world—standing forth as the pioneer in all that leads man to a higher and nobler plane. It is hard to believe that in the next hundred years the march of civilization and progress will be as rapid as that of the past century, yet with the spirit of genius expanded by the light of liberty and noble aspirations, the people of a century hence may look upon us of to-day as but primitive in our ideas and actions compared to the civilization of 1783.

The failure of La Salle to colonize the country must be attributed to his death, for he lacked neither courage nor endurance, but his death gave it a temporary delay. However, other steps were soon taken, and the Territory of Louisiana was yet to be peopled.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio was formerly a part of that vast region claimed by France, between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains, first known by the general name of Louisiana. After the tour of exploration by Marquette and Joliet, and the unsuccessful effort at colonization by La Salle, the French, still ardent in their purpose of securing possession of the fertile lands east of the Mississippi, finally had the satisfaction of seeing it successfully colonized under the leadership of M. D'Iberville. This officer entered the mouth

of the Mississippi and explored that mighty river for several hundred miles, made permanent establishments at different points, and from this, about 1690, the French colony west of the Alleghenies steadily increased in numbers and strength. Previous to the year 1725 the colony had been divided into quarters, each having its local government, but all subject to the superior authority of the Council General of Louisiana. One of these quarters was established northwest of the Ohio.

At this time the French had erected forts on the Upper Mississippi, on the Illinois, on the Maumee and on the lakes. Communication with Canada was yet, at this time, through Lake Michigan; but before 1750 a French post had been fortified at the mouth of the Wabash, and a communication was established through that river and the Maumee with Canada. About the same time and for the purpose of checking the progress of the French, the Ohio Company was formed, and made some attempt to establish trading posts among the Indians. The French, however, by establishing a chain of fortifications, back to the English settlements, secured, in a measure, the entire control of the great Mississippi Valley. Great alarm was thus caused to the British Government, and, the attempt to settle the disputed boundaries by negotiation having failed, both parties were determined to settle their differences by the force of arms.

THE GROUND OF DISPUTE.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghenies, says Howe's history, was that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley, and had placed it with their other lands under the protection of England. Some of the Western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, by a treaty between the Colonists and the Six Nations at that place. In 1749 it appears that the English built a trading house upon the Great Miami, at a spot since called Loramie's Store. In 1751 Christopher Gist, an agent of the Ohio Company, who was appointed to examine the Western lands, made a visit to the Twigtwees who lived upon the Miami River, about 100 miles from its mouth.

Early in 1752 the French, having heard of the trading house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees and de-

manded the traders as intruders upon the French lands. The Indians refused to deliver up their friends. The French, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, then attacked the trading house, which was probably a block-house, and after a severe battle, in which fourteen Indians were killed and others wounded, took and destroyed it, carrying away the traders to Canada. This post was called by the English, Pickawillany. Such was the first British settlement in the Ohio Valley of which record has ever been made.

TO GO BACK A LITTLE.

When the early explorers and missionaries first visited the country afterward described as the Northwest Territory they found it in the possession of that powerful combination of Indians known as the Six Nations. It was afterward claimed by Great Britain that the territory north of the Ohio was theirs by purchase from the Six Nations, in 1744, and was one of the reasons given for going into the French and Indian war. Later, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, after their power and prestige had diminished, this region of country was in the possession of and occupied by several independent Indian tribes. Those located in what is now Ohio were the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots (called the Hurons by the French), the Mingoes (an off-shoot of the Iroquois), the Chippewas and the Tawas (more commonly known as the Ottawas). The Delawares occupied the valleys of the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas; the Shawnees, the Scioto Valley; the Miamis, the valleys of the two rivers, upon which they left their names; the Wyandots held the country bordering upon the Sandusky River; the Ottawas had their homes in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky; the Chippewas were masters of the south shore of Lake Erie, and the Mingoes were in their strength on the Ohio, below Steubenville. All the tribes, however, frequented more or less lands outside of their prescribed territory, and at different periods, from the time when the first definite knowledge concerning them was obtained down to the era of white settlement, they occupied different locations.

Thus the Delawares, whom Bouquet found in 1764 in greatest numbers in the valley of the Tuscarawas, had, thirty years later, the majority of their population in the region of the

county which now bears their name, and the Shawnees, who were originally strongest upon the Scioto, at the time of the war from 1790 to 1794, had concentrated upon the Little Miami. The several tribes lying east of the Mississippi commingled, to some extent, as their animosities against each other were supplanted by the common fear of the enemy of their race. They gradually grew stronger in sympathy and more compact in union as the settlements of the whites encroached upon their loved domain. Hence the division which had in 1750 been quite plainly marked became, by the time the Ohio River was fringed with cabins and villages of the pale faces, in a large measure obliterated. Where, in Eastern Ohio, the Delawares held almost undisputed sway, there were now to be found also Wyandots, Shawnees, Mingoes and even Miamis from the western part and from what is now Indiana, from the Wabash, Miami and Mad rivers.

The Delawares, as has been indicated, had their most dense population upon the Upper Muskingum and Tuscarawas, and they really were in possession of the eastern part of what is now Ohio, from the river to Lake Erie. This tribe, which claimed to be the elder branch of the Lenni-Lenape, has by tradition, in history and in fiction, been accorded a high rank among the Indian tribes of North America.

Schoolcraft, Loskiel, Albert Gallatin, Drake, Zeisberger, Heckewelder and many other writers have borne testimony to the superiority of the Delawares, and James Fennimore Cooper, in his attractive romances, has added luster to the fame of the tribe. According to the traditions preserved by them the Delawares, many centuries before they knew the whites, lived in the western part of the Continent, and, separating from the rest of the Lenni-Lenape, migrated slowly eastward. Reaching the Allegheny River, they, with the Iroquois, waged war successfully with a race of giants, the Alligewi, and, still continuing their migration, settled on the Delaware River and spread their population eventually to the Hudson, Susquehanna and the Potomac. Here they lived, menaced and often attacked by the Iroquois, and were subjugated, as tradition records, by the latter by stratagem. The Atlantic having become settled by Europeans, the Delawares being also embittered against the Iroquois, whom they accused of treachery, turned westward again and

concentrated upon the Alleghany. Disturbed here by the white settlers a portion of the tribe obtained permission of the Wyandots, whom they called their uncle, thus confessing their greater antiquity, to occupy the land along the Muskingum. The fore-runners of the tribe, it is believed, entered this region about the year 1745, and in a score of years their whole population had become residents of that portion of the Northwest Territory. They became in their new home a more powerful tribe than ever before, their warriors numbering in 1764 something over 600.

THE LEADING TRIBES.

The principal tribes which held sway in the Territory of Indiana were the Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kaskaskia, Wea, Piankeshaw and the Kickapoo. These tribes, as well as those who occupied what is now Ohio, ceded their lands to the United States in several treaties at Vincennes. The Sac and Fox tribes also ceded large tracts of lands to the Government, which afterward was the cause of the war brought on by Black Hawk in 1832. These lands and others were a part of what is now the State of Illinois. In fact these treaties with the Indians covered, before it ended, all the Northwest Territory except some few small reservations. The Territory of Indiana when these treaties went into effect included also the present State of Illinois, or, in other words, after Ohio had formed itself into a State, all west of its west line was called the Territory of Indiana. This remained so until March, 1809, when the Territory of Illinois was formed. The act passed Feb. 3, 1809, and took effect March 1, following, the line between Indiana and Illinois being the Wabash River to Post Vincent, and thence a line due north to the line between Canada and the United States.

The valley of the Wabash became quite thickly settled, for those days, during the next half century. Land speculation became rife, and one company's agent secured a deed from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs of 37,497,600 acres of land, lying in Indiana and Illinois. The deed was dated at Post Vincent and witnessed by a number of residents of the post. This was in 1775, and the company was known as the "Wabash Land Company." The war of the Revolution brought all these speculators and frauds to grief, for, when peace was declared all attempts to get Congress of the new Confederacy of States to confirm these frauds were *futile*. Congress claimed the land.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTH WEST.

Though the actual occupants, and, as most will say, the rightful owners of this region, were these native tribes of Indians, yet they were not taken into account, and other claimants to the soil, who made little pretense to actual possession for a long time, were eventually to dispossess the Indians of their hunting grounds. France rested her claim upon the discovery of Marquette and the explorations of Robert Cavalier de La Salle, and the nominal occupation of the country by means of forts and missions, and later by the provisions of several European treaties (then of Utrecht, Ryswick and Aix-la-Chapelle), and was the first to formally lay claim to the soil of the territory now included within the bounds of the State of Indiana, as an integral portion of the valley of the Mississippi and of the Northwest. Indiana was thus a part of New France. After the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was a part of the French province of Louisiana, which extended from the gulf to the Northern lakes. The English claims were based on the priority of their occupation of the Atlantic Coast, in latitude corresponding to the territory claimed; upon an opposite construction of the same treaties above named; and last, but not least, upon the alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. England's charters to all of the original colonies expressly extended their grants from sea to sea. The principal ground of claim by the English was by the treaties of purchase from the Six Nations, who, claiming to be conquerors of the whole country and therefore its possessors, asserted their right to dispose of it. France successfully resisted the claims of England, and maintained control of the territory between the Ohio and the lakes by force of arms until the treaty of Paris was consummated in 1763. By the provisions of this treaty, Great Britain came into possession of the disputed lands, and retained it until ownership was vested in the United States by the treaty of peace made just twenty years later.

Virginia had asserted her claims to the whole of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and New York had claimed titles to portions of the same. These claims had been for the most part held in abeyance during the period when the general ownership was vested in Great Britain, but were afterward the cause of much embarrassment to the United States. Virginia, however, had

not only claimed ownership of the soil, but attempted the exercise of civil authority in the disputed territory as early as 1769. In that year the colonial house of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, including a large part of what is now West Virginia, and the whole territory northwest of the Ohio, and having, of course, as its western boundary the Mississippi River. It was more in name than in fact, however, that Virginia had jurisdiction over this great county of Botetourt through the act of 1769. In 1778, after the splendid achievements of General George Rogers Clarke,—his subjugation of the British posts in the far West, and conquest of the whole country from the Ohio to the Mississippi,—this territory was organized by the Virginia Legislature as the county of Illinois. John Todd was appointed as County Lieutenant and Civil Commandant of Illinois County, and served until his death (he was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, Aug. 18, 1782). He was succeeded by Timothy de Montburn.

New York was the first of the several States claiming right and title in Western lands to withdraw the same in favor of the United States. Her charter, obtained March 2, 1664, from Charles II., embraced territory which had formerly been granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut. The cession of claim was made by James Duane, William Floyd and Alexander McDougall, on behalf of the State, March 1, 1781. Virginia, with a far more valid claim than New York, was the next State to follow New York's example. Her claim was founded upon certain charters granted to the colony by James I., and bearing date respectively April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, upon the conquest of the country by General Geo. Rogers Clarke, and upon the fact that she had also exercised civil authority over the territory. The act was consummated March 17, 1784. Massachusetts ceded her claims, without reservation, the same year that Virginia did (1784), though the act was not formally consummated until the 18th of April, 1785. The right of her title had been rested upon her charter, granted less than quarter of a century from the arrival of the Mayflower, and embracing territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Connecticut made what has been called "the last tardy and reluctant sacrifice of State ownership to the common good," Sept. 14, 1786.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

This movement of the French to what they claimed as their territory caused the British lion to roar and lash himself into fury, and reprisals were going on until war became inevitable. The French had possession of the territory and they meant to hold it. The prompt action of the French in driving out all intruders soon convinced the English government that if they retained possession or secured any of the territory it would have to be done by force of arms. They therefore sent General Edward Braddock, with a considerable force, to take possession of the country early in the spring of 1755. The Governors of the Atlantic States met General Braddock, and a plan of campaign was mapped out and agreed upon. It is not necessary to go into more than general particulars of the French and Indian war, as this struggle was called. Braddock, disdaining the advice of Washington and others, marched into the country without proper precautions, and there met defeat and death, but the war was carried on until success crowned the British arms, which in a large measure was due to the military ability of Colonel George Washington, Major Lewis and others. The latter, in January, 1756, was sent with a strong body of troops against the Indian towns on the Ohio, the upper Shawanese towns on the Ohio, above the mouth of the great Kanawha, but this expedition, like Braddock's, was a failure, but more on account of swollen streams than want of military strategy, and upon the known treachery of the guides.

The terrible rout of Braddock's troops was very paralyzing to the British forces, and although the war continued no new expedition against that part of the French possession was undertaken until 1758, when General Forbes advanced against the French on the western frontier and Fort Du Quesne. A portion of his force, an advance guard of 900 men under Major Grant, was met and defeated with great slaughter, but this did not stop General Forbes's advance, and the French, finding that the British were still coming, and were too strong for them, abandoned the fort after removing all valuables and destroying guns, etc. This ended the French occupation of the territory, peace was concluded in 1763, and France ceded to Great Britain all her North American settlements.

In 1764 General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed down into the Wyandot country by way of Sandusky Bay. Having ascended the bay and river as far as possible in boats, the party encamped, and here a treaty of peace was concluded with the chiefs and representatives of many of the Indian tribes. The Shawnees of the Scioto River, and the Delawares of the Muskingum, however, still continued hostile. Colonel Bouquet, in 1764, marched with a body of troops from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Ohio country on the Muskingum River. This expedition was conducted with great prudence and skill; but few lives were lost, and a treaty of peace was effected with the Indians, who restored all the prisoners they had taken from the white settlements.

THE DUNMORE WAR.

"Dunmore's War" is the designation applied to a series of bloody hostilities between the whites and Indians, carried out by Lord Dunmore and the troops under his command in 1774. It was the culmination of the bitter warfare that had been waged with varying success between the frontier population of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the Delawares, Iroquois, Wyandots, and other tribes of Indians. One of the most noted of the many massacres of that period was that of Logan's family by the whites, and in retaliation the swift vengeance of the Mingo chief upon the white settlements on the Monongahela, where, in the language of his celebrated speech, he "fully glutted his vengeance."

In the summer of that year an expedition under Colonel McDonald was assembled at Wheeling, marched into the Muskingum country and destroyed the Indian town of Wapatomica, a few miles above the site of Zanesville.

It is well enough here to embrace some facts in regard to the murder of Logan's family. In a late work called the "Historical and Biographical Encyclopædia of Ohio," a somewhat labored attempt is made to prove that Colonel Cresap had nothing to do with the murder of the celebrated Mingo chief's family, and that the said chief was also a murderous brute. It is a matter of both fact and history that if Logan glutted his vengeance by the murder of palefaces, he was not that brute and murderer until after all he held dear, Indian though he was, had been cowardly

butchered in cold blood by the very race whom he had defended, and many of whom he had succored, and whose lives he had preserved. It would be enough to start the sluggish blood of a white man and rouse his spirit to undying vengeance, to have the friends whom he had befriended and whose lives perhaps he had saved, murder his wife and family in cold blood. Such was the fate of Logan. Is it to be wondered at, if the friend of the white man became a demon under such provocation? Craven indeed must be the man who would fail to become even a fiend incarnate under such brutal acts. So much in the defense of Logan. Who killed Logan's family may be a subject of dispute, but will hardly clear the skirts of Colonel Cresap. Logan accused him, and he was prepared to know, for it seems he hunted with the pertinacity of revenge to find the author of his wrong, and he traced it to Colonel Cresap's command, and while not personally the cause of Logan's family slaughter, which left him wifeless and childless, and turned a warm and active friend into an equally active and unrelenting enemy, it was done by a portion of his command.

In Atwater's History of Ohio, first edition, he says: "On the 27th of April, 1774, Captain Cresap, at the head of a party of men, at Wheeling, in West Virginia, heard of two Indians and some of their families being up the river hunting, not many miles off. Cresap and his party followed them, and killed them without provocation, in cold blood and in profound peace. After committing these murders, on their return to Wheeling that night they heard of an Indian encampment down the river, at the mouth of Captina Creek, and they immediately went, attacked and murdered all these Indians. After these unprovoked and cruel murders a party under Daniel Greathouse, forty-seven in number, ascended the river above Wheeling to Baker's Station, about forty miles, which was opposite the mouth of Great Yellow Creek. Then keeping his men out of sight of the Indians, Captain Greathouse went over the river to reconnoiter the ground and to ascertain how many Indians were there. He fell in with an Indian woman, who advised him not to stay among them, as the Indians were drinking and angry. On receiving this friendly advice he returned over to Baker's block-house, and induced persons to entice all the Indians they could that day and get them drunk. This diabolical stratagem succeeded; many Indians

coming over and getting drunk, were slain by the party of Greathouse. Hearing the firing, two Indians came over to Baker's to see what it meant, and were slain as soon as they landed. By this time the Indians at their camp, suspecting what was going on, sent over an armed force, but these were fired upon while on the river, several being killed, and the survivors were compelled to return. A firing of guns then commenced across the river, but none of the whites were even wounded, but among the murdered Indians was the woman who gave the Captain the friendly advice; and they were all scalped who were slain. Among the murdered at Captina and Yellow Creek was the entire family of Logan, the friend of the whites. Knowing that these cruel and unprovoked murders would be speedily avenged by the Indians, all the whites along the whole western frontier either left the country or retired to their block-houses and forts." The above was published in 1838, when many living actors in the scenes of those days could be found, and it is likely to be nearer correct than any information gained nearly a half century later. A letter of General George Rogers Clarke, published in March, 1839, places the murder of the Logan family at the hands of Daniel Greathouse and the men in his command. This letter was dated June 17, 1798. Captain Greathouse was under Colonel Cresap and a portion of his command, and that is the extent of Colonel Cresap's connection with the murder of Logan's family.

LORD DUNMORE'S MARCH.

In August, 1774, Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, determined to raise a large force and carry the war into the enemy's country. The plan of the campaign was simple. Three regiments were to be raised west of the Blue Ridge, to be commanded by General Andrew Lewis, while two other regiments from the interior were to be commanded by Dunmore himself. The forces were to form a junction at the mouth of the great Kanawha and proceed, under the command of Lord Dunmore, to attack the Indian towns in the Northwest Territory. The force under Lewis, amounting to 1,100 men, rendezvoused at Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., whence they marched early in September, and reached Point Pleasant on the

6th of October. Three days later Lewis received dispatches from Dunmore, informing him that he had changed his plan of operations; that he (Dunmore) would march across the country against the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, situated within the present limits of Pickaway County, Ohio, and Lewis was ordered to cross the Ohio River at once and join Dunmore before these towns.

This movement was to have been made on the 10th of October. On that day, however, before the march had begun, two men of Lewis's command were fired upon while hunting a mile or so from camp. One was killed and the other came rushing into camp with the alarm that Indians were at hand. General Lewis had barely time to make some hasty dispositions when there began one of the most desperate Indian battles recorded in border warfare—the battle of Point Pleasant. The Indians were in great force, infuriated by past wrong and by the hope of wiping out their enemy by this day's fight, and were led on by their ablest and most daring chiefs. Pre-eminent among the savage leaders were Logan and "Cornplanter" (or "Cornstalk"), whose voices rang above the din, and whose tremendous feats performed in this day's action have passed into history. The contest lasted all day, but was not yet decided. Toward evening General Lewis ordered a body of men to gain the enemy's flank, on seeing which movement about to be successfully executed the Indians drew off and effected a safe retreat. The force on both sides in this battle was nearly equal—about 1,100. The whites lost half their officers and fifty-two men killed. The loss of the Indians, killed and wounded, was estimated at 233. Soon after the battle Lewis crossed the river and pursued the Indians with great vigor, but did not again come in conflict with them.

Meanwhile Lord Dunmore had, with about 1,200 men, crossed the mountains at Potomac Gap, reviewed his forces at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descended the Ohio River as far as the mouth of the Hocking. Here he landed, formed a camp and built a fortification, which he called Fort Gower. It was from here that he sent word to General Lewis of the change in his plan of campaign, and he remained here until after the battle of Point Pleasant. Leaving a sufficient force at Fort Gower to protect the stores and secure it as a base, he marched up the

Hocking as far as Logan now stands, and from there westward to a point seven miles from Circleville, where a grand parley was held with the Indians. It was at this council that the famous speech of the Mingo chief was made, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat," etc. After the execution of a treaty with the Indians, Lord Dunmore returned to Fort Gower by nearly the same route he had pursued in his advance, across the country and down the valley of the Hocking to its mouth. It is probable that his army was disbanded at this point, and returned in small parties to their homes.

In 1779 Colonel Bowman headed an expedition against the Shawnees in their country. Their village, three miles north of Xenia, on the Little Miami, was burned, but the warriors showed an undaunted front, and the whites were forced to retreat. In the summer of 1780 General Clarke led a body of Kentuckians against the Shawnees. On their approach the Indians burned their town of Chillicothe and retreated, but at Piqua, their town on the Mad River, six miles below the site of Springfield, they gave battle to the whites and were defeated. In September, 1782, this officer led a second expedition against the Shawnees, this time destroying their towns of Upper and Lower Piqua, on the Miami, within what is now Miami County, Ohio.

Other expeditions from Kentucky were conducted against the Indians a few years later. One was that of Colonel Logan, in 1786, which was conducted successfully against the Mackachack towns, on the head waters of Mad River, in what is now Logan County, Ohio. Edwards, in 1787, led an expedition to the head waters of the Big Miami, and in 1788 Todd led one into the Scioto Valley. There were also several minor expeditions at various times into the present limits of Ohio and Indiana.

The Moravian missionaries, prior to the war of the Revolution, had a number of missionary stations within the limits of the territory. The missionaries Heckewelder and Post were on the Muskingum as early as 1762. In June, 1782, Colonel Crawford, at the head of about 500 men, was defeated by the Indians, three miles north of the site of Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County, Ohio. Crawford was taken prisoner in the retreat, and burned at the stake with horrible tortures.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONQUEST OF INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.—THE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL CLARKE.

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE'S MEMOIRS.—HIS CAMPAIGN.—ON THE MARCH.—CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA.—MARCH ON POST VINCENT.—ITS CAPTURE.—THE GLAD TIDINGS.—RETAKEN BY THE BRITISH.—THE AMERICAN ARMS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—BUT A TERRIBLE MARCH.—SURRENDER OF HAMILTON.—CAPTURE OF INDIANS BY A RUSE.—SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.—CLOSE OF GENERAL CLARKE'S MILITARY LIFE.—A WARM TRIBUTE OF PRAISE.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

While the foregoing account of the troubles and trials of wars with the Indians was in the territory of the Northwest, yet it was in that portion which afterward became the State of Ohio. The campaign of Colonel George Rogers Clarké, one of the most exciting and interesting among the early Indian wars, has more especial reference to what is now Indiana, and is given here pretty fully, taken from his memoirs, written out at the request of Presidents Jefferson and Madison. These memoirs of Colonel, afterward General, Clarke will also be found published in Dillon's History of Indiana. Colonel Clarke was then a resident of Kentucky, having come from Virginia, being a native of Albemarle County, of that State. He found Kentucky, like all others, a frontier in an unorganized condition, and was largely instrumental in placing that State, or rather Territory, under the laws of Virginia, and making it a part of that Commonwealth, although it may be said to belong to Virginia originally. This was about the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and Clarke and his patriotic associates had in view the use of Kentucky, as a part of Virginia, as a base of operations against the British forces and their allies, the Indians, in that part of the Northwestern Territory now composing the States of Indiana and Illinois. Colonel Clarke had been given the command

of the campaign which followed, by Governor Henry, after mature consideration.

HIS CAMPAIGN.

The principal incidents in Colonel Clarke's campaign are here given in his own words. He said:

"When I left Kentucky, Oct. 1, 1777, I plainly saw that every eye was turned toward me, as if expecting some stroke in their favor. Some doubted my return, expecting I would join the army in Virginia. I promised to return, and did so. On my arrival at Williamsburg, I remained a considerable time settling the accounts of the Kentucky militia, and making notes of everything I saw and heard that could lead me to the knowledge of the disposition of those in power. Burgoyne's army having been captured, and things seeming to wear a pleasant aspect, I communicated my design to Governor Henry on the 10th of December, 1777. At first he seemed very much in favor of it, but to detach a party at so great a distance (although the service performed might be of great utility), appeared daring and hazardous, as nothing but secrecy could give success to the enterprise. To lay the enterprise before the Assembly, then sitting, would be dangerous, as it would soon be known throughout the frontier, and probably the first prisoner taken by the Indians would give the alarm, which would end in the certain destruction of the party. He had several private councils composed of select gentlemen. After making every inquiry into my proposed plans of operation, and particularly that of a retreat in case of misfortune, across the Mississippi River into Spanish territory, the expedition was resolved upon; and, as an encouragement to those who would engage in said service, an instrument of writing was signed wherein those gentlemen promised to use their influence to procure from the Assembly 300 acres of land for each, in case of success. The Governor and Council so warmly engaged in the success of the enterprise that I had very little trouble in getting matters adjusted; and on the 2d day of January, 1778, received my instructions, and £1,000 for the use of the expedition, with an order on Pittsburg for boats, ammunition, etc. Finding from the Governor's conversation in general to me on the subject that he did not wish an implicit obedience to his instructions to prevent my

executing anything that would manifestly tend to the good of the public, on the 4th I set forward, clothed with all the authority I wished. I advanced to Major William Smith £150 to recruit men on Holston, and to meet me in Kentucky. Captain Leonard Helm, of Fauquier, and Captain Joseph Bowman, of Frederick, were to raise each a company, and on the 1st of February arrive at Red Stone Old Fort.

"Being now in the country where all the arrangements were to be made, I appointed Captain William Harrod and many other officers to the recruiting service, and contracted for flour and other stores that I wanted. * * * On the 29th of March I received a letter from Major Smith, by express, informing me that he had raised four companies at Holston, to be marched immediately to Kentucky, agreeably to his orders; and an express from Kentucky informed me that they had gained considerable strength since I left that quarter. This information from Major Smith, with Bowman's and Helm's companies, which I knew were on the way to join me at Red Stone, caused me to be more easy respecting recruits than I otherwise should have been. Meeting, however, with several disappointments, it was late in May before I could leave the Red Stone settlement with those companies, and a considerable number of families and private adventurers. Taking in my stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, I proceeded down the river with caution, and took possession of a small island of some seven acres, and divided this among a few of the families with me. I, after constructing some light fortifications for their protection, left them.

"Of the four companies recruited by Major Smith, on the Holston, only one had arrived in Kentucky, and when I informed it that my design was to capture Post Vincent and Kaskaskia, I was deserted by the greater part of that company. Another obstacle interfered with my plans. I found that the settlers of Kentucky, owing to the hostile temper of the Indians, could not, at that time, hazard material diminution of the strength of their forts by joining the expedition under my command.

"On the 24th of June, 1778, we left our little island home above mentioned and ran about a mile up the river to gain the main channel. As I knew that spies were kept on the river below the towns of the Illinois, I had resolved to march part of the way by land, and, of course, left the whole of our baggage,

except as much as would equip us in the Indian mode. The whole of our force, after leaving such as was judged not competent to the expected fatigue, consisted of only four companies, commanded by Captains John Montgomery, Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helm and William Harrod. My force being so small to what I expected, owing to the various circumstances already mentioned, I found it necessary to alter my plan of operations. As Post Vincent (now Vincennes), at this time was a town of considerable force, consisting of nearly 400 militia, with an Indian town adjoining, and great numbers continually in the neighborhood, and in the scale of Indian affairs of more importance than any other, I had thought of attacking it first, but now found that I could by no means venture near it. I resolved to begin my career in Illinois, where there were more inhabitants, but scattered in different villages, and less danger of being immediately overpowered by the Indians; in case of necessity we could probably make our retreat to the Spanish side of the river Mississippi; but if successful, we might pave our way to the possession of Post Vincent. I had fully acquainted myself that the French inhabitants of these Western settlements had great influence among the Indians in general, and were more beloved by them than any other Europeans; that their commercial intercourse was universal throughout the Western and Northwestern countries; and that the governing interest on the lakes was mostly in the hands of the English, who were not much beloved by them. These, and many other ideas similar thereto, caused me to resolve, if possible, to strengthen myself by such train of conduct as might probably attach the French inhabitants to our interest, and give us influence at a greater distance than the country we were aiming for. These were the principles that influenced my future conduct, and, fortunately, I had just received a letter from Colonel Campbell, dated Pittsburg, informing me of the contents of the treaties between France and America. [The independence of the United States was acknowledged by France Feb. 6, 1778, and a treaty, offensive and defensive, between France and this country entered into.]

“ON THE MARCH.

“As I intended to leave the Ohio at Fort Massac, three leagues below the Tennessee, I landed on a small island in the mouth

of that river, in order to prepare for the march. In a few hours after, one John Duff and a party of hunters coming down the river were brought to us by our boats. They were men formerly from the States, and assured us of their happiness in the adventure. * * * They had been but lately from Kaskaskia, and were able to give us all the information we wished. They said that Governor Abbott had lately left Post Vincennes and gone to Detroit on some business of importance, and that Mr. Rochblave commanded at Kaskaskia, etc.; that the militia was kept in good order, and spies on the Mississippi; and that all hunters, both Indians and others, were ordered to keep a good lookout for the rebels; that the fort was kept in good order as an asylum, etc., but that they believed the whole to proceed more from a fondness of parade than the expectation of a visit; that if they received timely notice of us, they would collect and give us a warm reception, as they were taught to harbor a most horrid idea of the barbarity of rebels, especially the Virginians, but if we could surprise the place, which they were in hopes we might, they made no doubt of our being able to do as we pleased; that they hoped to be received as partakers in the enterprise, and wished us to put full confidence in them and they would assist the guides in conducting the party. This was agreed to, and they proved valuable men. * * *

"Having everything prepared, we moved down to a little gulley a small distance above Massac, in which we concealed our boats, and set out on a northwest course. The weather was favorable; in some parts water was scarce as well as game; of course we suffered drouth and hunger, but not to excess. On the third day John Saunders, our principal guide, appeared confused, and we soon discovered that he was totally lost, or that he wished to deceive us. * * * The cry of the whole detachment was that he was a traitor. He begged that he might be suffered to go some distance into a plain that was in full view, to try to make some discovery whether or not he was right. I told him that he might go, but that I was suspicious of him from his conduct; that from the first day of his being employed he always said he knew the way well; that there was now a different appearance; that I saw the nature of the country was such that a person once acquainted with it could not, in a short time, forget; that a few men should go with him to pre-

vent his escape; and that if he did not discover and take us into the hunter's road that led from the east into Kaskaskia, which he had frequently described, I would have him immediately put to death, which I determined to have done; but after a search of an hour or two he came to a place he knew perfectly well, and we discovered that the poor fellow had been as they called it, bewildered. On the 4th of July, in the evening, we got within a few miles of the town, where we lay till near dark, keeping spies ahead, after which we commenced our march and took possession of a house wherein a large family lived, on the bank of the Kaskaskia River, about three-quarters of a mile above the town. Here we were informed that the people a few days before were under arms, but had concluded that the cause of alarm was without foundation, and that at that time there was a great number of men in town, but that the Indians had generally left it, and at present all was quiet. We soon procured a sufficiency of vessels, the more in case to convey us across the river. * * * With one of the divisions I marched to the fort, and ordered the other two into different quarters of the town. If I met with no resistance, at a certain signal a general shout was to be given, and certain parts were to be immediately possessed, and the men of each detachment who could speak the French language were to run through every street and proclaim what had happened, and inform the inhabitants that every person who appeared on the street would be shot down. This disposition had the desired effect. In a very little time we had complete possession, and every avenue was guarded to prevent any escape to give the alarm to the other villages, in case of opposition.

"THE CAPTURE OF KASKASKIA.

"Various orders were issued not worth mentioning. I do not suppose greater silence ever reigned among the inhabitants of a place than did at this at present; not a person to be seen, nor a word to be heard from them for some time; but, designedly, the greatest noise kept up by our troops through every quarter of the town, and patrols continually the whole night around it, as intercepting any information, was a capital object, and in about two hours the whole of the inhabitants were disarmed and informed that if one was taken attempting to escape he would be immediately put to death.

"On the taking of the town, a few of the principal men were arrested and put in irons, but this was only designed to inspire a salutary terror. It was my policy first to excite the fears of the French inhabitants to a high pitch, and then to surprise them and win their confidence by unexpected acts of justice and generosity. An opportunity for such action shortly occurred. The people, expecting to be separated never to meet again, besought Colonel Clarke, through the agency of their priest, M. Gibault, that they might be permitted to assemble in their church to take their leave of each other. The request I readily granted. I then," said Colonel Clarke, "at the same time took occasion to inform the priest that the religion of a people was a matter in which Americans did not interfere, but on all such questions left every man alone with his God. The people, I said, might assemble at the church, but upon the peril of their lives none should attempt to leave the town. Nearly the whole French population assembled at the church. At the close of the meeting a deputation, consisting of M. Gibault and others, waited upon me and said, 'that their present situation was the fate of war, and that they could submit to the loss of their property, but they solicited that they might not be separated from their wives and children, and that some clothes and provisions might be allowed for their support.' I answered them: 'Do you mistake us for savages? I am almost certain you do from your language. Do you think that Americans intend to strip women and children, or take the bread out of their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocence. It was to prevent the horrors of Indian butchery upon our own wives and children that we have taken arms and penetrated into the remote stronghold of British and Indian barbarity, and not the despicable prospect of plunder. That now the King of France had united his powerful arms with those of America, the war, in all probability, would not continue long. But the inhabitants of Kaskaskia were at liberty to take which side they pleased, without the least danger to either their property or their families. Nor would their religion be any source of disagreement, as all religions were regarded with equal respect in the eye of American law, and that any insult offered to it would be immediately punished. And now to prove my sincerity you will please inform your fellow citizens

that they are quite at liberty to conduct themselves as usual, without the least apprehension. I am now convinced, from what I have heard since my arrival, that you have been misinformed and prejudiced against us by British officers, and your friends who are in confinement shall be released.' The speech had its desired effect. In a few moments after its delivery expressions of joy took the place of the gloom which had rested upon the people. The news of the alliance of France with America, and the magnanimous conduct of their conqueror, had won them over to the American cause. The people, *en masse*, took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, their arms were restored and a volunteer company of French militia was formed, and joined a detachment under the command of Captain Bowman when that officer was dispatched to take Cahokia. The inhabitants of this village also took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

"THE MARCH ON POST VINCENNES.

"Post Vincennes was never out of my mind, and from some things I learned I had soon reason to suspect that M. Gibault, the priest, was inclined to the American interest previous to our arrival in the country. He had great influence over the people at this period, and Post Vincennes was under his jurisdiction. I had no doubt of his integrity to us. I sent for him, and had a long conference with him on the subject of Post Vincennes. In answer to all my queries, he informed me that he did not think it worth my while to cause any military preparations to be made at the Falls of the Ohio for the attack of Post Vincennes, although the place was strong and a great number of Indians in its neighborhood, who, to his knowledge, were generally at war; that Governor Abbott had left the place a few weeks before on some business at Detroit; that he expected when the inhabitants were fully acquainted with what had passed in Illinois and the present happiness of their friends, and were made fully acquainted with the nature of the war, that their sentiments would greatly change; that he knew his appearance then would have great weight, even among the savages; that if it was agreeable to me he would undertake the business himself, and had no doubt of his being able to bring that place over to the American interest without my being to the trouble of marching against it; that his business being altogether spiritual,

he wished that another person might be charged with the temporal part of the embassy, but he would privately direct the whole, and he named Dr. Lafont as his associate.

"This was perfectly agreeable, and what I had secretly been aiming at for some days. The plan of action was immediately settled, and the two doctors, with their intended retinue, among whom I had a spy, set about preparing for their journey, and set out on the 14th of July, with an address to the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, authorizing them to garrison their own town themselves, which would convince them of the great confidence I put in them, etc. All this had the desired effect. M. Gibault and his party arrived safe, and after their spending a day or two in explaining to the people they universally acceded to the proposal (except a few emissaries left by Governor Abbott, who immediately left the country) and went in a body to the church, where the oath of allegiance was administered to them in a most solemn manner. An officer was elected, the fort immediately garrisoned, and the American flag displayed, to the astonishment of the Indians, and everything settled far beyond our most sanguine hopes. The people here immediately began to put on new faces, to talk in a different style, and to act as perfect freemen. With a garrison of their own, and the United States at their elbow, their language to the Indians was immediately altered. They began as citizens of the United States, and informed the Indians that their old father—the King of France—was come to life again, and was angry at them for fighting for the English; that they would advise them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect the land to be very bloody, etc.

" ITS CAPTURE.

"The Indians began to think seriously. Throughout the country this was the language they got from their ancient friends of the Wabash and Illinois. Through the means of their correspondence spreading among the nations, our batteries began to play in a proper channel. M. Gibault and party, accompanied by several gentlemen of Post Vincennes, returned to Kaskaskia about the 1st of August with the joyful news. During his absence on this business, which caused great anxiety to me—for without the possession of this post all our prospects would have

been blasted—I was exceedingly engaged in regulating things in Illinois. The reduction of these posts was the period of the enlistment of our troops. I was at a great loss at this time to determine how to act and how far I might venture to strain my authority. My instructions were silent on many points of importance, as it was impossible to foresee the events that would take place. To abandon the country and all the prospects that opened to our view in the Indian department for the want of instructions in certain cases I thought would amount to a reflection on the Government as having no confidence in me. I resolved to usurp all the authority necessary to carry my points. I had the greater of our troops re-enlisted on a different basis, commissioned French officers in the country to command a company of the young inhabitants, established a garrison at Cahokia, commanded by Captain Bowman, and another at Kaskaskia, commanded by Captain Williams.

“Post Vincennes remained in the situation as mentioned. Colonel Wm. Linn, who had accompanied us as a volunteer, took charge of a party that was to be discharged on their arrival at the Falls, and orders were sent to remove that post to the main land. Captain John Montgomery was dispatched to Government with letters.

“I again turned my attention to Post Vincennes. I plainly saw that it would be necessary to have an American officer at that post, and as Captain Leonard Helm seemed the best calculated for the position, being past the meridian of life and a good deal acquainted with Indian disposition, I sent him to command at that post, and also appointed him agent for Indian affairs in the Department of the Wabash. He left for his command about the middle of August, where he arrived safe, and was received with acclamation by the people. After the ceremony was over he sent for Grand Door, a Piankeshaw chief, and delivered my letter to him. After having read it, he informed the Captain that he was happy to see him, one of the Big Knife chiefs, in this town. * * * He put on all the courtly dignity he was master of, and Captain Helm followed his example; it was several days before this business was finished, as the whole proceeding was very ceremonious. At length the Captain was invited to the Indian Council, and informed by the Tobacco (Grand Door) that they had maturely considered the case in

hand and had got the nature of the war between the English and us explained to their satisfaction; * * * that his ideas were quite changed, and that he would tell the red people on the Wabash to bloody the land no more for the English. He jumped up, struck his breast, called himself a man and a warrior, said he was now a Big Knife, and took Captain Helm by the hand. His example was followed by all present, and the evening was spent in merriment. Thus ended this valuable negotiation and the saving of much blood. * * * In a short time, almost the whole of the various tribes of the different nations on the Wabash, as high as Ouiatenon, came to Post Vincennes and followed the example of the Grand Door chief.

* * * The British interests daily lost ground in this quarter. * * * In a short time, the Indians of the various tribes inhabiting the region of Illinois came in great numbers to Cahokia in order to make treaties of peace with us.

* * * Those treaties, which commenced about the last of August and continued between three and four weeks, were probably conducted in a way different from any other known in America at that time. I had been always convinced that our general conduct with the Indians was wrong; that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner to what we expected, and imputed by them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. I resolved to guard against this, and took great pains to make myself acquainted with the French and Spanish methods of treating Indians and with the manners, genius, and disposition of the Indians in general."

At the councils above referred to, Colonel Clarke concluded treaties of peace with the Illinois, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, and other tribes inhabiting the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

THE GLAD TIDINGS.

Tidings of the great success of Colonel Clarke, and that the French inhabitants in Illinois and at Post Vincennes had taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia, induced the Assembly of that Commonwealth, in October, 1778, to pass an act containing the following provision:

"All citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia who are al-

ready settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this Commonwealth, with the advice of the council, may appoint a county lieutenant, or commandant-in-chief, in that county, during pleasure, who shall appoint and commission so many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissioners as he shall think proper, in the different districts, during pleasure; all of whom, before they enter into office, shall take the oath of fidelity to this Commonwealth and the oath of office, according to the form of their own religion. And all civil officers to which the people have been accustomed, necessary to the preservation of peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens, in their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the county lieutenant or commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said county lieutenant or commandant-in-chief."

This first attempt to organize the country west of the Ohio was, however, thwarted by the British again taking possession of Post Vincennes. On the 15th of December, 1778, Henry Hamilton, British Lieutenant-General at Detroit, with an army of thirty regular troops, fifty French volunteers, and four hundred Indians, took possession of the post, made a prisoner of Captain Helm and disarmed a number of the French inhabitants.

Butler, in his History of Kentucky, says: "When Governor Hamilton entered Vincennes, there were but two Americans there—Captain Helm, the Commandant, and one Henry. The latter had a cannon well charged and placed in the open fort gate, while Helm stood by it with a lighted match in his hand. When Hamilton and his troops got within hailing distance, the American officer, in a loud voice, cried out, 'Halt!' This stopped the movements of Hamilton, who, in reply, demanded a surrender of the garrison. Helm exclaimed, with an oath, 'No man shall enter till I know the terms.' Hamilton answered, 'You shall have the honors of war.' And then the fort was surrendered with its garrison of one officer and one private."

RECAPTURED.

The capture of Post Vincennes by the British necessitated a campaign on the part of Colonel Clarke, to retake the place. On

the 29th of January, 1779, he received the following intelligence from a Spanish merchant, Francis Vigo, who had been at Post Vincennes and was returning to St. Louis: That Governor Hamilton had weakened himself by sending his Indians against the frontier and to block up the Ohio; that he had not more than eighty men in the garrison, three pieces of cannon and some swivels mounted; that the hostile Indians were to meet at Post Vincennes in the spring, drive us out of the Illinois and attack the Kentucky settlements in a body, joined by their southern friends; that all the goods were taken from the merchants at Post Vincennes for the King's use; that the troops under Hamilton were repairing the fort, and expected a reinforcement from Detroit in the spring; that they appeared to have plenty of all kinds of stores; that they were strict in their discipline, but that he did not believe they were under much apprehension of a visit; and believed that if we could get there undiscovered we might take the place.

"In short," says Clarke, "we got every information from the gentleman that we could wish for. We saw but one alternative, which was, to attack the enemy in their quarters. This met the approbation of every individual belonging to us. Orders were immediately issued for preparation. The whole country took fire at the alarm, and every order was executed with cheerfulness by every description of the inhabitants—preparing provisions, encouraging volunteers, etc., etc.—and, as we had plenty of stores, every man was completely rigged with what he could desire to withstand the cold weather. * * *

To convey our artillery and stores, it was concluded to send a vessel round by water, so strong that she might force her way. A large Mississippi boat was immediately purchased and completely fitted out as a galley, mounting two four-pounders and four large swivels. She was manned by forty-six men, under command of Captain John Rogers. He set sail on the 4th of February, with orders to force his way up the Wabash as high as the mouth of White River and to secrete himself until further orders; but if he found himself discovered, to do the enemy all the damage he could, without running too great a risk of losing his vessel, and not to leave the river until he was out of hope of our arrival by land; but by all means to conduct himself so as to give no suspicion of our approach by land. * * *

“Everything being ready, on the 5th of February, after receiving a lecture and absolution from the priest, we crossed the Kaskaskia River with 170 men, marched about three miles and encamped, where we lay until the 7th, and set out. The weather was wet, but fortunately not cold for the season, and a great part of the plains was under water several inches deep. It was difficult and very fatiguing marching. My object was now to keep the men in spirits. I suffered them to shoot game on all occasions, and feast on it like Indian war-dancers—each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night, as the company that was to give the feast was always supplied with horses to lay up a sufficient store of wild meat in the course of the day—myself and principal officers putting on the woodsmen, shouting now and then, and running as much through the mud and water as any of them. Thus, insensibly, without a murmur, were those men led on to the banks of the Little Wabash, which we reached on the 13th, through incredible difficulties, far surpassing anything that any of us had ever experienced. Fortunately the diversions of the night wore off the thoughts of the preceding day. We formed a camp on a height which we found on the bank of the river, and suffered our troops to amuse themselves. I viewed this sheet of water for some time with distrust; but, accusing myself for doubting, I immediately set to work, without holding any consultation about it, or suffering anybody else to do so in my presence, ordered a pirogue to be built immediately, and acted as though crossing the water would only be a piece of diversion. In the evening of the 14th our vessel was finished, manned and sent to explore the drowned lands on the opposite side of the Little Wabash, with private instructions what report to make, and, if possible, to find some spot of dry land. They found about half an acre, and marked the trees from thence back to the camp, and made a very favorable report.

“Fortunately, the 15th happened to be a warm, moist day for the season. The channel of the river where we lay was about thirty yards wide. A scaffold was built on the opposite shore (which was about three feet under water), and our baggage ferried across and put on it; our horses swam across, and received their loads at the scaffold, by which time the troops

were also brought across, and we began our march through the water. * * *

"By evening we found ourselves encamped on a pretty height in high spirits, each party laughing at the other, in consequence of something that had happened during the course of this ferrying business, as they called it. A little antic drummer afforded them great diversion by swimming on his drum. All this was greatly encouraged, and they really began to think themselves superior to other men, and that neither the rivers nor the seasons could stop their progress. They now began to view the main Wabash as a creek, and made no doubt but such men as they were could find a way to cross it. They wound themselves up to such a pitch that they soon took Post Vincennes, divided the spoil, and before bed time were far advanced on their route to Detroit. All this was no doubt pleasing to those of us who had more serious thoughts. * * *

We were now convinced that the whole of the low country on the Wabash was drowned, and that the enemy could easily get to us, if they discovered us and wished to risk an action; if they did not, we made no doubt of crossing the river by some means or other. Even if Captain Rogers with his galley did not go to his station agreeably to his appointment, we flattered ourselves that all would be well, and marched on in high spirits."

Major Bowman's manuscript journal, quoted by Dillon, gives the following account of the army up to the last day's march:

"February 16th, 1779.—Marched all day through rain and water. Crossed the Fur River. Provisions begin to be short.

"17th.—Marched early; crossed several runs very deep; sent Mr. Kernedy, our Commissary, with three men, to cross the river Embarrass, if possible, and proceed to a plantation opposite Vincennes, in order to steal boats or canoes, to ferry us across the Wabash. About an hour by sun we got near the river Embarrass; found the country all overflowed with water. We strove to find the Wabash. Traveled till eight o'clock in mud and water; found no place to camp on; still kept marching; but after some time Mr. Kernedy and his party returned. Found it impossible to cross the Embarrass River. Found the water falling from a small spot of ground. Stayed there the remainder of the night. Drizzly and dark weather.

"18th.—At daybreak heard Governor Hamilton's morning gun. * * * About two o'clock came to the bank of the Wabash; made rafts for four men to cross, and go up to town to steal boats, but they spent the day and night in the water to no purpose; not one foot of dry land to be found.

"19th.—Captain McCarthy's company set to making a canoe. At three o'clock the four men returned, after spending the night on some logs in the water. The canoe finished; Captain McCarthy, with three of his men, embarked in the canoe and made the next attempt to steal boats, but soon returned, having discovered four large fires about a league distant from our camp; they seemed to be fires of whites and Indians. Immediately Colonel Clarke sent two men in the canoe down to meet the galleys, with orders to come on day and night—that being our last hope, and we starving. Many of the men much cast down, particularly the volunteers. No provisions of any sort now two days. Hard fortune.

"20th.—Camp very quiet, but hungry. Some almost in despair. Many of the Creole volunteers talking of returning. Fall to making more canoes; about two o'clock our sentry on the river brought to a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort, who told us we were not as yet discovered—that the inhabitants were well disposed toward us. * * * They informed us of two canoes they had seen adrift some distance above us. Ordered that Captain Worthington, with a party, go in search of them. Returned late with one only. One of our men killed a deer, which was brought into camp very acceptably.

"21st.—At daybreak began to ferry our men over the Wabash in two canoes to a small hill called the Mamelle. *

* * * The whole army being over, we thought to get to town that night, and so plunged into the water, sometimes to the neck for more than one league, when we stopped on a hill of the same name, there being no dry land on any side of us for many leagues. Our pilots say we cannot get along—that it is impossible. The whole army being over, we encamped. Rain all this day. No provisions."

"This last day's march through the water," says Colonel Clarke, "was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking—said the nearest

land to us was a small league called the Sugar Camp, on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off, and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself, and sounded the water; found it deep as to my neck. I returned with the design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the Sugar Camp, which I knew would spend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half-starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report. Every eye was fixed on me. I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers; the whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute—whispered to those near me to do as I did—immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blacked my face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water, without saying a word. The party gazed, and fell in one after another, without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully. I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water, but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path. We examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did; and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the Sugar Camp without the least difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground, at least not under water, where we took up our lodging.

“The Frenchmen that we had taken on the river appeared to be uneasy at our situation. They begged that they might be permitted to go in the two canoes to town, in the night. They said they would bring from their own houses provisions, without a possibility of any one knowing it; that some of our men should go with them as surety of their good conduct. Some of the officers believed that it might be done. I would not suffer it. I never could well account for this piece of obstinacy, and give satisfactory reasons to myself or anybody else why I denied a proposition apparently so easy to execute, and of so much advantage; but something seemed to tell me that it should not be done, and it *was not done*.”

The most trying ordeal was yet to be passed. From the point which the army occupied that night they had to cross the plain through deep water to the woods in the distance. Colonel Clarke, in a speech to them, concluded by saying that, passing the plain, which was then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods, would put an end to all their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long-wished-for object, and immediately stepping into the water, led the way. The army began to cheer, faint and fatigued as they were. The narrative proceeds: "As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third entered I halted and called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear with twenty-five men and put to death any man who refused to march, as we wished to have no such person among us. The whole gave a cry of approbation, and on we went. This was the most trying of all the difficulties we had experienced. I generally kept fifteen or twenty of the strongest men near myself, and judged from my own feelings what must be those of others. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees or bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the most weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and ply backward and forward with all diligence, and pick up the men; and, to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward with orders, when they got to a certain distance to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and, when getting near the woods, to cry out 'Land!' This stratagem had its desired effect. The men, encouraged by it, exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities—the weak holding by the stronger. * * * The water never got shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods, where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders, but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and the weakly hung to the trees and floated on the logs, and they were taken off by the canoes. The strong and the tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a delightful dry spot of ground, of about ten acres. We soon found that the fires answered no purpose, but that two

strong men taking a weaker one by the arms was the only way to recover him, and being a delightful day it soon did so. But fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through part of this plain as a nigh way. It was discovered by our canoes as they were out after men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was near half a quarter of a buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was a grand prize, and was invaluable. * * *

“Crossing a narrow, deep lake, in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called the Warrior’s Island. We were now in full view of the fort and town, not a shrub between us, at about two miles’ distance. * * * Our situation was now truly critical—no possibility of retreating in case of defeat, and in full view of a town that had at this time upward of 600 men in it, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not fifty men, would have been now a reinforcement of immense magnitude to our little army (if I may so call it), but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoners was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. * * * I knew that a number of the inhabitants wished us well, that many were lukewarm to the interests of either, and I also learned that the grand chief, the Tobacco’s son, had but a few days before openly declared, in council with the British, that he was a brother and friend of the Big Knives. These were favorable circumstances; and as there was little probability of our remaining till dark undiscovered, I determined to begin the career immediately, and wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

“*To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:*

“GENTLEMEN—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses. And those, if any there be, that are friends to the King, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer General, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered

afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends of liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat him as an enemy.

“‘[Signed]

G. R. CLARKE.’

“The little army moved in, in the evening, and took possession of the strongest parts of the town. Lieutenant Bayley was ordered, with fourteen men, to march and fire on the fort. So complete was the surprise, that the garrison did not suspect the presence of an enemy till one of their men was shot down through a port-hole. ‘We now found,’ says Colonel Clarke, ‘that the garrison had known nothing of us; that, having finished the fort that evening, they had amused themselves at different games, and had just retired before my letter arrived, as it was near roll call. The placard being made public, many of the inhabitants were afraid to show themselves out of their houses for fear of giving offense, and not one dared give information. * * *

“The Tobacco’s son, being in town with a number of warriors, immediately mustered them, and let us know that he wished to join us, saying that by the morning he would have 100 men. The garrison was soon completely surrounded, and the firing continued without intermission (except about fifteen minutes, a little before day) until about 9 o’clock the following morning. Colonel Clarke then sent a messenger with a letter demanding the surrender of the garrison. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, in reply, begged ‘leave to acquaint Colonel Clarke that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy British subjects.’ Upon the receipt of this answer, the firing upon the fort was renewed, and continued till toward evening on the 24th of February, when a flag was sent from Hamilton requesting a truce for three days. Colonel Clarke refused to grant it, informing Hamilton that he would agree to no other terms than his ‘surrender of himself and garrison as prisoners at discretion.’ He added in his note: ‘If Mr. Hamilton is desirous of a conference with Colonel Clarke, he will meet him at the church with Captain Helm.’” The following is Colonel Clarke’s account of the meeting:

“We met at the church, about eighty yards from the fort—

Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Major Hay, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Captain Helm, their prisoner; Major Bowman, and myself. The conference began. Hamilton produced terms of capitulation, signed, that contained various articles, one of which was that the garrison should be surrendered on their being permitted to go to Pensacola on parole. After deliberating on every article, I rejected the whole. He then wished I would make some proposition. I told him I had no other to make than what I had already made—that of his surrendering as prisoners at discretion. * * * Various altercations took place for a considerable time. Captain Helm attempted to moderate our fixed determination. I told him he was a British prisoner, and it was doubtful whether or not he could with propriety speak on the subject. Hamilton then said that Captain Helm was from that moment liberated, and could use his pleasure. I informed the Captain that I would not receive him on such terms—that he must return to the garrison and await his fate. I then told Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton that hostilities should not commence until five minutes after the drums gave the alarm. We took our leave, and parted but a few steps, when Hamilton stopped, and politely asked me if I would be so kind as to give him my reasons for refusing the garrison on any other terms than those I had offered. I told him I had no objections to giving him my real reasons, which were simply these: That I knew the greater part of the principal Indian partisans of Detroit were with him; that I wanted an excuse to put them to death, or otherwise treat them as I thought proper; that the cries of the widows and the fatherless, on the frontiers, which they had occasioned, now required their blood from my hands, and that I did not choose to be so timorous as to disobey the absolute commands of their authority, which I looked upon to be next to divine; that I would rather lose fifty men than not empower myself to execute this piece of business with propriety; that if he chose to risk the massacre of his garrison for their sakes, it was his own pleasure; and that I might, perhaps, take it into my head to send for some of those widows to see it executed. Major Hay, paying great attention, I had observed a kind of distrust in his countenance, which, in a great measure, influenced my conversation at the time. On my concluding, 'Pray, sir,' said he, 'who is it that you call Indian

partisans?' 'Sir,' I replied, 'I take Major Hay to be one of the principal.' I never saw a man, in the moment of execution, so struck as he appeared to be—pale, trembling, and scarcely able to stand. Hamilton blushed, and, I observed, was much affected at his behavior. Major Bowman's countenance sufficiently explained his disdain for the one and his sorrow for the other."

In the course of the afternoon of the 24th of February, 1779, the following articles were signed and the garrison capitulated:

"I. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton engages to deliver up to Colonel Clarke Fort Sackville, as it is at present, with all the stores, etc.

"II. The garrison are to deliver themselves as prisoners of war, and march out with their arms, accoutrements, etc.

"III. The garrison to be delivered up at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

"IV. Three days' time to be allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders of the place.

"V. The officers of the garrison to be allowed their necessary baggage, etc.

"Signed at Post St. Vincent (Vincennes), Feb. 24, 1779.

"Agreed to for the following reasons: The remoteness from succor; the state and quantity of provisions, etc.; unanimity of officers and men in its expediency; the honorable terms allowed; and, lastly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

"[Signed]

HENRY HAMILTON,

"Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent."

About 10 o'clock, on the 25th, the garrison, consisting of seventy-nine men, was formally surrendered.

On the day following the surrender of the garrison, Colonel Clarke sent a detachment, under command of Captain Helm, up the Wabash River to intercept some British boats laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. The expedition proceeded up the river in three armed boats about 120 miles, when the British boats, seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. The goods and provisions on board amounted in value to about £10,000, and were chiefly distributed among the soldiers.

On the 20th of March, 1779, Colonel Clarke took his departure from Post Vincennes for Kaskaskia, on board of the galley which had been sent from that place at the commencement of

the campaign. Before leaving Post Vincennes, he made the following appointments: Lieutenant Richard Brashear, Commandant of the garrison, which consisted of Lieutenants Bayley and Chapline and forty picked men; Captain Leonard Helm, Commandant of the town and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Moses Henry, Indian Agent, and Patrick Kennedy, Quartermaster.

Shortly after Colonel Clarke's arrival at Kaskaskia, he was informed by Captain Helm that a part of the Delaware nation, at the Forks of White River, had killed and plundered a party of men, on their way to the Falls of the Ohio. "I was sorry," says Clarke, "for the loss of the men, otherwise pleased at what had happened, as it would give me an opportunity of showing the other Indians the horrid fate of those who would dare to make war on the Big Knife; and to excel them in barbarity I knew was, and is, the only way to make war and gain a name among the Indians. I immediately sent orders to Post Vincennes to make war on the Delawares—to show no kind of mercy to the men, but to spare the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were brought to Post Vincennes and put to death, the women and children secured, etc. They immediately applied for reconciliation, but were informed that I had ordered the war, * * * and that they dare not lay down the tomahawk without permission from me; but that if the Indians were agreed, no more blood should be spilt until an express could go to Kaskaskia, which was immediately sent. I refused to make peace with the Delawares, and let them know that we never trusted those who had once violated their faith, but that if they had a mind to be quiet, they might; and if they could get any of the neighboring Indians to be security for their good behavior, I would let them alone, but that I cared very little about it, etc.—privately directing Captain Helm how to manage."

Colonel Clarke and his men had entertained the project of taking the post at Detroit from the British. From the time of the capture of Post Vincennes, circumstances favoring, this was looked to as the ulterior object of all their movements, but circumstances did not prove favorable, and the plan was abandoned. They were to concentrate the forces and supplies at Post Vincennes.

"Early in June," says Clarke, "Colonel Montgomery was dispatched by water with the whole of our stores; Major Bowman marched the remainder of our troops by land; myself, with a party of horse, reached Post Vincennes in four days, where the whole safely arrived in a short time after. Instead of 300 men from Kentucky (as had been expected), there appeared about thirty volunteers commanded by Captain McGary. The loss of the expedition was too obvious to hesitate about it—Colonel Bowman had turned his attention against the Shawnee towns and got repulsed and his men discouraged. * * *

"Arranging things to the best advantage was now my principal study. The troops were divided between Post Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the Falls of the Ohio. Colonel Montgomery was appointed to the command of the Illinois; Major Bowman to superintend the recruiting business; a number of officers were appointed to that service, and myself to take up my quarters at the Falls, as the most convenient spot to have an eye over the whole."

On the 2d of July, 1783, General George Rogers Clarke was dismissed from the service of Virginia. On this occasion, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, paid the following deserved tribute to the services of General Clarke: "Before I take my leave of you, I feel myself called upon, in the most forcible manner, to return you my thanks, and those of my council, for the very great and singular services you have rendered your country, in wresting so great and valuable a territory out of the hands of the British enemy, repelling the attacks of their savage allies, and carrying on a successful war in the heart of their country. This tribute of praise and thanks so justly due, I am happy to communicate to you, as the united voice of the Executive."

CLARKE'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clarke captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as it was, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalp-lock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in

full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged, but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clarke's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts, and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer General, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clarke would have planned such a ruse or carried it out so successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent forward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and La Mothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations in his own handwriting were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated "the hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major-General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN WAR—1794 TO 1812--CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAYNE.—THE SIEGE RAISED BY GENERAL HARRISON.—CESSION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY BY VIRGINIA.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—INDIAN CRUELTY.—HINTON, RUE AND HOLMAN.—THEIR CAPTURE.—THE TREATY OF PARIS, FRANCE.—THE GOVERNMENT OWNED IT.—ORDINANCE OF 1787.—ITS AUTHORS.—THOMAS JEFFERSON AND DR. MANASSEH CUTLER.—SALE OF LAND IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—THE FIRST SALE IN 1787, IN NEW YORK.—THE NEXT JULY 1, 1801, AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, erected in 1794, by order of General Anthony Wayne on his memorable campaign, became a point of some importance, and was besieged by the Indians and came near falling into their hands, in the war of 1812. The Indians had a settlement there which was called Kekionga, but when the fort was built it was given the name of Fort Wayne, after the General, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamtranck, since which it has been so called, and a large, prosperous and wealthy town has grown where once the savage contested for supremacy. Colonel Hamtranck commanded at Fort Wayne from 1794 to 1796.

Detroit, Mich., having been captured by the British forces, the famous Indian Chief Tecumseh proposed to also capture Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison, the latter on the Wabash, and near the site of Terre Haute. He began assembling his warriors in September, 1812, not far from his intended scene of operations. These actions on the part of the great Chief did not escape the notice of the garrison. The success of the British at Detroit, the shameful surrender of Hull, all gave confidence to both the British forces and their Indian allies. They were therefore ready to strike another blow for conquest, and Fort *Wayne was selected as the first place to capture.*

The garrison at Fort Wayne, at this time, was under the command of Captain Rhea, "whose habits of intemperance," says Mr. Knapp, "disqualified him for the place; and during a period of two weeks the safety of the fort, principally owing to the incompetency of the commander, was in jeopardy."

An express had been sent to General Harrison, requesting reinforcements, but many long weary days passed, bringing no tidings of the expected assistance. At length, one day a white man and four Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. The white man was Major William Oliver. He was accompanied by four friendly Indians, among whom was the brave Logan. The garrison had been in a state of cruel suspense for more than two weeks, wishing ardently for reinforcements on the one hand, and fearfully expecting the approach of the British forces on the other. It is not surprising, then, that in this extremity they were anxious to hear news from any quarter.

The little party, with Oliver at its head, had reached the fort in defiance of 500 Indians — "had broken their ranks and reached the fort in safety." Oliver reported that Harrison, having been informed of the dangerous situation of Fort Wayne, had determined to march to its relief. Ohio was raising volunteers. Eight hundred were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, sixty miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by reinforcements from Kentucky. Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to General Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleagured situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he determined to take his chances with the occupants of the post. As soon as an opportunity presented itself, the brave Logan and his companions started with the message to Governor Harrison. They had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, but passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach.

The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort, but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black-hole," and the junior

officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Captain Rhea received but little censure, undoubtedly owing to his services in the Revolutionary war. In those days, to have been a gallant officer in the Revolutionary war was, to official imperfections, as charity is to sins.

On the 6th of September the army under General Harrison moved forward to relieve Fort Wayne. On the 7th it reached a point to within three miles of the St. Mary's River, making the remaining distance to the river on the 8th, on the eve of which they were joined by over 200 mounted volunteers, under Colonel Richard M. Johnson. On the 9th the army marched eighteen miles, reaching "Shane's crossing," on the St. Mary's, where it was joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Colonels Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to General Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. General Harrison's force, at this time, was about 3,500. "Friday morning," says Mr. Knapp, "we were under marching orders, after an early breakfast. It had rained, and the guns were damp; we were ordered to discharge them and reload, as we were then getting into the vicinity of the enemy, and knew not how soon we might be attacked. A strong detachment of spies, under Captain James Suggett, of Scott County, Ohio, marched considerably ahead of the army. Indications of the enemy having advanced from their position at Fort Wayne, for the purpose of watching the movements of our army, were manifest, and Captain Suggett came upon the trail of a large party, which he immediately pursued. After following the trail for some distance, he was fired on by an Indian who had secreted himself in a clump of bushes so near to Suggett that the powder burnt his clothes, but the ball missed him. The Indian jumped from his covert and attempted to escape, but Andrew Johnson, of Scott County, Ohio, shot him."

On the return of Suggett's party, a breastwork was erected in expectation of an attack from the Indians, but the night passed with repeated alarms but no formidable onset.

Mr. Bryce, in his history, tells us that on the 10th of September the army expected to reach Fort Wayne, but thought, in all probability, that the march would be a fighting one, as the Indians were encamped directly on their route at the Black Swamp, but this expectation was happily disappointed, as "at the first gray of the morning of the 10th of September, the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under General Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison, and soon after daybreak the army stood before the fort. The Indians had beat a retreat to the eastward and northward, and the air about the old fort resounded with the glad shouts of welcome to General Harrison and the brave boys of Ohio and Kentucky."

This siege of Fort Wayne occasioned great inconvenience and considerable loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the date of its commencement there was quite a little village clustered around the military works, but with the first demonstrations of the enemy, the occupants of these dwellings fled within the fort, leaving their improvements to be destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus was the infant settlement totally destroyed.

During the siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost about twenty-five. There was a plenty of provisions in the fort, and the soldiers suffered only from anxiety and a fear of slaughter at the hands of the savages.

THE RELIEF OF FORT WAYNE.

The movement of General Harrison for the relief of the garrison is taken from the writings of Knapp and Bryce. It makes interesting reading even at this day. It says:

"The second day following the arrival of the army at Fort Wayne, General Harrison sent out two detachments, with the view of destroying the Indian villages in the region of country lying some miles around Fort Wayne, the first division being composed of the regiments under Colonels Lewis and Allen, and Captain Garrard's troop of horse, under General Payne,

accompanied by General Harrison. The second division, under Colonel Wells, accompanied by a battalion of his own regiment under Major Davenport (Scott's regiment), the mounted battalion under Johnson, and the mounted Ohio men under Adams. These expeditions were all successful; and after the return of the divisions under Payne and Wells, General Harrison sent them to destroy Little Turtle Town, some twenty miles northwest of the fort, with orders not to molest buildings formerly erected by the United States for the benefit of Little Turtle, whose friendship for the Americans had ever been firm after the treaty of Greenville. Colonel Simrall most faithfully performed the task assigned him, and on the evening of the 19th returned to the fort.

"In addition to these movements, General Harrison took precaution to remove all the undergrowth in the locality surrounding the fort, extending toward the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary, to where now stands Rudisill's mill, and westward as far as St. Mary, to the point where now stands the Fort Wayne College; thence southeast to about the point of the residence of the late Allen Hamilton; and to the east down the Maumee a short distance. And so well cleared was the ground, including a very large part of the entire limits of the present site of the city of Fort Wayne, that it was said by those who were here at that early day, and to a later period, a sentinel 'on the bastions of the fort looking westward could see a rabbit running across the grounds as far as so small an object was discernible to the naked eye.' The seclusive points were thus cut off, and the Indians now had no longer any means of concealing their approach upon the fort. Some thirty or forty acres of what is now known as the Cole farm, extending to the junction of the rivers, and just opposite the Maumee, was then known as the Public Meadow, which, of course was then, as it had long before been, a considerable open space. The soldiers were thus readily enabled to observe the approach of any hostile movement against the fort, and to open the batteries, with formidable effect, upon any advance that might be made against the garrison from any direction."

It will be observed that Fort Wayne, up to this period, and for several years after, was but little else than a military post. This may be said of it during the whole period of its existence, or

from 1705, when the first French stockade was erected, until the evacuation of Fort Wayne in 1819. During this time it had been in charge of different commanders. Captain Hugh Moore succeeded Captain Rhea in 1812, who, in 1813, was superseded by Joseph Jenkinson. In the spring of 1814 Major Whistler took charge of the post and repaired it, or built an addition to it, which he occupied until 1817, when he was succeeded by Major J. H. Vase, who held the command until the post was permanently evacuated in 1819.

CESSION OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY BY VIRGINIA.

At the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in 1783, the former ceded to the latter all her possessions on the east side of the Mississippi River. At the same time Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States, as the latter was then bounded. The great territory northwest of the Ohio River belonged to the State of Virginia. On the 2d of January, 1781, the General Assembly of Virginia had passed a resolution that, on certain conditions, they would cede to Congress, for the benefit of the United States, all the right, title and claim of Virginia to the territory northwest of the Ohio. Congress, by an act of the 13th of September, 1783, agreed to accept the territory. The General Assembly of Virginia, on the 20th of December, 1783, authorized her delegates in Congress to make the cession of the territory to the United States. This was carried into effect on the first day of March, 1784. At this date Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed the deed of cession with the following conditions: "That the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square; or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within, and for the defense, or in acquiring any

part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States. That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of Kaskaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity not exceeding fifty thousand acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have since been incorporated into said regiment; to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia."

This reservation, called "Clarke's Grant," was laid off on the Ohio River, near the Falls, in what is now Clark County, Ind. In October, 1783, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act for laying off the town of Clarkesville on this reservation. The act provided that the lots, of half an acre each, should be sold at public auction for the best price that could be had. The purchasers respectively were to hold their lots subject to the condition of building on each, within three years from the day of sale, a dwelling-house, "twenty feet by eighteen at least, with a brick or stone chimney." William Fleming, John Edwards, John Campbell, Walker Daniel, George R. Clarke, Abraham Chaplin, John Montgomery, John Bayley, Robert Todd and William Clark were, by the act of the Assembly, constituted Trustees of the town.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Colonel John Todd, the County Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779, visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this movement Clarke had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places, and taken up his headquarters at the falls of

the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare.

On reaching the settlements Colonel Todd issued a proclamation* regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands, and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled. He also organized a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes in the month of June, 1779. This court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Colonel J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants, and down to the year 1783 it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land. From this date down to 1787, when the practice of granting lands was prohibited by General Harmer, the quantity of land granted exceeded 22,000 acres. The tracts granted were generally small, ranging from a small "house lot" to 400 and 500 acres. But aside from the granting of the small tracts, the court entered into a stupendous speculation—one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and

*

ILLINOIS [COUNTY] TO WIT—

Whereas, from the fertility and beautiful situation of the lands bordering upon the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Wabash rivers, the taking up of the usual quantity of land heretofore allowed for a settlement by the government of Virginia would injure both the strength and commerce of this country; I do, therefore, issue this proclamation, strictly enjoining all persons whatsoever from making any new settlements upon the flat lands of the said rivers, or within one league of said lands, unless in manner and form of settlements as heretofore made by the French inhabitants, until further orders herein given. And, in order that all the claims to lands in said county may be fully known, and some method provided for perpetuating, by record, the just claims, every inhabitant is required, as soon as conveniently may be, to lay before the person, in each district, appointed for that purpose, a memorandum of his or her land, with copies of all their vouchers; and where vouchers have never been given, or are lost, such depositions or certificates as will tend to support their claims,—the memorandum to mention the quantity of land, to whom originally granted, and when,—deducing the title through the various occupants to the present possessor. The number of adventurers who will shortly overrun this country renders the above method necessary, as well to ascertain the vacant lands as to guard against trespasses which will probably be committed on lands not on record. Given under my hand and seal, at Kaskaskia, the 15th of June, in the third year of the Commonwealth, 1779.

JOHN TODD, JR.

magistrates over whom he presided suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested with authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which, in 1742, had been granted by the tribe of Piankeshaw Indians to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable court. A record was made to that effect, and perhaps the most interesting part of this job—modern politicians would call it a steal—was that each member found it convenient to be absent from court on the day that the order was made in his favor.*

During the progress of the conflict between civilization and barbarism in the Northwest, from 1779 to 1787, the date at which the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio was organized, there were but few events of importance in which the settlements in Indiana were not concerned, or by which they were not affected. In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of thirty men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this town he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, where he plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and the expedition against Detroit ended in ruin. Thus ran the current of border war, sometimes resulting in a victory for the Americans and sometimes for the enemy, during the long struggle for independence, until in 1783 the treaty of Paris was concluded, and the Congress of the United States declared a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain.

Up to this date the territory now included within the limits of the State of Indiana belonged, by conquest, to the State of Virginia, but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all right, title and claim which held to the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted

*Harrison's Letters.

by Congress on the 20th of December of the same year, and the transfer was effected early in 1784. In the year preceding, however, the Assembly of Virginia passed an act for platting the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The act stipulated that the lots, consisting of half an acre each, should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and that purchasers were to hold their lots subject to the conditions of building on them within three years from the date of sale.

In the spring of 1784, after the deed of cession* had been accepted by Congress, the subject of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland, and Howell of Rhode Island. The committee reported an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, which, among other things, declared, that neither slavery nor involuntary

* That the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within, and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of, the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States. That the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskia, Post Vincennes, and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland River, and between the Green River and Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops, in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have

servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of criminals, should exist in the territory after the year 1800. This article of the ordinance was rejected, but an ordinance for the temporary government of the county was adopted, and, in the following year, laws were passed by Congress for disposing of lands in the western territory, and for prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators.


INDIAN CRUELTY.

There were many hair-breadth escapes and many horrible cruelties suffered during these Indian wars, and among the many that have come down in history few were more horrible and thrilling than the death of Irvin Hinton, and the captivity of Richard Rue and George Holman, who afterward became the first settlers of Wayne County. This report of the death of their comrade and their own years of bitter captivity is taken from "Cox's Recollections of the Wabash Valley," and as it happened while Colonel Clarke was in his great campaign against British and Indians in Indiana and Illinois, it is appropriate to place it here.

HINTON, RUE AND HOLMAN.

A wagoner named Irvin Hinton was, on Feb. 11, 1781, sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg, for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, or they should be called boys, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years, named Richard Rue and George Holman, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of the Indians who might be lurking along the route through which they must pass. Soon after they started a severe snow-storm set in, which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting of the snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them

been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.





INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

off, intending to re-load them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses, while Rue walked a few rods ahead, and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville, Hinton heard some one say "Whoa," to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon he stopped, and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said he had not spoken. Rue also denied it, but said he heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried 'whoa,' and he meant what he said"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by thirteen Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians, and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners; selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer, and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman, complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots

in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and, after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow-prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Hol-

man and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes, but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost. I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too. My old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate. I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit, one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not

to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill, and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added: "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game, and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold. They arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-canat-ta much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Colonel Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes

in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians; namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where General Clarke was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

THE TREATY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

Although the United States had declared their independence and become a distinct nation since 1776, it was not until Sept. 3, 1783, that the British monarch renounced his claim to the late Northwest Territory by a treaty signed at Paris, France, on that date. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were, however, signed at Paris the preceding November. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British Commissioner, proposed the Ohio as the western boundary of the United States and, but for the indomitable perseverance of the Revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, it is probable that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to.

Numerous tribes of Indian savages, by virtue of prior possession, asserted their respective rights which also had to be satisfied. A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 27, 1784, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senacas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, by the third article of which treaty the above Six Nations ceded their claims to a country west of a line extending along the west boundary of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of the Oyouneya to the river Ohio.

By acts of Congress all citizens of the United States were

prohibited settling on lands of the Indians, as well as on those of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT OWNED IT.

The United States Government was the only one claiming authority over the northwest, for at this time, 1786, all the States had ceded their claims to the country, and there remained only the task of extinguishing the Indian title before the question of ownership could be finally settled. This was no easy matter, as the Indian tribes were allies of the English and hostile to the Americans, and they did not relish the idea of giving up their homes without a struggle. The result was a series of hostile movements and numerous acts of revenge. The Government prosecuted almost a continuous war against them without bringing about a satisfactory peace, until by a series of purchases and treaties, made at various dates, the title of the Indians was peaceably extinguished.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

In 1784 a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, reported to Congress an ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of Government in the Northwest Territory. This measure of 1784, although it remained nominally in force until repealed by the ordinance of 1787, was really inoperative—a dead letter. May 20, 1785, an ordinance was passed for the survey of Western lands. A surveyor was chosen from each State, to act under the geographer of the United States, in laying off the land into townships of six miles square. The geographer was instructed to designate the townships by numbers, beginning at the south, and the ranges by numbers, beginning at the east and going westward. It is this simple system of describing land that has been adopted by the Government in the survey of all its lands since that time.

The famous ordinance of 1787, passed July 13, and from its most important provision often termed the "Ordinance of Freedom," was the last gift of the Congress of the old Confederation to the people of the States. The ordinance of 1787 above referred to, besides the above freedom clause, provided that there should be formed not less than three nor more than five States. The western State of said Territory, if only three States

were formed, should be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent (Vincennes) due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle State was to be bounded by said direct line and the Wabash from Post Vincent to the Ohio; and the Ohio by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line, which formed its eastern boundary, this State being Indiana, and the first Illinois. The third State, Ohio, was to have the east line above of Indiana as its western line, the Ohio River, Pennsylvania and the territorial line. But it also was provided that Congress could form two States north of the line drawn due east and west, through the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan; this was done and Michigan and Wisconsin became those States. When Ohio became a State, under the rules prescribed by Congress, this east and west line and Lake Erie became her northern boundary, and the lines above quoted her western, southern and eastern boundaries.

It was but a short time after the close of the Revolutionary war before Congress decided upon some action in regard to the disposal of the lands which had been acquired from the States and the Indian tribes. Some arrangement leading to the sale of this land at a nominal price to actual settlers or to companies who would guarantee its occupation within a seasonable time was decided upon. Only, however, a part or a small part of the acquisition was placed upon sale.

THE AUTHOR OF ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The great ordinance of 1787, which even at this day stands out boldly as an act of consummate wisdom, was undoubtedly the work and inspiration of more than one man,—and while Jefferson was absent, yet it is clear that his views were known to the author, and while Dr. Manasseh Cutler was a strong factor, and the probable hand that drew this masterpiece of political wisdom,—yet it is not going beyond the bounds of facts to state that the views of Thomas Jefferson were well known to him, and were the foundation upon which the celebrated ordinance was built, that his own inspired mind was

strengthened, and that the ordinance above mentioned was the work of Dr. Cutler, while it embraced the views of both Cutler and Jefferson, and was really the joint work of these master minds, who have left the impress of their greatness and wisdom upon their country's history. It was the product of what we may call inspired statesmanship, the foundation upon which five great commonwealths were to be built up, the fundamental law, the constitution of the Northwest Territory, and a sacred compact between the old colonies and the yet uncreated States to come into being under its benign influence. The Congress of 1787 "builted wiser than it knew," and more grandly. Let us pass the broader significance and vaster value of the ordinance, and look upon it simply as the act of legislation providing for the opening, development and government of the territory; we find it alike admirable and effective. It provided for successive forms of territorial government, and upon it were based all of the territorial enactments and much of the subsequent State legislation. It was so constructed as to give the utmost encouragement to immigration, and it offered the utmost protection to those who became settlers, for "when they came into the wilderness," says Chief Justice Chase, "they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil, while as yet it bore up nothing but the forest."

The authorship of the ordinance of 1787 has been variously ascribed to Nathan Dane, a Congressman from Massachusetts, to Rufus King of the same State, and to Thomas Jefferson; and arguments more or less weighty have from time to time been advanced to support their claims or those of their friends. Thomas Jefferson was, however, identified with the ordinance of 1784, which introduced the clause prohibiting slavery after the year 1800, which did not pass. Mr. King was undoubtedly the author of the anti-slavery clause in an ordinance which secured some attention in 1785, but he was not even a member of the Congress of 1787. Mr. Dane's claim is combatted chiefly on the ground that it was never made while any of the other men, who, from their position, were supposed to know about the formation of the ordinance, were alive, and on the ground that he had none of those graces of composition which are exhibited in the ordinance. Of later years investigation has convinced many prominent writers on the subject that Dr.

Manasseh Cutler, embodying the views of Thomas Jefferson with his own, was the real author. The evidence is too lengthy to introduce here, but it has not been refuted, and the supposition accords very well with the known facts of history. Dr. Cutler had come before Congress to purchase for a company, composed chiefly of Massachusetts men, a large body of public lands. The purchase would have been almost entirely worthless in the opinion of most of the purchasers if they could not have the lands to which they proposed to emigrate covered with the law to which they had been accustomed. It was considered by Congress, after the plan had been fully examined, very desirable that the public domains should be disposed of, and that a colony should be established in the Federal Territory. Such a colony would form a barrier against the British and Indians, it was argued, and this initiative step would be followed speedily by other purchases in which additional settlements would be founded. The Southern States had a greater interest in the West than New England had, and Virginia, especially from her past protection, future prospect and geographical location, was especially eager for the development of the country beyond the Ohio. Virginia and the South in general may have justly regarded the planting in the West of a colony of men whose patriotism was well known a measure calculated to bind together the old and new parts of the nation, and promote union. It is presumable that much was said by Dr. Cutler upon these advantages, and that it was their importance which led the Southern members to favor the measure and procure the enactment of such an ordinance.

In May, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance the first seven ranges, bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and on the south by the Ohio River, were surveyed. Sales of parts of these were made at New York in 1787, the avails of which amounted to \$72,974, and other sales of the same were made at Pittsburg and Philadelphia in 1796, the aggregate of these latter sales amounting to \$18,566. A portion of these lands were located under United States military land warrants. No further sales were made in that district until the land office was opened at Steubenville, July 1, 1801. This sale of land was the first made in the Northwestern Territory.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNOR ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, HIS ADMINISTRATION.—FROM 1787 TO THE YEAR 1800.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOVERNOR.—THE
MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT SET IN MOTION.—TRYING TO
KEEP THE INDIANS FRIENDLY.—KNOX COUNTY ORGANIZED.—
THE LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.—COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.
—INDIAN WAR OF 1794.—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.—WAYNE'S
ADDRESS.—WAYNE'S TREATY.—CESSIONS OF LANDS.—TREATY
WITH SPAIN.—OTHER INDIAN TREATIES.—WHAT THEY CEDED.
—INDIAN ANNUITIES.—PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.—PROGRESS
OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.—FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.
—IMMIGRATION AND ORGANIZATION.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

It is fully evident that the first white settlement in the Northwest Territory was as early as 1774, but there is no evidence to prove that any fixed settlement was founded for the active development of the country until the close of the Revolutionary war, which proclaimed to the world a nation born and liberty triumphant. The country then was in an exhausted condition, and the people had little means, either for home comforts or to travel to unknown and far-off lands. However, the wonderful recuperative power and energies of the people from the devastation of a seven years' war was remarkable, and the desire to explore the great unknown West became a consuming one. A government of peace, however, had to be founded, laws made, and all the machinery of popular government and the inalienable rights of a free people was to be inaugurated that would secure a continuation of that peace which had cost so much, and for a prosperity which was absolutely necessary to the welfare of an impoverished land. This was the labor of years, yet the year 1787 saw the groundwork of a glorious structure laid, which has reared a tem-

ple to liberty and self-government that has stood the test of time, the assaults of a foreign foe, and a civil strife unparalleled in the history of nations. Under the ægis of this law the pioneer left his Eastern home and planted the banner of civilization and Christianity upon the boundary line of the great Northwest, and from there took up his line of march into the interior, blazing a pathway for others to follow, and, at times, leaving his body as a bloody offering upon the shrine of freedom, and the burning of his cabin a torch to light the footsteps of those who came after. All was not peace in the West when freedom sat enthroned on the Atlantic Coast. The Indians were not willing to give up their hunting grounds without a struggle, and bravely they repelled the pale-faces. But destiny had decreed their doom, and the white man was master of the country.

GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

Under the Act of Congress of July 13, 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory; Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong were appointed Judges; the latter not accepting John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargent was appointed Secretary. The officers of the territory started for their destination and arrived at Marietta on the 9th of July, 1788, excepting Judge Symmes, who joined them, however, soon after, and their commissions were published as well as the ordinance governing the territory. The Governor called the attention of the judges to the organization of the militia, but they paid no attention to it, but got up a land law for dividing real-estate, which was rejected for its crudities, and the fact that non-resident landholders would have been deprived of their land. On the 26th of July, 1788, the county of Washington was organized by proclamation, and the Governor appointed Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargent, Justices of the Peace.

Its boundary was defined as follows: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the north bank of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Lau-

rens; thence with a line to be drawn westwardly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami upon which the fort stood that was taken and destroyed by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, down that to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

He erected a Court of Probate, established a Court of Quarter Sessions, divided the militia into two classes, Seniors and Juniors, then added, Aug. 30, 1788, three more Justices of the Peace in the persons of Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord, and giving them power to hold the Court of Quarter Sessions. They were, in fact, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was the Clerk of this court.

THE GOVERNMENT UNDER WAY.

On the closing of the court at Marietta, and securing the working of the machinery of government for the Territory, Governor St. Clair, accompanied by the judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Meanwhile full instructions had been sent to Major Hamtranck, Commandant at Vincennes, requiring him to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. On the 5th of April, 1790, a Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched from Vincennes with these speeches. He visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, but was coldly received, most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Governor St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit General Harmer at his headquarters at Fort Washington, and there to consult with that officer upon the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians. Before leaving Kaskaskia, however, St. Clair instructed the Secretary of the Territory, Winthrop Sargent, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia, and appoint the necessary civil and

military officers. Mr. Sargent at once proceeded to Vincennes, where he organized the camp of Knox, appointed the necessary civil and military officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and regarding it, the Secretary in his report to the President remarked:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants, appeared, from good oral testimony, to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase, or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted, and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which, in process of time, have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them, or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away; for by the French usage they are considered as family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of Mr. St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from the year 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud in forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might otherwise have acquired from his papers."

Winthrop Sargent informs us that there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of these families had all been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil, and while the Secretary was busily engaged endeavoring to straighten out these claims, he received a petition signed by eighty Americans, praying for the confirmation of the grants of lands ceded by the court which had been organized by Colonel John Todd, under the authority of Virginia, to which reference has already been made.

This case was met in the action of Congress on the 3d of March, 1791, empowering the Governor of the Territory, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

In the summer of 1790 a session of the general court was held at Vincennes, acting Governor Sargent* presiding, when the following laws were adopted:

I. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in, or coming into, the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

II. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post within the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing and accoutrements.

III. An act for suppressing and prohibiting every species of gaming for money or other property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

We give here the sentiments of the principal inhabitants of Vincennes, which were addressed to Mr. Sargent while at that place, in 1790, in the following language: "The citizens of the town of Vincennes approach you, sir, to express as well their personal respect for your honor as the full approbation of the measures you have been pleased to pursue in regard to their government and the adjustment of their claims, as inhabitants of the territory over which you at present preside. While we deem it a singular blessing to behold the principles of free government unfolding among us, we cherish the pleasing reflection that our posterity will also have cause to rejoice at the political change now originating. A free and efficient government, wisely administered, and fostered under the protecting wings of

*Mr. Sargent acted in the capacity of Governor at the request of St. Clair, who during the time was busily engaged with military affairs.

an august union of States, cannot fail to render the citizens of this wide-extended territory securely happy in the possession of every public blessing.

"We cannot take leave, sir, without offering to your notice a tribute of gratitude and esteem, which every citizen of Vincennes conceives he owes to the merits of an officer [Major Hamtranck] who has long commanded at this post. The unsettled situation of things, for a series of years previous to this gentleman's arrival, tended in many instances to derange, and in others to suspend, the operations of those municipal customs by which the citizens of this town were used to be governed. They were in the habit of submitting the superintendence of their civil regulations to the officer who happened to command the troops posted among them. Hence, in the course of the late war, and from the frequent change of masters, they labored under heavy and various grievances. But the judicious and humane attention paid by Major Hamtranck, during his whole command, to the rights and feelings of every individual craving his interposition, demands, and will always receive, our warmest acknowledgments.

"We beg you, sir, to assure the supreme authority of the United States of our fidelity and attachment; and that our greatest ambition is to deserve its fostering care, by acting the part of good citizens.

"By order, and on behalf, of the citizens of Vincennes.

"ANTOINE GAMELIN, *Magistrate*.

"PIERRE GAMELIN, do.

"PAUL GAMELIN, do.

"JAMES JOHNSON, do.

"LOUIS EDELINE, do.

"LUKE DECKER, do.

"FRANCIS BOSSERON, do.

"FRANCIS VIGO, *Major Commandant of Militia*.

"HENRY VANDERBURGH, *Major of Militia*."

To this complimentary testimonial Winthrop Sargent made a brief but appropriate reply.

A TERRIBLE AWAKENING.

For a while after the close of the Revolutionary war peace and prosperity had been the lot of the white settlers, and they had

been spreading their cabins into the interior of the country, until at last they aroused the red man to a sense of his danger in his being dispossessed of his hunting grounds. Then again the frontiersmen, those who, in a measure, made hunting their occupation, had, since their advent in the Western wilds, the impression that an Indian, like a wild beast, was game, and he was generally killed on sight. The Indians were by no means backward in retaliation, and the scalp of a hunter was something they considered a legitimate trophy, and a great one if the hunter was a good fighter. Of course this state of affairs was bound to breed trouble, and when in addition to this the palefaces overran their lands or hunting grounds, they determined upon driving them out of the country. The result was a general rising, in which the shriek of their victims and the light of their burning cabins called upon the Government for immediate action.

The Indians were urged on to their terrible work by British spies and agents, doing their utmost to precipitate a serious conflict. The latter were supplied with arms, ammunition, blankets, etc., by these agents, and through their evil and persistent machinations at last succeeded in lighting the flames of an Indian war. The settlers were soon surrounded by hostile Indians, and every pioneer carried his life in his hands—who stepped even beyond their threshold, in many cases. The first display of hostility by the Indians was upon the groups of Government surveyors, who were regarded by the Indians as their especial enemies. Their lining out or surveying the land was definite enough for the Indians to understand something of its nature, and that what they thus marked out was forever lost to them. Their hatred to these bands of surveyors resulted in sudden attacks, and many were killed. It soon became evident that the land could not be surveyed and brought into market until something more definite was determined upon. The Indians all seemed to be united in their determined opposition to the further encroachment of the whites, and to defend their hunting-grounds from the invasion of the palefaces. Nothing was to be done but to chastise the Indians and bring them to terms of peace. This was not accomplished without a long and bitter struggle.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Peace overtures having failed and the Indians aggressive to a murderous degree, General Harmer was directed to attack their towns. In September, 1790, with 1,300 men, he marched from Cincinnati through the wilderness to the Indian villages on the Miami, which he burned. On his homeward march he was attacked by a superior force of savages and, after a desperate battle, was totally defeated. General Harmer was barely able to make good his retreat to Cincinnati. His expedition was a failure, and gave the Indians renewed courage and hope.

From this time there were four years of uninterrupted war with the Indians, and sad indeed was the condition of the settlers. Wherever the settlements extended, the whole frontier was lighted by the flames of burning cabins and destruction of improvements. An attack was made on the settlement at Big Bottom, in Washington County, on the Muskingum River, Jan. 2, 1791, characterized by the usual horrible features of stealth and sudden surprise by the savages, of quick massacre and scalping of the victims, and of hasty retreat into the wilderness. In this attack twelve persons were killed and five carried into captivity.

The surprise and slaughter of the troops under General St. Clair in their camp, on the morning of Nov. 4, 1791, was a scene of appalling horror. Then came a rest. The Indians and their British allies were jubilant. A day of retribution, however, was in store for them. Refusing peace overtures, the Government determined to wage a vigorous and relentless war upon the savages until they would cry for peace, but no more overtures would be held out. If peace came, it must come from the actions of the forest chiefs who had commenced hostilities.

WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

The next move was to call upon General Anthony Wayne to take full command of the troops and to wage active warfare against the Indians, giving them no rest, and destroying as they had destroyed. "Mad Anthony" did not belie his reputation gained in the war of the Revolution. During the negotiation of the commissioners, which he felt would be a failure, he marched to the scene of war with a strong force ready for active

operations as soon as negotiations should cease. In the fall of 1793 he marched into the Indian country and commenced fortifying, or finishing the work commenced by the unfortunate St. Clair. He built a fort at Greenville, Darke County, where St. Clair was surprised and defeated, and gave it the name of Fort Recovery, an appropriate name, as it was truly recovered. In the following summer, that of 1794, General Wayne organized his forces and marched to the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, and there built another fort and called it "Fort Defiance," and as an auxiliary line of defense he erected Fort Adams, at what is known as St. Mary's, in Auglaize County. By August his command, numbering 3,000 men, was ready for active duty, and he at once sought the enemy upon their own ground by marching down the Maumee River to the rapids, and to where there was a British military post. Here, at the foot of Maumee Rapids, he built Fort Miami, and feeling himself strong enough for offensive action, he offered the enemy peace. This was defiantly refused, but time was asked. This Wayne refused and immediately marched to an open strip of ground, known by the name of "Fallen Timbers," at the head of the Maumee Rapids, not far from the site of the present Maumee City, and there attacked the Indians in force, the 10th of August, and overwhelmingly defeated them. General Wayne followed up his victory by laying waste the country, destroying the Indian towns and crops, and, moving with celerity, prevented another organization of the Indian forces. From the battle-field of "Fallen Timbers" he marched to the site of the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., and there erected another fort which he named "Fort Wayne," after himself, the name the town assumed when incorporated. Having garrisoned his forts he returned with his army to Greenville, or Fort Recovery, and there went into winter quarters. During his sojourn there General Wayne issued the following proclamation, which refers to this section as well as to other parts of the Territory:

"To the Cherokees now settled on the headwaters of the Scioto, and to all other Indians in that quarter whom it may concern:

"WHEREAS, I, Anthony Wayne, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Legion, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for settling a permanent

peace with all the late hostile tribes and nations northwest of the Ohio, have entered into preliminary articles with the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Sankeys, Shawanese, Delawares and Miamis for a cessation of hostilities, for the mutual exchange of prisoners, and for holding a general treaty for the establishing a permanent peace at this place on the 15th day of June next; and, WHEREAS, His Excellency, Governor William Blount, has concluded a treaty on the 7th and 8th days of November last, with Colonel John Watts, of Milltown, one of the lower Cherokee towns, and Scolacutta, or Hanging Maw and other Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, at which were present 400 Cherokee warriors and a number of citizens of the South-western Territory, I, the said General and Commander-in-Chief, do now send this authentic information to the Cherokees and other Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, by Captain Reid, in order to warn all and every of the said Indians against committing any murder or theft or insult upon any of the inhabitants or soldiers of the United States, but to remain peaceable and quiet, and to bring in all such prisoners as they may have in their possession to this place at the time agreed upon; that is, the 15th day of June next, for holding the general treaty.

“If after this friendly warning and invitation any more murders, or robberies, or injuries shall be committed by the aforesaid Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, the said General does hereby declare that he will send out his warriors and destroy them without distinction, as it will not be in his power to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. He, therefore, advises all peaceable Indians to withdraw themselves from the bad Indians, and leave them to the fate that immediately awaits them.

“Given at the headquarters of the Legion, at Greenville, this 2d day of March, 1795.

“ANTHONY WAYNE.”

A TREATY.

The Indians accepted this warning, and a treaty of peace was concluded with them Aug. 3, 1795, the preliminaries being partly agreed upon in the previous June. Twelve tribes signed the treaty of peace at Greenville, and by this treaty the Indians ceded to the United States Government the present territory of

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, except the Upper Peninsula, besides some sixteen separate tracts of lands including forts. This covered about 25,000 square miles of territory, and the tribes signing this treaty were the Pottawatomies, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, Chippewas, Sankeys, Ottawas, Kaskaskias, Miamis, Senecas and Kickapoos. General Wayne addressed the Indians in well-worded sentences, which met their understanding, and the treaty of Greenville was an established fact, and the pioneer could now live in his rude cabin in peace, with a bright future before him.

In connection with this treaty can be mentioned the special treaty with Great Britain, which was one of the results of the subjugation and the Indian treaty above. Under the provisions of this special treaty the British Government evacuated all its Western military posts, and no foreign potentate or power was now upon the soil of the United States or her territory. The era of a new prosperity was dawning upon the great West.

General Anthony Wayne died the following year after making the treaty. He breathed his last at Presque Isle, on Dec. 15, 1796. At his death the Army of the West was commanded by General James Wilkinson.

Among the lands ceded by this treaty are the following, which are stated in Chamberlain's Indiana Gazetteer, published in 1850, to be at present a part of this State: "First, a tract lying southeast of a line from the mouth of Kentucky River, running northeast to Fort Recovery, near the head of the Wabash, and embracing the present counties of Dearborn, Ohio, and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union and Wayne; and then various tracts at the head of the Maumee, the portage of the Wabash, and the Ouiatenon. All claims to other lands within this State were, at that time, relinquished to the Indians, except the 150,000 acres granted to Clarke's regiment, the French grants near Vincennes, and other lands occupied by the French, or other whites, to which the Indian title had been extinguished."

The tract first above mentioned as "embracing the present counties of Dearborn and Ohio, and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union and Wayne," is the *gore* which constituted Dearborn prior to the formation of Wayne in 1810, and laid between the present west line of Ohio and the west line of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, which

latter line was also the eastern boundary of the Twelve Mile Purchase. It was provided, however, in the act of May, 1800, dividing the Northwestern Territory, that when the eastern division should be admitted into the Union as a State its western boundary should be altered, probably with the view of establishing a boundary line running due north and south. Instead of beginning on the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, it was to begin at the mouth of the Great Miami, and run due north to Fort Recovery. When, in 1802, Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union, its western boundary was made to conform to this provision.

In October, 1795, a treaty with Spain was concluded, by which the right to navigate the Mississippi River to the Gulf was conceded to the United States, together with a right of deposit at New Orleans, which embrace all that the people of the Northwest Territory desired.

OTHER TREATIES.

When William Henry Harrison became Governor of the Territory of Indiana, he was invested by the Government of the United States with authority to make further treaties with the Indians, and thereby to extinguish their title to lands lying within the boundaries of the Territory. In the exercise of this authority he made the following treaties:

1. At Vincennes, Sept. 17, 1802, certain chiefs and head men of the Pottawatomie, Eel River, Piankashaw, Wea, Kaskaskia and Kickapoo tribes nominated and appointed the Miami chiefs Little Turtle and Richardville, and the Pottawatomie chiefs Winamac and Topinepik, to settle the terms of a treaty for the extinguishment of Indian claims to certain lands on the borders of the Wabash, in the vicinity of Vincennes.

2. At Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, certain chiefs and head men of the Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankashaw and Kaskaskia tribes, ceded to the United States about 1,600,000 acres of land.

3. By the provision of a treaty concluded at Vincennes, Aug. 13, 1803, certain chiefs and warriors of the Kaskaskia tribe ceded to the United States 8,600,000 acres of land lying on the borders of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

4. At Vincennes, Aug. 18, 1804, those in authority of the

Delaware tribe ceded to the United States their claim to the land lying between the Wabash and the Ohio rivers, and south of the road leading from the falls of the Ohio River to Vincennes. The Piankeshaws relinquished their claim to the same territory by a treaty at the same place, Aug. 27, 1804.

5. By a treaty made at St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804, several chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes ceded to the United States a vast extent of territory lying principally on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers.

It was the dispute afterward about these lands that brought on the Black Hawk war, in 1832.

6. At a treaty concluded at Groveland, near Vincennes, Aug. 21, 1805, the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Eel River, Wea and Miami tribes ceded to the United States their territory lying southeast of the line running northeasterly from a point about fifty-seven miles due east from Vincennes, so as to strike the boundary line (running from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River to Fort Recovery), at the distance of fifty miles from the commencement on the Ohio.

7. At a treaty concluded at Vincennes, Dec. 10, 1805, the chiefs and certain leading men of the Piankeshaw tribe ceded to the United States about 2,600,000 acres of land lying west of the Wabash River.

8. At Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809, the chiefs of the Delaware, Eel River, Miami and Pottawatomie tribes ceded to the United States about 2,900,000 acres of land lying principally on the southeastern side of the Wabash, below the mouth of Raccoon Creek. The chiefs and head men of the Wea tribe met Governor Harrison at Vincennes, Oct. 26, 1809, and acknowledged the validity of the above treaty at Fort Wayne. The same treaty was confirmed also by the sachems and war chiefs of the Kickapoos, Dec. 9, 1809, they having ceded, in the above, to the United States, about 113,000 acres of land.

Up to this period the total quantity of land ceded and secured to the United States, through the treaties made by Governor Harrison, amounted to 29,719,530 acres.

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

The United States was bound by that treaty to pay the following tribes, annually, forever, the following sums: To the

Delawares, \$1,000; Wyandots, \$1,000; Shawanoese, \$1,000; Miamies, \$1,000; Ottawas, \$1,000; Chippewas, \$1,000; Pottawatomies, \$1,000; Kickapoos, \$500; Weas, \$500; Eel Rivers, \$500; Piankeshaws, \$500; Kaskaskias, \$500; total, \$9,500. The above named were so spelled at the time of this treaty. By the treaty of Fort Industry, July 4, 1805, the Wyandot, Munsee, Delaware, and Shawanoese tribes were to be paid \$1,000 annually, forever, by the United States. The treaty of Detroit, Nov. 17, 1807, the Ottawas and Chippewas were to receive \$800 annually, forever, and the Wyandots and Pottawatomies \$400 annually, forever. In 1809 another treaty was effected with five tribes at Fort Wayne, and the following annuities were to be paid annually, forever: Delawares, \$500; Miamis, \$700; Eel Rivers, \$350; Pottawatomies, \$500, and the Weas, \$100. The latter also got \$300 annually at the treaty of Vincennes, while the Kickapoos were granted \$500 something over a month later.

The treaty of Fort Meigs, Sept. 29, 1817, the tribes below were allowed the following annuities, annually, forever: Wyandots, \$4,000; Shawanoese, \$2,000; Senecas, \$500; Pottawatomies, for fifteen years, \$1,300; Chippewas, fifteen years, \$1,000, and the Ottawas, \$1,000, for the same length of time.

The several treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in Ohio, in the fall of 1818, the tribes below named received permanent annuities: Wyandots, \$500; the Senecas and Shawanoese, of Lewiston, \$1,000; the Senecas, of Upper Sandusky, \$500; Ottawas, \$1,500; Delawares, \$4,000; Miamis, \$15,000; Pottawatomies, \$2,500, and the Weas, \$1,850. The United States was also to give to blacksmiths and armories iron, steel, and tools to the value of not less than \$5,000, annually, and the Wyandots and Miamis were each to have a saw and grist mill erected by the Government.

In 1804, the Territory of Louisiana, purchased of France in 1803, was divided into two Territories, the south part constituting the Territory of Orleans, and the residue, lying north of the 33d degree of north latitude, the district of Louisiana. There being within this district but few inhabitants, and these chiefly residing along the river, in villages, of which the principal was St. Louis, the district was, for the purpose of government, placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana, then comprising

all the original Northwestern Territory except the State of Ohio, which had recently been formed [1802]. In March, 1805, this district was detached from Indiana and organized as a separate Territory.

The criminal code of 1807 contained some unusual provisions. Horse-stealing, with treason, murder, and arson, was made punishable by death. Whipping might be inflicted for burglary, robbery, larceny, hog-stealing, and bigamy. Nor did the early law-makers seem to underrate the importance of the observance of the fifth commandment. Children or servants, for resistance or disobedience to the lawful commands of their parents or masters, might be sent by a justice of the peace to jail or the house of correction; there to remain until they should "humble themselves to the said parents' or masters' satisfaction." And for assaulting or striking a parent or master they were liable to be "whipped not exceeding ten stripes."

PROGRESS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

The era of peace dawned upon as energetic a people as ever pioneered a path of civilization in the wilderness, and not only were those who had lived, fought, and defended their homes against the ruthless savages ready to strike giant blows for renewed life, but thousands of others, brave and hardy men, came West, the advance guard, to blaze the way for men of less nerve to follow, when civilization and Christianity had established a permanent foothold in the great Northwest. The Ohio River was laden with flatboats and pirogues, bearing living freight and household goods. The years from 1796 to 1805 showed a constant immigration, and thousands of people were seeking homes in the new country. They came from all the Atlantic States. This immigration was encouraged by Congress, which offered special inducements to the soldiers of the Revolution and of the Indian wars. The river towns of the Ohio, from Marietta to the mouth of the Wabash, nearly all became places of rendezvous.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

began its session at Cincinnati on Monday, Sept. 16, 1799. The Legislative Council consisted of Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati; Henry Vanderburg, of Vincennes; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, and Robert Oliver, of Marietta. *Henry Vanderburg* was elected President of the Council, or Leg-

Legislature; William C. Schenk, Secretary; George Howard, Door-keeper and Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-arms.

The first House of Representatives under territorial government, consisting of William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, and Isaac Martin, from Hamilton County; Thomas Worthington, Samuel Finley, Elias Langham and Edwin Tiffin, of Ross County; Wayne County, now State of Michigan, and a portion then of Ohio and Indiana, as now known, came Solomon Sibley, Charles F. Chobert de Joncarie and Jacob Visger; Adams County sent Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; Knox County, which covered most of Indiana and all of Illinois, Shadrack Bond; Jefferson County, Ohio, James Pritchard; and Washington County, Ohio, Return J. Meigs. Edwin Tiffin was elected Speaker; John Riley, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Door-keeper, and Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-arms, he serving in that capacity for both houses.

This was the first Legislature elected by the people of the Northwestern Territory, now embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Governor St. Clair delivered his first message, Sept. 25, 1799, and the first public printer, Joseph Carpenter, was appointed Sept. 30. Winthrop Sargent, having been appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory, resigned his office of Secretary, and Charles Willing Bird was appointed, and following him came William Henry Harrison, who held the office until Oct. 3, 1799, when both Houses having met to elect a territorial representative or delegate to Congress, he was chosen, receiving eleven votes; to Arthur St. Clair, a son of Governor St. Clair, ten votes. Francis Dunlevy acted as Secretary after Harrison's resignation to the end of the session, which ended the term, and the office was vacated by the election of Harrison to Congress.

In the session of the Territorial Legislature in 1800, William H. Harrison, then delegate in Congress, was appointed first Governor of Indiana Territory, and Return J. Meigs, of Marietta, one of its first Judges. It is stated that the most efficient member of the first Legislature was Jacob Burnet. He wrote the reply to Governor St. Clair's first message, drafted the rules governing the session, wrote the address to the President of the United States, and drafted some or most of the laws passed. Governor St. Clair ruled as a military martinet and prorogued

the Legislature in true British style. After the first session of the Territorial Legislature the seat of Government was removed to Chillicothe where it remained during territorial existence.

IMMIGRATION AND ORGANIZATION.

All classes of citizens came West to find homes and peace in this fruitful region, and the Ohio and its tributaries were soon peopled with an industrious race, and towns and villages sprang up, while the farmers themselves formed settlements, locating their lands within neighborly distances of each other. Schools and churches, those sure harbingers of a moral and contented people, alive alike to the present and the future, reared their humble roofs, and when the dawn of prosperity began to show itself in field and farm-house, the school-houses and church of logs began to disappear and the frame church painted white appeared, and the same arrangements for the advance of the pupils in the Atlantic States were found in the West. Education and Christianity went hand in hand, and the people of the West were in nowise behind those of the East in advancing the work of civilization and enjoying its fruits, albeit their struggles and their trials would cause at times some discouraging thoughts.

The next county established in the Territory after that of Washington on July 27, 1788, Marietta being the county seat, was Hamilton, erected Jan. 2, 1790. Its bounds included the country between the Miamis, extending northward from the Ohio River to a line drawn due east from the standing stone forks of the Great Miami. The name of the settlement opposite the Licking was, at this time, called Cincinnati. Knox County was formed Aug. 20, 1790, and up to the time of the organization of Wayne County, in 1796, included all of Indiana and Illinois. It was named after General Henry Knox, then Secretary of War. Aug. 15, 1796, Wayne County was established, including all the northwestern part of Ohio, a large tract in North-eastern Indiana, and the whole Territory of Michigan. Detroit was the seat of justice. July 10, 1797, Adams County was erected, comprehending a large tract lying on the west side of the Scioto and extending northward to Wayne. Other counties were afterward formed out of those already established, and before the end of the year 1798 the Northwest Territory contained a population of 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age and nine *organized counties*.

CHAPTER V.

THE TERRITORY OF INDIANA.—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS AND FEDERAL COURT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.—VINCENNES AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.—TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—ITS FIRST SESSION.—BURR'S EXPEDITION.—TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.—THE CENSUS OF 1810.—POPULATION AND PRODUCTS.—THE INDIAN WAR OF 1811.—TECUMSEH.—THE LATTER DEFIANT.—GOVERNOR HARRISON'S SPEECH.—TECUMSEH'S REPLY.—CONFERENCE ENDED.—WAR INEVITABLE.—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.—HARRISON'S VICTORY.—THE INDIANS WILLING TO TREAT FOR PEACE.

ORGANIZATION.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new Territory; John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory, and William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin were appointed Territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Governor Harrison, the administration of government. Governor Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801.

The Judges held the first session of the general court of the Territory at Vincennes, beginning March 3, 1801.

The first grand jury of Indiana Territory was as follows: Luke Decker, Antoine Marchal, Joseph Beard, Patrick Simpson, Antoine Petit, Andre Montplaisieur, John Okiltree, Jonathan

Marney, Jacob Fevebaugh, Alexander Varley, Francois Turpin, F. Campagnoitte, Charles Languedoc, Louis Severe, F. Languedoc, George Catt, John Bt. Barvis, Abraham Decker and Philip Catt.

The Territory was sparsely settled at this time, and what few there were were scattered over many miles of country. What farms were cultivated were principally in the valley of the Wabash, and that section had been settled fully a century when the first Territorial Legislature met. Along the Ohio River quite a number of cabins were found, but the distance was so great between them that they could hardly be called neighbors.

VINCENNES AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn County, and a small settlement was also formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark County. There were, of course, several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875. Vincennes, the most important point in the Territory, then comprising Indiana and Illinois as now formed, was guarded by Fort Knox, which was well arranged for defense against the Indian attacks, with a wide and deep ditch, and palisades, the guns of the fort bearing directly upon it. There was, of course, much poverty and ignorance to be found, and the tide of events which had flowed smoothly along, excepting the outbreak of the Indians now and then, had not left a very vivid impression upon the French residents of that early period. While some writers have stated that Vincennes was settled about 1735, and some Frenchman had written a letter to that effect, there are facts enough in existence to show that it was settled as early as 1702. It is natural for some writers, for want of a thorough research, to take some report of early times and weave a theory of their own, based upon supposition and a want of a thorough knowledge of our country's history. A thorough search among the archives of the early records of this State would utterly astound some of these so-called writers of history. This, however, is useless. These writers will go on in the good old way of stating theory as fact, and a wild imagining as matters of actual occurrence, it

being so much easier than to delve among the archives and dusty records that are covered with the dust of years, and contain facts of great and inestimable value.

When territorial life was given to Indiana, in the year 1800, although white settlers had been living in the country for over three-quarters of a century, yet the country was but a wilderness. There was nothing strange, however, about this. There was a good deal of lying out of doors in the Indiana Territory in the year 1800. The population, whites, was less than 5,000 souls, all told, and a century later will find some wilderness scattered over the two States then composing the Territory, and although wealth and population have grown wonderfully, yet squalid poverty and ignorance has not been driven altogether from the land. From Vincennes and Kaskaskia and to Detroit quite a fur and peltry trade was carried on. Also from Cahokia, on the west, and Ft. Wayne, on the east. The Wabash was the principal means of transportation of the packs of dried skins and furs up as far as Ft. Wayne, and then the Maumee was used, for the principal market was Detroit, and to that point for many years all the trade tended. It was the great fur and skin market of the country.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

There was no Territorial Legislature until after the separation and organization of the Territory of Michigan, which took place June 30, 1805, pursuant to an Act of Congress, approved on the 11th of January preceding.

On the 11th of September, 1804, a vote had been taken and a majority of 138 of the freeholders of the Territory had voted in favor of organizing a General Assembly, whereupon Governor Harrison issued a proclamation calling for an election of members of a House of Representatives, to be holden on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, and citing the members elect to meet in Vincennes on the 1st of February, to take measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. The members convened accordingly, and on Feb. 7, 1805, proceeded to elect, by ballot, the names of ten residents of the Territory to be forwarded to the President of the United States, five of whom the President was authorized by Congress to appoint and commission as members of the Legislative Council of Indiana Territory. Their

names were: John Rice Jones and Jacob Kuykendall, of Knox County; Samuel Gwatkinmey and Marston Green Clark, of Clark County; Jean Francois Perry and John Hay, of St. Clair County; Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn County; Pierre Menard, of Randolph County; and James May and James Henry, of Detroit, Wayne County—the latter being in Indiana at the time of the election, but being set off to Michigan prior to the meeting of the Legislature on the 29th of July following. President Jefferson declined to name the five for the Upper Council, and sent the names to Governor Harrison, with the following: "Fill the blank commissions with the names most suitable, rejecting land jobbers, dishonest men, and those who, though honest, might suffer themselves to be warped by party prejudices."

THE FIRST SESSION.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes, July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were: Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn County; Davis Floyd, of Clark County; Benjamin Park and John Johnson, of Knox County; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair County, and George Fisher, of Randolph County.

On the 30th of July Governor Harrison delivered his first message. The House and Council soon after went into joint session for the election of a delegate to Congress, from Indiana Territory, and the election resulted in the choice of Benjamin Parke, a native of New Jersey, and a resident of the Territory from 1801.

LAND OFFICES.

Three land offices were established by Act of Congress March 26, 1804; one at Detroit, another at Vincennes, and the third at Kaskaskia. March 3, 1807, the fourth office was established at Jeffersonville, which was then five years old, having been laid out in 1802, from plans made by Thos. Jefferson, then President.

BURR'S EXPEDITION.

A movement of Burr to establish a new government in the Southwest caused great excitement in the minds of the people in the Ohio Valley. Aaron Burr had both brains and energy, but

his vaulting ambition overleaped itself. It was a restless and active mind which he possessed, and it was ever ready to conceive, to do and to dare, but ere the Government was fully aware of his intentions he had discovered their impracticability, and his dream of power and place had given way to stubborn fact, and the grand enterprise conceived was abandoned. The Government arrested him when too late, but that he had contemplated the conquest and the organization of a new empire, of which he was to be the head and master mind, has been pretty conclusively proved. Burr should have lived in the days of the "Forty-niners," then his ambition could have had full sway on the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain barrier would have been a safeguard, and ere the Government could have sent its forces, via the Isthmus or the Horn, he could have enthroned himself. Burr gave way to his passions, evil thoughts and his ambition. He could have been great and powerful, but his ambition was for supreme control. That he could not dictate the rules and the laws of the country made him restive, and this restlessness evolved from his mind the great scheme of a new empire. That, in a measure, he meditated treason to his country was pretty certain, and that made him a marked man, and he never recovered from the blow, for he was avoided by the true patriots of the Revolution as tainted with dishonor and treason, and his future life was blasted.

TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

In 1808 the white population of the Territory was computed at 28,000, of whom 11,000 were living west of the Wabash, or in what became the Territory of Illinois the next year. During the year 1808 Benjamin Parke was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the Territory, and the Legislature elected the Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, then Speaker of the House, to the vacant place as delegate to Congress.

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada.

The act was passed Feb. 3, 1809, and took effect from the 1st

day of March following. This left only four counties in the Territory of Indiana, viz.: Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn.

At an election for delegate to Congress on the 22d of May 911 votes were polled. Jonathan Jennings received 428; Thomas Randolph, 402, and John Johnson, 81.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTS.

The census of 1810 gave the following as the population and products of the Territory:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist-mills; 14 saw-mills; 3 horse-mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder-mills; 1,256 looms; 1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton, hempen and flaxen cloths—\$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 20,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

This year (1810) was not important in actual events, except, it might be said, the incipient movement of an Indian war. The celebrated Tecumseh had been conspicuously active in his efforts to unite the native tribes against the whites and to arrest the further expansion of the white settlements. His actions and those of his brother, the Prophet, soon made it evident that the West was about to suffer the calamities of another Indian war, and it was resolved to anticipate their movements. In 1811 General Harrison, the Governor of Indiana Territory, marched against the town of the Prophet, on the Wabash, and in the ensuing action, the battle of Tippecanoe, in what is now Cass County, Ind., the Indians were totally defeated. This battle will be described further on. This year (1811) was also made important to Western history by the voyage from Pittsburg to New Orleans of the first steamboat ever launched upon the Western waters.

THE INDIAN WAR (1811)—TECUMSEH.

After the treaty of Greenville, the Indians remained quiet till the year 1810. Discontent, however, had been brewing among them, through the influence of Tecumseh and his brother, the Shawnee Prophet, for several years prior to the outbreak of act-



TECUMSEH.

ual hostilities. These noted Indian leaders steadily maintained their opposition to the cession of lands to the United States, and were encouraged and aided in their discontent by petty officers in the British Indian Department, and a number of land speculators residing in Indiana Territory.

In 1805 the Shawnee warrior, Tecumseh, and his brother, La-le-was-i-kaw (Loud Voice), resided at one of the Delaware villages, on the borders of the West Fork of White River, within the present boundaries of Delaware County. Sometime during 1805 La-le-was-i-kaw took upon himself the character of a prophet and reformer, assuming the name of Pems-quat-a-wah, which in the Shawnee dialect signifies Open Door. Among the many evils he declaimed against as the sins of his times and his people, the chief prominence was given to witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors by the Indians, the custom of Indian women intermarrying with white men, and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He saw that the Indian tribes had become vastly deteriorated by contact with the whites, and a departure from their ancient spirit and customs, and were fast being swept away before the advance of the white race; and his purpose was to reform them, unite them, and, by infusing into them their ancient courage, virtue, and endurance, to make them equal to the task of resisting the encroachments of the Americans upon their territory. With this general purpose in view he commenced preaching to his people—preaching reformation as to their personal behavior, and, at the same time, a sort of Indian state policy, which he taught them would make them a great confederacy or nation. He professed to be inspired by the Great Spirit, to be able to cure all kinds of diseases, to confound his enemies, and to stay the arm of death on the battle-field. By his preaching he gathered around him a considerable band of Shawnees, and, about the close of the year 1805, took up his residence at Greenville, Ohio, where he remained, increasing the number of his followers and creating considerable excitement and alarm among the settlers, till the spring of 1808, when he settled on the banks of the Wabash, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, at a place which afterward became famous as the Prophet's town. Here in June, 1808, his followers numbered about 140 persons, of whom about forty were Shawnees.

Meantime Tecumseh was actively engaged in an effort to form the various tribes into one great confederacy, and openly proclaimed in the councils which he held with the Indians that the treaties made with the United States for the cession of their lands were unfair and of no binding force.

Early in 1808 Governor Harrison sent John Conner, an early pioneer and friend of the Indians, with a message to the Shawnees. It contained the following passage: "My children—This business must be stopped. I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant parts to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit, but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers. They desire that you will send away these people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them, they can carry him. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly."

In the latter part of June, 1808, a deputation of Indians arrived at Vincennes, with a message from the Prophet to Governor Harrison, assuring him that his followers had no intention but to live in peace with the white people. In August, 1808, the Prophet himself visited Vincennes, and, in an interview with Governor Harrison, said: "Father, it is three years since I first began with that system of religion which I practice. The white people and some of the Indians were against me; but I had no other intention than to introduce among the Indians those good principles of religion which the white people profess. The Great Spirit told me to tell the Indians that he had made them and made the world; that he had placed them on it to do good, and not evil. I told all the red-skins that the way they were in was not good, and that they ought to abandon it, and that it is the cause of all the mischief the Indians suffer; that we must always follow the directions of the Great Spirit, determined to listen to nothing that is bad. Do not take up the tomahawk should it be offered by the British or by the Long Knives. Do not meddle with anything that does not belong to you, but mind your own business and cultivate the ground, that your women and children may have enough to live on. My father, I have informed you what we mean to do, and I call the Great Spirit to witness the truth of my declaration."

The professions of the Prophet and the temperate conduct of

the few of his followers who were with him induced Governor Harrison to take a more favorable view of their pacific intentions for a time; but this opinion was soon changed by reports which he constantly received of the conduct of the Indians at the Prophet's town, and he was compelled to regard the Prophet and Tecumseh as very dangerous persons to the safety and peace of the country.

During the year 1810 Governor Harrison frequently sent confidential messengers to the Prophet's town and to the principal villages of the Indians throughout the Territory, to assure them of the protection and friendship of the United States, and to warn them of the danger of encouraging the pretensions and claims of the Shawnee Prophet.

Among the most influential persons sent on these missions were Francis Vigo, Toussaint Dubois, Joseph Barron, Pierre Laplante, John Conner, M. Brouillette and William Prince.

In the spring of 1810 certain boatmen, who were sent up to the Prophet's town to deliver to the Indians their annuity of salt, were insulted and called "American dogs," the Indians refusing to receive the salt. In July Governor Harrison sent the Prophet a letter, designed to convince him of his folly in attempting to make war upon the United States; but it seems to have had little effect. Mr. Barron—who carried the letter—was conducted, in a ceremonious manner, to the place where the Prophet was sitting, surrounded by a number of his followers, and left standing at a distance of some twelve feet from him. The Prophet looked steadily at him for several minutes, without saying a word or making a sign of recognition. At length he demanded, "For what purpose do *you* come here? Brouillette was here; he was a spy. Dubois was here; he was a spy. Now *you* have come; you, too, are a spy. *There* is your *grave*; look on it." "pointing to the ground near where Barron stood. His intent was evidently to frighten the messenger. But just at that moment Tecumseh entered from one of the lodges. He told him his life was not in danger, and wished to know the object of his visit.

After receiving Mr. Barron's answer Tecumseh informed him that he would soon visit Vincennes in person and have an interview with Governor Harrison. Accordingly, on the 12th of August, attended by seventy-five of his warriors, he arrived at

Vincennes, and from that time until the 22d Governor Harrison was almost constantly engaged in holding conference with Tecumseh.

In one of these interviews the latter said: "Brother, since the treaty of Greenville you have killed some of the Shawnees; Winnebagoes, Delawares and Miamis, and you have taken our lands from us; and I do not see how we can remain at peace with you, if you continue to do so. *You* try to force the red people to do some injury. It is *you* that are pushing them on to do mischief. You endeavor to make distinctions. You wish to prevent the Indians from doing as we wish them—to unite and let them consider their lands as the common property of the whole. You take tribes aside and advise them not to come into this measure; and until our design is accomplished we do not wish to accept your invitation and go to see the President. * * * If the land is not restored to us, you will see, when we return to our homes, how it will be settled. We shall have a great council, at which all the tribes shall be present, when we shall show to those who sold that they had no right to the claim they set up; and we shall see what will be done with those chiefs that did sell the land to you. I am not alone in this determination. It is the determination of all the warriors and red people that listen to me."

Tecumseh seems to have become considerably excited during the delivery of this speech. When Governor Harrison commenced his reply, he was interrupted and contradicted by this Shawnee chief, who, with angry and violent gestures, declared the statements of the Governor to be false. At the same time the armed warriors of Tecumseh sprang to their feet and stood in a menacing attitude. The Governor ordered General Gibson to be ready with a guard of twelve men, under command of Lieutenant Jesse Jennings. The guard was brought forward. Governor Harrison then closed the interview, declaring that he was determined to extinguish the council fires and no longer to hold any communication with the Indians. He, however, afterward consented to another interview with Tecumseh, who, when the conference was opened on the 21st of August, addressed the Governor in a respectful and dignified manner. At this conference Governor Harrison asked Tecumseh, explicitly, if the Indians would forcibly resist an attempt to survey the lands ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and was answered, in substance, that they would

resist. Said he: "We do not wish you to take the land." Governor Harrison answered that his "claims and pretensions would not be acknowledged by the President of the United States." "Well," said Tecumseh, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up the land. It is true, he is so far off that he will not be injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine while you and I will have to fight it out."

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi River; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total rout of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment, and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and cowardice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his war-

riors, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813.

In October, 1810, Governor Harrison sent a Mr. McDonald to survey the boundary line of the tract of land which had been acquired by the treaty of Fort Wayne.

In the early part of 1811 the British Agent of Indian Affairs in Canada, believing that a war was soon to break out between the United States and Great Britain, adopted a policy calculated to secure for his government the friendship of the Northwestern tribes of Indians. Governor Harrison, in the meantime, acting upon the instructions received from the President of the United States, continued his efforts to break up the confederacy of Indians at the Prophet's town, and began to make preparations to erect a fort on the Wabash for the protection of the settlers in that quarter.

Indian disturbances broke out during the summer of this year, and depredations were committed by straggling parties upon the property of the white settlers. Several white men engaged in surveying land were frightened away; others were killed. A quantity of "annuity salt" being conveyed in boats from Vincennes to the Indian villages up the Wabash was seized at the Prophet's town, and appropriated to the use of the Indians at that place. The Prophet sent back word by the boatmen to the Governor requesting him "not to be angry at his seizing the salt, as he had got none last year, and had more than 2,000 men to feed."

On the 24th of June, 1811, Governor Harrison dispatched Captain Walter Wilson to the Prophet's town as the bearer of a speech addressed to the Prophet and Tecumseh. In this speech the Governor still remonstrated against violence, and tried to maintain peace.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

He said: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intend to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on

your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one; consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires'? or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long Knife 'fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if it was, we certainly have the power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men, but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer, is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who sent back a lengthy answer by the messenger, in which, among other things, he proposed to visit the Governor again in person at the head of a band of his young warriors, and on the 27th of July he appeared at Vincennes, with about 300 attendants, among whom were twenty or thirty women and children.

The approach of so large a force created considerable alarm among the inhabitants; but the militia were in readiness, numbering about 750, well armed, and Governor Harrison stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. Tecumseh, however, declared that it was not his intention to go to war with the United States. In this declaration he was undoubtedly insincere, for immediately upon the close of the conference he proceeded down the Mississippi, in company with some twenty Indians, to propagate his scheme of confederating the Indian tribes among the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws of the South.

CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

On the 17th of July, 1811, the President of the United States instructed the Secretary of War to authorize Governor Harrison to call out the militia of the Territory, and to attack the Prophet and his followers, in case circumstances should render such action necessary or expedient. The Governor was further authorized, at his discretion, to call into his service the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, under command of Colonel John P. Boyd. The Fourth Regiment was ordered to move from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, where it was to be joined by the militia of the Territory. Governor Harrison, however, before moving his military expedition, sent out special messengers with written speeches to all the Indian tribes of the Territory, requiring them to fulfill the conditions of their treaties with the United States; to avoid all acts of hostility toward the white settlers, and to make an absolute disavowal of union or co-operation with the Shawnee Prophet.

About the 25th of September, as the army was ready to move on the Prophet's town, a deputation of Indians from that place arrived at Vincennes. These deputies made strong professions of peace, and declared that the Indians would comply with the terms of the Governor.

The army, under the command of Governor Harrison, left Vincennes on the 26th of September, 1811, and moved up the Wabash to the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, on the east bank of the Wabash, above where the city of Terre Haute now stands. Here they selected a site and erected Fort Harrison, which was completed on the 28th of October, 1811. The

fort was garrisoned by a small number of men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller. The remainder of the troops moved from the post on the 29th of October, *en route* for the Prophet's town. The force amounted to about 910 men, composed of 250 regular troops, under the command of Colonel Boyd, about sixty volunteers from Kentucky, and about 600 citizens of Indiana Territory. The mounted troops, consisting of light dragoons and riflemen, numbered about 270 men. On the 2d of November the army encamped about two miles below the mouth of the Big Vermillion River. Here a small block-house was erected on the west bank of the Wabash, in which was stationed a Sergeant and eight men, with orders to protect the boats which had been employed in the transportation of supplies up to this point. On the afternoon of the 6th of November the army arrived at the Prophet's town, and, finding the Indians not disposed to give battle, Governor Harrison sent forward a detachment to select a camping ground near the Wabash. Governor Harrison, in a letter written on the 18th of November, 1811, and addressed to the Secretary of War, describes the camping ground on which the battle of Tippecanoe was fought as not being altogether such as he could wish. "It was," he says, "admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages." It is situated on the borders of Burnett's Creek, about seven miles northwest of the city of Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County. At the time of the encampment of Harrison's army it was "a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (toward the Prophet's town), and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, ran a small stream, clothed with willows and other brushwood. Toward the left flank this bench of land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 140 yards from the right flank terminated in an abrupt point.

"The army encamped in the order of battle. The men were instructed to sleep with their clothes and accoutrements on, with their fire-arms loaded and their bayonets fixed; and each corps that formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment was ordered, in case of an attack, to hold its own ground until relieved.

“The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of the encampment ground, at a distance of about 150 yards from each other on the left flank, and something more than half that distance on the right flank. The left flank was filled up by two companies of mounted riflemen, numbering about 120 men, under the command of Major General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, who served as Major. The right flank was filled up by Captain Spier Spencer’s company of mounted riflemen, consisting of eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States Infantry, under the command of Major Floyd—flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops under the command of Captain Baen, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops on the rear line joined the mounted riflemen under General Wells, on the left flank, and Colonel Decker’s battalion formed an angle with Captain Spencer’s company on the right flank. Two troops of dragoons, amounting, aggregately, to about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank; and Captain Parke’s troop of dragoons, which was larger than the other two, was encamped in the rear of the front line. The dragoons were directed, in case of a night attack, to parade dismounted with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a *corps de reserve*.”

Although strong guards were placed on duty on the night of the 6th of November, it seems that the principal officers did not expect that the Indians would attack them that night. But about two hours before sunrise, on the morning of the 7th of November, an attack was made on the left flank of the encamped army, “so suddenly that the Indians were in camp before many of the men could get out of their tents.”

The following particulars of the battle of Tippecanoe are copied from the official report which was addressed to the Secretary of War by General Harrison, Nov. 18, 1811, ten days after the battle. We quote from Dillon’s History of Indiana:

“I had arisen at a quarter after four o’clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on the left flank; but a signal gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard in that direction which made not the least resistance, but abandoned

their officer and fled into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line; but even under these circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves and to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others who were more tardy had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Captain Barton's company, of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Captain Guiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe, and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms, and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy. Our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our position, was still more advantageous to the enemy—affording them the means of taking a surer aim. They were, therefore, extinguished as soon as possible.

“Under these discouraging circumstances the troops (nineteen-twentieths of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise, and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse I rode to the angle that was attacked. I found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Guiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company, and the late Captain Wentworth's, under Lieutenant Peters, to be brought up from the center of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle, in support of Barton's and Guiger's. My attention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of United States riflemen (then, however, armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott, of the Fourth Regiment.

“I found Major Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the

enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen paces in front of those companies, I directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately, the Major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in the front, and attack his flanks. The Major was mortally wounded, and his party driven back. The Indians were, however, immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position by Captain Snelling, at the head of his company.

"In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warrick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe. Captain Spencer and his First and Second Lieutenants were killed, and Captain Warrick mortally wounded. Those companies, however, still bravely maintained their posts; but Spencer's having suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I re-enforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven—or, by some mistake, ordered—from their position in the left flank, toward the center of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the Fourth United States Regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire—to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp, until daylight should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line, Snelling's, Posey's, (under Lieutenant Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies and drew them up upon the left flank; and, at the same time, I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies—the former from the rear and the latter from the front line—to re-enforce the right flank, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies—had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were, however, ready, and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point

of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. * * *

"The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Colonel Boyd. The Colonel, throughout the action, manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts, and exhorting them to fight with valor. His Brigade-Major, Clark, and his Aid-de-camp, George Croghan, Esq., were also very serviceably employed. Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded, under Colonel Boyd, the militia infantry. He was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me. Major G. R. C. Floyd, the senior officer of the Fourth United States Regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line. His conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel Decker, who commanded the battalion of infantry on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order. He was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Major-General Wells, of the Fourth Division of Kentucky militia, acted, under my command, as Major, at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers. The General maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky.

"Of the several corps, the Fourth United States Regiment and the two small companies attached to it were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by Captains Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieutenants Larrabee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty, also, to my entire satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the Seventh Regiment, headed by Lieutenant Albright.

"Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Guiger's and Warrick's maintained their posts amid a monstrous carnage; as, indeed, did Robb's, after it was posted on the left flank. Its loss of men (seventeen killed and wounded) and its keeping its ground are sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies

charged with the regular troops, and proved themselves worthy of so doing. Norris's company also behaved well. Hargrove's and Wilkins's companies were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After Major Daviess had received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted Captain Parke to the Majority, than whom there is no better officer. My two Aides-de-camp, Majors Hurst and Taylor, with Lieutenant Adams of the Fourth Regiment, the Adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign."

The loss of General Harrison's force, in the battle of Tippecanoe amounted to thirty-seven killed and 151 wounded, of which latter number twenty-five afterward died of their wounds. Among those killed or mortally wounded in the battle were Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Colonel Abraham Owen, Captain W. C. Baen, Captain Jacob Warrick, Captain Spier Spencer, Lieutenant Richard McMahan, Lieutenant Thomas Berry, Thomas Randolph, Esq., and Colonel Isaac White. Among the wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Decker, Dr. Edward Scull, Adjutant James Hunter, Lieutenant George P. Peters, Lieutenant George Gooding, Ensign Henry Burchstead, Captain John Norris and Captain Frederick Guiger.

The Indians engaged in the battle were probably between 600 and 700, and their loss was about equal to that of the American. Thirty-eight warriors are known to have been killed on the battle-field. The Prophet, during the action, stood on an elevated piece of ground within hearing of his warriors, and encouraged them by singing a war song. His voice was remarkably loud, and could be distinctly heard above the din of battle calling out to them at intervals and assuring them of victory.

Immediately after their defeat, the surviving Indians, having lost all faith in their leader, returned to their respective tribes. The Prophet took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots, and his deserted town was destroyed on the 8th of November.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BRITISH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1812.—BRITISH AGGRESSION AND INDIAN MASSACRES.

WAR OF 1812.—PEOPLE'S HATRED OF THE BRITISH.—INDIAN COUNCIL.—TECUMSEH OPPOSES PEACE.—GOVERNOR APPOINTED GENERAL OF THE FORCES.—ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY SEPT. 24, 1812.—DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPHET'S TOWN.—THE INDIANS DRIVEN BACK.—THE MARCH AGAINST MALDEN.—THE MIAMI INDIANS.—THEIR TOWNS DESTROYED.—THE BATTLE ON THE MISSISSINEWA.—TERRIBLE SUFFERING ON THE RETURN MARCH.—CLOSE OF THE WAR.—THE SITUATION.—TERRITORIAL LAWS OPPRESSIVE.—CIVIL AND POLITICAL EVENTS.—POPULATION IN 1815.—THE SEVERAL TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.—LAST SESSION.—MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—CLOSE OF TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In many respects the old settlers of the Northwest Territory, if not trained to arms when they removed from their Eastern homes, soon found the necessity of knowing how to use the rifle and the knife. Then the youth who were coming up to manhood's estate were at once trained to the use of arms, and a spirit, war-like in its nature, aggressive, was implanted in their bosoms. Thus it was that when Indian raids came upon them they were prepared for the emergency, and many settlers did not hesitate to carry the war into the enemy's country and equal in strategy the Indians themselves. Therefore, when the war with England in 1812 broke out, though not trained to any great extent in the manual of arms, the volunteers were inured to danger, and cool in all emergencies, and when they went into battle took the same care to see that their bullets went straight to their mark as when on the trail of an Indian or a buck. The war of 1812 aroused the patriotism as well as the hatred of the people against the English, which had been implanted in

their breasts by the cruelties of the Revolutionary war. Thus it was when war was declared, that the people responded with a promptness that surprised the Government. It was not prepared to meet the universal response of patriotism exhibited by the people, and more volunteers were at hand than could be thoroughly equipped. To meet the emergency the volunteers in many cases took with them their own arms. At that time the United States was truly a nation of soldiers.

In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. This war lasted till the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. It is not our purpose to go into the details of the events covering this period, but, keeping in view the Territory of Indiana, we shall outline the part played by her in the struggle. The breaking out of the war was the signal for renewed hostilities on the part of those Indian tribes which were unfriendly to the United States. Of these were the Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos and Sacs. On the 11th of April, preceding the declaration of war, an attack was made on a settlement on the Wabash, about thirty-five miles above Vincennes; Mr. Hutson, his wife, four of his children and a hired man were killed by the Indians. On the 22d Mr. Haryman, his wife and five children were massacred at the mouth of Embarrass Creek, about five miles from Vincennes.

In the course of the spring and summer of 1812 block-houses and picketed forts were erected throughout the principal settlements of Indiana exposed to Indian depredations.

About the middle of May, 1812, a great Indian council was commenced at an Indian village on the Mississinewa River, at which nearly all the Northwestern tribes were represented. At this council the general expression was in favor of preserving peace with the United States. But the Indians, notwithstanding their professions, were unwilling to surrender the murderers of the white people killed by their straggling bands. Tecumseh was dissatisfied with the proceedings of the council. On the 17th of July, 1812, the British and Indians made an attack on the military post at Mackinaw, garrisoned by fifty-seven men, under command of Lieutenant Hanks, and the post was compelled to surrender to a superior force. On the 15th of August the troops at Fort Dearborn (Chicago), under command of Captain Heald, evacuated the fort by order of General Hull, who sent

Captain Wells, of Fort Wayne, with about thirty friendly Miami, as an escort; and, after marching about a mile and a half from Fort Dearborn, they were attacked by a superior force of Indians, who killed twenty-six regulars, all the militia, two women, twelve children, and took twenty-eight prisoners.

On the 16th of August, 1812, the town of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan were surrendered by General Hull, without firing a gun, to the British forces under command of General Brock. The respective forces were as follows: General Hull had at his command 340 regulars and about 2,000 militia and volunteers; General Brock's forces, including regulars, militia and Indians, was about 1,300.

Encouraged by this temporary success of the British and their allies, the Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos became emboldened to send out war parties and attack the frontier settlers in Indiana Territory. Two men were killed and scalped while making hay in the vicinity of Fort Harrison, on the 3d of September, and on the 4th an attack was made on the fort by setting fire to one of the block-houses. The place was held by Captain Zachary Taylor, with a small body of men, who bravely resisted the attack, which was continued till about six o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when the Indians retired beyond reach of their guns. On the 15th of September, eleven men, under command of Lieutenant Richardson, acting as an escort to a party conveying provisions to Fort Harrison, were attacked by a band of Indians, and seven of the men were killed and one wounded.

Fort Harrison was re-enforced on the 16th of September, by a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, under command of Colonel Wilcox.

On the 3d of September, 1812, occurred the slaughter of "Pigeon Roost settlement," known as "Pigeon Roost massacre." The location of this settlement was within the present limits of Scott County. It was confined to about a square mile of land, on which a few families had settled in 1809, and was five or six miles distant from any other settlement. While Jeremiah Payne and a man by the name of Coffman were hunting for "bee trees" in the woods, they were surprised and killed by a party of Indians, on the 3d of September. This party, which consisted of ten or twelve Shawnee warriors, attacked "Pigeon

Roost settlement" that evening at sunset, and, in the space of about an hour, killed one man, five women and sixteen children. The bodies of some of these victims of savage warfare were burned in the fires which consumed their cabins.

Some of the militia of Clark County immediately proceeded to the scene of the massacre, where they found several of the mangled bodies of the dead surrounded by the smoking ruins of their houses. These remains were collected and buried in a common grave. The Indians were pursued by Major John McCoy and Captain Devault. The latter discovered and attacked them, with the loss of one man killed, but they continued their flight through the woods and escaped.

After the Pigeon Roost massacre, many of the settlers on the northern and western frontiers of Clark, Jefferson, Harrison and Knox counties lived in a constant state of alarm till the close of the war. The feeling of danger and apprehension which prevailed is well described by Mr. Zebulon Collings, who lived within six miles of Pigeon Roost settlement. He says: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs. I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horses in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand. But in the midst of all these dangers, that God who never sleeps nor slumbers has kept me."

In August, 1812, Governor Harrison was appointed Major-General by the Governor of Kentucky, and assumed the chief command of the forces raised in that State. About 2,000 Kentuckians and 700 citizens of Ohio joined his army and marched from Piqua, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, arriving at the latter post on the 12th of September. The post of Fort Wayne had been invested by hostile Indians from the commencement of the war, but they

withdrew on the arrival of the Kentucky and Ohio troops, having, during the time of their investment of the fort, killed three or four white men. Governor Harrison, on his arrival at Fort Wayne, sent out different detachments in pursuit of the Indians, but not finding any, they burnt the villages and corn-fields, and returned to the fort. On one of these expeditions the village of O-nox-see, or Five Medals, a noted Pottawatomie chief, on the banks of Elkhart River, was destroyed; and on another occasion a detachment, under command of Colonel Simrali, destroyed Little Turtle's town, on Eel River, and a Miami village which stood near the forks of the Wabash was destroyed by forces under command of General Payne.

APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On the 19th of September, General Harrison gave up the command of the troops at Fort Wayne to Brigadier-General James Winchester, a citizen of Tennessee, and who had been an officer in the Revolutionary war. But on the 24th, while at Piqua, Ohio, General Harrison was notified by dispatches that the President of the United States had assigned to him the command of the Northwestern army. The plan for raising this army had been adopted. It was to consist of regular troops, rangers, the volunteer militia of the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and 3,000 men from Virginia and Pennsylvania—a force, in all, estimated at 10,000 men. From the instructions given to General Harrison, it appears that an invasion of Canada was contemplated by the authorities at Washington. His letter of instruction contained the following order: "Having provided for the protection of the Western frontier, you will retake Detroit, and, with a view to the conquest of Upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will, in your judgment, justify."

General Harrison having assumed the command of the Northwestern army, the number of Kentucky volunteers that responded to his call was so great that he was obliged to decline the services of several hundred at Frankfort and Louisville. In the latter part of September there were at Vincennes about 2,000 mounted volunteers from that State, under command of General Samuel Hopkins, and these were assigned to the duty of operating against the enemy in the districts along the Wabash and the Illinois

rivers, with a view to breaking up and destroying the settlements of the hostile Indians in those quarters. Little was accomplished save the destruction of one Kickapoo town at the head of Lake Peoria; and the forces, after suffering great hardships and privations, returned to Vincennes. The mounted volunteers had refused to obey their commander and were discharged. General Hopkins immediately organized a force, chiefly of infantry, for the purpose of penetrating the Indian country as far as the Prophet's town, and of destroying the villages which had been rebuilt in that vicinity. The main body of the army moved from Vincennes, and arrived at Fort Harrison on the 5th of November, 1812. On the morning of the 19th, General Hopkins, having reached the Prophet's town, sent a detachment of 300 men, under command of General Butler, to surprise and capture the Winnebago town, lying one mile from the Wabash, on Wild Cat Creek. They surrounded the place about the break of day, but found that the Indians had fled. General Hopkins says in his report of this expedition: "There were in the main town about forty houses; many of them from thirty to fifty feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn."

"On the 20th, 21st and 22d," says General Hopkins, "we were embarked in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town, which had about forty cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village adjoining below it, on the west side of the river, consisting of about 160 cabins and huts—finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the circumjacent country, and constructing works for the defense of our boats and army. Seven miles east of us, on Ponce Passu (Wild Cat) Creek, a party of Indians were discovered. They had fired on a party of ours on the 21st, and killed a man by the name of Dunn, a gallant soldier in Captain Duval's company. On the 22d upward of sixty horsemen, under command of Lieutenant-Colonels Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade, as well as to gain a more complete knowledge of their ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambush, and eighteen of our party were killed, wounded and missing. * * * On the return of this party, and the information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by the strength of their camp, appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made

to march early and engage the enemy at every risk; when, from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year, and which did not subside till the evening of the 23d, we were delayed until the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground, we found that the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of snow, and had passed the Ponce Passu (Wild Cat) Creek. I have no doubt but their ground was the strongest I have ever seen. The deep, rapid creek spoken of was in their rear, running in a semi-circle, and fronted by a bluff 100 feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy would not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting at all.

“After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp, and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats. I had fully determined to have spent one week more in endeavoring to find the Indians’ camps, but the shoeless, shirtless state of the troops, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress, a river full of ice, the hills covered with snow, a rigid climate, and no certain point to which we could further direct our operation—under the influence and advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given and measures pursued for our return on the 25th.”

During the latter part of the year 1812, General Harrison was engaged in establishing a depot of supplies at the rapids of the Maumee, with a view of moving thence with a choice detachment of the army, and with as much provision, artillery and ammunition as the means of transportation would allow, and making a demonstration toward Detroit, and by a sudden passage of the strait upon the ice, an actual investure of Malden.

Before carrying out this plan it became necessary to break up and destroy the Miami settlements on the Mississinewa River, in the Territory of Indiana.

Although the Miamis professed to be neutral in the war between the United States and Great Britain, yet, from their participation in the attacks upon Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison and other acts of hostility, their neutrality was strongly suspected. At any time they might be influenced by other hostile Indians “to take up the tomahawk.”

DESTROYING THE MIAMI'S VILLAGES.

The duty of attacking the Miami villages, on the Mississinewa, was assigned to a detachment of about 600 mounted men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. This detachment was composed chiefly of a regiment of Kentucky dragoons commanded by Major James V. Ball, and a body of infantry consisting of Captain Elliott's Company of the Nineteenth United States Regiment, Butler's Pittsburg Blues and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen, together with a small company of spies and guides.

The expedition marched from Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th of December, 1812. Early on the morning of the 17th they reached an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, unexpected by the enemy, and killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners. The town was immediately burned, excepting the two houses in which the prisoners were confined. Advancing down the river, three villages, deserted by their inhabitants, were burned, several horses captured and many cattle killed. The detachment then returned and encamped near the first village that had been destroyed, and on the 18th, about half an hour before day, while the officers were holding a council of war, a party of Indians made a furious attack upon the camp.

The battle that ensued is thus described by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who commanded: "The attack commenced at that angle of the camp formed by the left of Captain Hopkins's troops, and the right of Captain Garrard's, but in a few moments became general from the entrance to the right of Ball's squadron. The enemy boldly advanced to within a few yards of the line, and seemed determined to rush in. The guards posted at the different redoubts retreated to camp, and dispersed among their different companies, thus leaving me without a disposable force.

"Captain Smith, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, who commanded one of the redoubts, kept his position in a gallant and military manner, although abandoned by half his guards, until ordered to fill up the interval in the rear line, between the regi-

ment and the squadron. The redoubt which Captain Pierce commanded was first attacked. He maintained his position until too late to get within the line and he was killed, receiving two balls through the body and was tomahawked. He made a gallant defense and died bravely and much lamented.

"The enemy then took possession of Captain Pierce's redoubt and poured a heavy fire upon the angles, to the right and left of which were posted Hopkins's and Garrard's troops, but it was as warmly returned and not an inch of ground was yielded. Every man and officer stood firm and animated and encouraged each other. The fire also became warm on the left of the squadron, at which point Captain Markle's troops were posted, and the right of Elliott's company, which with Markle's formed an angle of the camp, was severely annoyed by the enemy's fire.

"I had assisted in forming the infantry, composed as above stated, and ordered them to advance to the brink of a declivity, from which they could more effectually defend themselves and harraas the enemy if they should attempt an attack upon their line. While I was thus engaged, Major Ball rode up and observed that he was hard pressed and must be relieved. I galloped immediately to the left wing with the intention of ordering Captain Trotter's troops to reinforce the squadron, but was there informed that the enemy was seen approaching in that direction. Believing it improper to weaken the line which covered an angle of the camp, I determined to give the relief from the infantry. I wheeled my horse and met Major McDowell, who observed that the spies and guides under command of Captain Bain, consisting of ten men, were unemployed. We rode to them together and ordered Captain Bain to the support of the squadron. Seven of them—James Adrian, William Connor, Silas McCollough, James Thompson, James Noggs, John Rutland and Joseph G. McClelland—followed their brave leader and rendered most effectual assistance. I then ordered Captain Butler with the Pittsburg Blues to reinforce the squadron also, and directed Captains Elliott and Alexander to extend to the right and left to fill the interval caused by the withdrawal of the Blues. Captain Butler, in a most gallant manner and worthy of the names he bears, formed his men at once and in excellent order and marched rapidly to the point ordered. The alacrity with which they formed and moved was never exceeded by any

troops on earth. Hopkins made room for them by extending his troops to the right, and the Blues were scarcely at the post assigned them before I discovered the effect they produced. A well-directed fire from them and Hopkins's Dragoons, near by, silenced the enemy in that quarter. They (the enemy) then moved in force to the left of the squadron and right of the infantry, at which point Captains Markle's and Elliott's troops were posted, and here they were again warmly received.

"At this time daylight began to dawn, and I ordered Captain Trotter, whose troops had been ordered by Colonel Simrall to mount, to make a charge. The charge was gallantly made. Major McDowell, with a small part of his force, rushed into the midst of the enemy, and did effective work. I cannot say too much for this gallant veteran. Captain Markle, with about fifteen of his men, and Lieutenant Warren also made daring charges on the enemy, and Captain Markle avenged the death of his relative, Lieutenant Waltz, upon an Indian with his own sword. Fearing that Captain Trotter might be hard pressed, I ordered Captain Johnson, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, to advance with his troops to support him. I found Johnson ready, and Colonel Simrall reported to me that all his other Captains, viz., Elmore, Young and Smith, were anxious to join the charge, but I called for only one troop. The Colonel had the whole in excellent order. Captain Johnson did not join Trotter until the enemy was out of reach, but picked up a straggler or two that Trotter had passed over. The cavalry returned and reported that the enemy had fled precipitately.

"I have, on this occasion, to lament the loss of several brave men, and many wounded. Among the former are Captain Pierce, of the Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant Waltz, of Markle's troops."

Dillon's History of Indiana, says: "In this engagement, which lasted about one hour, the loss of troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell amounted to eight killed and forty-two wounded, several afterward dying of their wounds. There were a large number of horses killed, and it was said saved the lives of a great many men. Fifteen Indians were found dead on the battle-field, and it is probable that an equal number were carried away from the field dead or mortally wounded before the close of the action. The Indian force

engaged in the battle was inferior in number to that under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who, in his official report, says: 'I am persuaded there could not have been less than 1,300 of the enemy.' A nephew of the great Miami Chief, Little Turtle, was in the engagement. His name was Little Thunder, and he distinguished himself by his efforts to inspire the Indians with courage and confidence.

"Nearly all the Indians who were taken prisoners at this time were Nuncia's, and were included among those composing Silver Heel's band. The villages destroyed were situated on the banks of the river, at points fifteen to twenty miles distant from its junction with the Wabash, where the principal Mississinewa village stood. The want of provisions and forage, the loss of horses, the suffering condition of the troops, the severity of the cold, and the rumor of a large force at the Mississinewa village, under the command of Tecumseh, induced Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to send an express to Greenville for reinforcements, and to commence immediately his march toward that post. His camp was fortified every night by a breastwork. The expedition was compelled to move slowly on its return, owing to the condition of the wounded—seventeen of whom were carried on litters. The intense coldness of the weather, scarcity of provisions and the fear that the whites might kill their prisoners combined to save the retiring troops from the pursuit and annoyance of about 130 Miami Indians. At a place about forty miles from Greenville, the suffering expedition was met and furnished with supplies by a detachment of ninety men under the command of Major Adams. The number of men rendered unfit for duty by being frost-bitten, on their arrival in Greenville, were, in Major Ball's squadron, 107; in Colonel Simrall's regiment of Dragoons, 138, and in the infantry corps and rifle men, 58, a total of 303."

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White River, and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river, and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawnee settlement on the Auglaize River. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile, and the

friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawnee Prophet and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of General Harrison with his army, in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brigadier-General McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White River, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Colonel Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Colonel William Russell, of the Seventh U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was very much like that of Colonel Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of

the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war. To restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawnee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawnee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. General Johnson has the credit of killing Tecumseh.

THE SITUATION.

During the pendency of the war with Great Britain, Indiana Territory made but little progress. The Indians were rampant, and the settlers found little to encourage them. Beyond securing the necessities of life, their principal occupation was to defend themselves and families from the surprise parties of lurking savages. The wheels of civil progress, however, turned slowly, and Territorial legislation was carried on even under difficulty. The capital, however, was in the southern part of the State, or Territory, being removed from Vincennes. At the last session held at this latter place in December, 1812, John Gibson being acting Governor, the question of removing the seat of government from Vincennes was acted upon, and the new capital was declared to be Corydon, in Harrison County, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813

During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

Governor Posey was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and took up his duties in March, 1813.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Governor Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence."

The Legislature approved the views of the Governor, and, as far as possible, relieved the wants of the people. Not only were the people really in distress from the disturbed and dangerous condition of the country from carrying on the war, but their civil rights and political prospects were hampered by a Territorial government, not altogether embracing a political liberty which the citizens claimed as their right.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL EVENTS.

The people of Indiana began to chafe under the Territorial laws under which they lived, and began to organize to effect a change and form a State government more in consonance with a Republican form of government and the freedom of the people. They were hampered by property qualifications in their elective franchise, and the right to select their own servants or officers debarred them. The authority to appoint Territorial Governors, Territorial Secretaries, and Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory was vested in the President of the United States and the National Senate. The organization of a Territorial Legislature or General Assembly depended upon the vote of a majority of the freeholders of the Territory. Before the organization of such a Legislature, the Governor and the Judges of the Territory, or a majority of them, were invested with power to adopt and publish such laws, civil and criminal, of the original States as might be best suited to the circumstances of the people; but laws thus adopted and published were subject to the disapproval of Congress, and they fretted

under the restriction. A freehold estate of 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the Legislative Council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold in his own right 200 acres of land, and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned, severally, at least fifty acres of land. The Governor of the Territory was vested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, judges of the inferior courts, clerks of the courts, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, county treasurers, and county surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly of the Territory, whenever, in his opinion, it might be deemed expedient to exercise such authority. It may now be stated, to the honor of the Territorial Governors of Indiana, that neither of them ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless the people were constantly agitating the question of the extension of the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow-citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, can not help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters.

These qualifications were abolished by an act of Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory, and had resided in it for the period of one year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by an act of Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory was authorized, by an act of Congress of the 4th of March, 1814, to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The members of the House convened at Corydon, in the month of June, 1814, and the records show that they divided the Territory into districts, as authorized by Congress. These districts were as follows: The counties of Washington and Knox constituted one district; the counties of Gibson and Warrick one district; the counties of Harrison and Clark one district; the counties of Jefferson and Dearborn one district, and the counties of Franklin and Wayne one district.

At the session of the General Assembly held at Corydon, in August, 1814, an act was passed dividing the Territory into three judicial circuits, and making provisions for the holding of courts in these circuits, and defining the jurisdiction of such courts, and investing the Governor with power to appoint a presiding judge in each circuit, and two associate judges of the Circuit Court in each county. The compensation of these judges was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had

more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again; that is to say, a round quarter of a million—a growth more rapid, probably, than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

That Indiana prospered greatly and advanced rapidly in population may be gathered from the figures below. As above stated, Indiana had a population in 1820 of 147,178, and the census taken by the Territorial Legislature, with a view to the organization of a State government, is given below.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES OF 21 AND OVER.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225	6,407
Franklin.....	1,480	7,370
Dearborn.....	902	4,424
Switzerland.....	377	1,832
Jefferson.....	874	4,270
Clark.....	1,387	7,150
Washington.....	1,420	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056	6,975
Knox.....	1,391	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100	5,330
Posey.....	320	1,619
Warrick.....	230	1,415
Perry.....	350	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112	63,897

Thus it will be seen that the population more than doubled in five years. When the State was organized it had sixteen counties, two more than the above, the last Territorial Legislature organizing Jackson and Orange counties from Washington County.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

A resume of the Territorial Legislature shows that the first session, the men being elected by the people, was composed of nine members, and met at Vincennes, then the capital of the Territory, in 1805.

The first session met as above, July 29, 1805, Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn County, being elected President of the

Legislative Council, and Jasper B. Thomas, of the same county, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The second session of the First General Assembly met in October, 1806, with the same officers. The first session of the Second General Assembly was prorogued by the Governor Aug. 16, 1807. The same officers were elected as at the first general session, but at its close President Benj. Chambers resigned.

The second session of this Assembly met Sept. 26, 1808. John Rice Jones, of Knox County, was elected President of the Legislative Council, and Jesse B. Thomas still remained the Speaker of the House. He resigned Oct. 24, 1808, to accept the position as Delegate to Congress, and he was succeeded as Speaker for the remainder of the session by General Washington Johnson, of Knox County. This session closed Oct. 26, 1808.

The Third General Assembly met Nov. 10, 1810, James Beggs, of Clark County, being the choice for President of the Legislative Council, and Dennis Pennington, of Harrison County, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The session adjourned Dec. 7, 1810. The second session met Nov. 11, 1811, President Beggs calling the Council to order, and Washington Johnson, Speaker of the House for the session, which adjourned Dec. 19, 1811. The Fourth General Assembly, and the last held at Vincennes, commenced its first session Feb. 1, 1813. James Beggs was again elected President of the Council, and James Scott, of Clark County, was elected Speaker of the House, retaining his position only one month, when he was succeeded by James Dill, of Dearborn County, who remained in the Speaker's chair during the remainder of the session. It closed its labors March 12, 1813. The second session of the Fourth General Assembly met at Corydon, the new capital, Dec. 14, 1813. James Beggs called the Council to order; James Noble, of Franklin County, was elected Speaker, and Isaac Blackford, of Knox County, Clerk of the House. Mr. Noble resigned the Speakership at the close of the year, and Isaac Dunn held the chair the next seven days, the Legislature adjourning Jan. 7, 1814.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This was the last Assembly of the Territorial Government, and its first session was commenced at Corydon, Aug. 14, 1814. Jesse L. Holman, of Dearborn County, was elected President of the Legislative Council, and William Hendricks, of Jefferson County, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Isaac Blackford was chosen Clerk of the House again. George R. C. Sullivan became Secretary of the Council.

In the second and last session of the Fifth Assembly the officers were nearly all changed for reasons not stated particularly. David Robb, of Gibson County, became President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Sullivan retained the Secretaryship; Dennis Pennington was elected Speaker, and William Hendricks, Clerk. The session was an exceedingly short one, commencing Dec. 4, and ending Dec. 28, 1815. The Governor's message referred to the new order of things to be inaugurated.

LAST TERRITORIAL SESSION.

Governor Posey was absent on account of sickness, but his message was delivered to both Houses in joint session by his Private Secretary Colonel Allen D. Thorn. This session was held in December, 1815. In this message the Governor congratulated the people of the Territory upon the prosperity of the people and upon the increase of immigration, recommended light taxes, and a careful attention to the promotion of education, and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the Territorial laws, and an amendment of the militia system. During this session, which lasted only a month, several laws were passed, and measures adopted, most of which were calculated to promote the desired change from a Territorial to a State government. On the 14th of December a memorial was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a Constitution and State government. This was laid before Congress by Delegate Jennings on the 28th of the same month, and the President approved the bill April 19, 1816, which gave the people of Indiana the right to form a Constitution and a State government, and provided for the administration of such as co-equal in the Union with the original States.

The news of this result was joyfully received by the people of

the Territory, and steps were immediately taken to carry out the full provisions of the law, and an election called to elect members of a convention to form a State Constitution. This was held in the several counties of the Territory on Monday, the 13th day of May, 1816, with the following result:

Wayne County: Jeremiah Cox, Patrick Baird, Joseph Holman and Hugh Cull.

Franklin County: William H. Eads, James Brownlee, Enoch McCarty, Robert Hanna, Jr., and James Noble.

Dearborn County: James Dill, Solomon Manwaring and Ezra Ferris.

Switzerland County: William Cotton.

Jefferson County: David H. Maxwell, Samuel Smock and Nathaniel Hunt.

Clark County: Jonathan Jennings, James Scott, Thomas Carr, Jno. K. Graham and James Lemon.

Harrison County: Dennis Pennington, Davis Floyd, Daniel C. Lane, John Boone and Patrick Shields.

Washington County: John De Pauw, Samuel Milroy, Robert McIntire, William Lowe and William Graham.

Knox County: John Johnson, John Badollet, William Polke, Benjamin Polke and John Benefiel.

Gibson County: David Robb, James Smith, Alexander Devin and Frederick Rappe.

Warrick County: Daniel Grass.

Perry County: Charles Polke.

Posey County: Dan. Lynn.

The convention met at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and completed its labors on the 29th. Jonathan Jennings presided, and Wm. Hendricks acted as Secretary.

The result of their labor was a Constitution of such excellence that it remained in force thirty-five years, or until the present Constitution of Indiana came in force in the year 1851.

On the 12th of June the President appointed the following committees:

Committee to Prepare a Bill of Rights and Preamble to the Constitution—Messrs. Badollet, Manwaring, Graham (of Clark County), Lane, Smith and Pennington.

Committee on the Distribution of the Powers of the Govern-

ment—Messrs. Johnson, Polke (of Perry County), Floyd, Maxwell and McCarty.

Committee on the Legislative Department of the Government—Messrs. Noble, Ferris, Milroy, Benefiel and Grass.

Committee on the Executive Department of the Government—Messrs. Graham (of Clark), Polke (of Knox), Rappe, Shield, Smock, Smith, Ferris and Brownlee.

Committee on the Judicial Department of the Government—Messrs. Scott, Johnson, Dill, Milroy, Noble, Cotton and Lowe.

Committee on Impeachments—Messrs. Dill, Cox, Hunt, Eads and Carr.

Committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution (not embraced in the subjects referred to other committees)—Messrs. Maxwell, De Pauw, Robb, Scott and Baird.

Committee on the Mode of Revising the Constitution—Messrs. Hanna, Pennington, Devin, Johnson and Graham (of Washington County).

Committee Relative to the Change of Government and Preserving the Existing Laws until Repealed by the State Legislature, and Providing for Appeals from the Territorial Courts to the State Courts—Messrs. Floyd, Lemon, Holman, Benefiel, McIntire and Manwaring.

Committee on Education and the Universal Dissemination of Useful Knowledge, and other Subjects it Might be Proper to Advise the State Legislature to Provide for—Messrs. Scott, Badollet, Polke (of Knox County), Lynn and Boone.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Dill, Hanna, Carr, Cotton, Robb, Holman, Cox, De Pauw, Noble, Rappe and Benefiel.

Committee on Elective Franchise and Elections—Messrs. Ferris, Lemon, Grass, Polke (of Perry County), Cull, Smith, and DePauw.

Committee on Prisons—Messrs. Carr, Pennington, Milroy, Grass, Hunt, Graham (of Washington County), and McCarty.

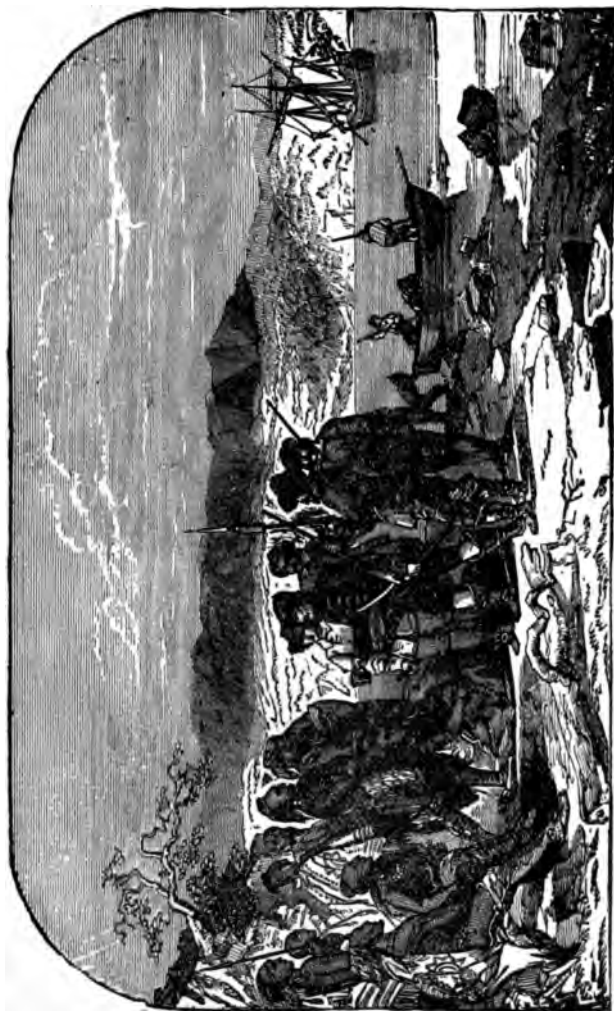
This last committee was appointed a few days later, and on June 21 the following was added:

Committee on General Revisions—Messrs. Parke, Badollet, Scott, Johnson and Ferris.

The adoption of this Constitution closed the life of the Territorial Government of Indiana, and the people awoke to new life and spirit. They believed in the future of their new State, and

they proposed to press on until what was then the far West should step to the front in the sisterhood of States, so that in the civilization of her people, in her schools and churches, in the energies and statesmanship of her leading men, she could hold herself proudly in the galaxy of confederated States, a peer, young as she was, in the sisterhood.





EARLY EXPLORES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

CHAPTER VII.

ARCHÆOLOGY, FAUNA, FLORA AND METEOROLOGY.—A PRE-HISTORIC RACE.—DENIZENS OF THE FOREST.

ARCHÆOLOGY.—THE INDIAN RACE.—WHO WERE THEY?—THE MOUND-BUILDERS.—THEIR WORKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—THE BONE BANK, ON THE WABASH.—WHERE THE MOUNDS ARE FOUND.—PIKETOWN WALLS.—SIGNAL STATION IN INDIANA.—STONE FORT.—A DESCRIPTION OF IT.—SCIENCE HAS AS YET FAILED.—THE MOUND-BUILDERS ARE STILL UNKNOWN.—FAUNA.—THE WILD ANIMALS OF THE FOREST.—FISHES OF THE STREAMS.—BIRDS OF THE AIR.—FLORA.—NATURE'S BEAUTIFUL CARPET OF FLOWERS.—METEOROLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

What race of men occupied this region before the white man entered it and the forests began to retire before the march of civilization? To answer this question intelligently and with entire satisfaction, is an impossibility, and the data of what is known is not all at hand, nor could it be recorded in one ordinary sized volume.

But who were the Indians? Were they indigenous to the soil, natives born out of the earth of the valley, or were they exotics? Elias Boudinot, LL. D., held that the Indians were of the ten lost tribes of Israel. He made a collection of many of their traditions, manners and customs, and, from testimony which he deemed sufficient, came to that conclusion. Be this theory true or not they were not aborigines. They came into this valley from some distant country of the East, with their peculiarity of living and mode of thought.

The Indians seemed not to have any idea of the Mound-Builders, or when the mounds were built. That these mounds were built over chieftains and near battle-fields, as well as cities, is attested by the fact that warlike instruments, flint arrow-heads, are sometimes found quite numerous near these tumuli.

The annual reports of the State Geologist, Prof. E. T. Cox, threw much light upon the mystery which surrounds the prehistoric races who once inhabited the Mississippi Valley.

In the surveys which have been made of considerable portions of the State, particular attention has been directed to the collection of stone implements and other relics, and to the mapping of ancient tumuli and fortifications which mark the arts and civilization of the Mound-Builders.

"It is not at all improbable," says Prof. Cox, "that the existence of man dates back to the time when dry land occupied most of the area now covered by the Pacific Ocean and connected China with America. Nor is it difficult to trace a close resemblance, both in national and physiological organization, between the inhabitants of India, China and Japan, and the Toltec and Aztec races of America. Each have the same general features, color of skin, and long, coarse, straight black hair, with the same habits of seclusion from outside interference with their domestic arrangements. The walled enclosures of the Aztecs, Toltecs and prehistoric men of this country have their counterpart in the great Chinese wall, which was made to enclose an entire nation and shut out all intercourse with strangers."

This may seem probable to some, yet the Chinese wall was neither in its dimensions nor in its material, nor even in the manner of its workmanship, anything in comparison with the works in this country of the Mound-Builders. The extent of the works found here is not so astonishing as the skill employed in their construction, and that only in exceptional cases. The material or materials of which these mounds are composed vary according to the geological formation of the country or districts where they were erected. On the plains they are found principally of the drift-sand and gravel.

The materials were carried great distances in many cases, and by many persons, showing a populous country; and well packed, for they have stood the storms of centuries without being washed to a level plain, which would have been the case if science and art had not existed in directing their formation.

The valley of the Ohio River, with its tributaries in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, are full of the wonders of a prehistoric race. Their weapons of war, their arrows and battle-axes, were made mostly of flint, which they might have secured from the river terraces or from distant points where flint is found. It is hard to discern the uses of some of these stone instruments. The race of Mound-Builders was an industrious one, for it is said that there are 10,000 mounds and 1,500 circumvallations in Ohio alone. Again the mind reverts to the question, Of what race were these Mound-Builders? and it has not as yet been satisfactorily ascertained. It has, however, been pretty well decided that they were originally of Asiatic origin. They evidently came to America over Behring's Straits, which could have been crossed on the ice or in small crafts. It would have required centuries to have gone as far south as Central or South America. As they moved toward the south they advanced in their arts. It will appear from this that from Northeastern Asia the American continent between the great mountain ranges—consisting of the Rocky Mountains, in North America, and the Andes Mountains, in South America—and the Pacific Ocean was first peopled and grew into powerful empires. Then passing this mountain barrier, they found themselves in the great valley of the Mississippi. While all is simple conjecture, yet the fact that Asia was their original home and that the Scythian race of men was the original Mound-Builders of the eastern continent of Asia gives a plausible theory that this race was the Mound-Builders of this continent. This is placed here as a probable solution, but facts are needed for corroboration, less, however, in this view, than any of the others that have been put forth.

THE BONE BANK.

This is a remarkable locality on the Wabash River, about

ten miles from its mouth, in Posey County. "It is," says Prof. Cox, "called the 'Bone Bank' on account of the many skulls and human bones which have been washed out on the bank of the river, and elicited the attention of persons from the earliest settlement of the county to the present time. Dr. G. M. Levette visited this locality in 1872, and made a map of the locality which was published in the geological report. The 'Bank' is in a bend of the river, on its left bank, and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land for many miles along this part of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The 'Bank' slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash River, which flowed around the 'Bone Bank,' and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound-Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed, gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the 'Bone Bank'. Within the memory of the early settlers the 'Bank' was two or three times its present width; but the current during each freshet infringes violently on the exposed front, and will, in time, carry the last vestige of it into the river, carrying with it the bones of the Mound-Builders and the cherished articles buried with them.

"No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots, and a cup found at the 'Bone Bank.' This character of ware has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the 'Bone Bank.'

"It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and a mixture of stone; for I am satisfied that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic or polished stone age. They lived in towns, and built mounds for sepulture and

worship, and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and stone. In some of these mounds, specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline Springs, of Gallatin County, Ill., I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable that they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound-Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in a high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuolana and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burnt, as is customary with modern pottery. The fragments of shells served the purpose of gravel or fragments of stone, as at present used in connection with hydraulic lime in the manufacture of artificial stone." Prof. Cox, in support of this theory, gives an analysis of a piece of pottery found at the "Bone Bank," and compares it with the composition of other artificial stone, with which it is found substantially to coincide. "It is simply an artificial stone made from a mixture of river mud and pulverized fresh-water shells. Instead of softening in water, as these specimens of pottery would do if made of clay alone, the vessels made of the mixture harden on exposure to air and moisture. When filled with water and meat, pots made of this material could be placed over the fire and heated without fear of breaking them. These ancient artisans must have been aware of the advantage derived from a thin body to resist breakage from expansion and contraction from the heat of the fire. I have a beautiful specimen from the 'Bone Bank,' made of artificial stone, which has ears, and is otherwise formed like an old-fashioned cast iron dinner pot. It is five inches across the mouth, and seven inches in diameter at the bulge, five inches deep, and

only one-eighth of an inch thick. The bottom is smoked black, which goes to show that it was suspended over the fire for cooking purposes."

The following memoranda were made by Dr. Levette at the time of his visit to the locality above described:

"The 'Bone Bank' forms at the east bank of the Wabash River for 1,500 feet; is 180 feet wide at the widest point, near the south end, and thirty-five feet above the water at the highest point. It is situated on sections 7 and 18, town 8, range 14 west, in Posey County, Ind., two and a half miles due north of the confluence of the Wabash with the Ohio River, and ten miles by the tortuous current of the first-named stream.

"Though no mounds are now visible on the top of the 'Bank,' the old settlers distinctly remember some small hillocks, or tumuli, on the southern and higher end. Whether these were mounds of sepulture, sacrifice or observations, cannot now be determined. The whole surface is strewn with countless fragments of pottery, broken during the process of manufacture or by subsequent use. There is a dwelling house on the south end, the residence of Joseph Reeves, Esq., the owner of a tract of land of which the 'Bank' is a part. He informed me that almost every post hole, or other slight excavation made, exposed human bone and pottery.

"Formerly, the 'Bank' was sparsely covered with gigantic forest trees, larger than those in the adjoining forest, but never in the memory of white men so densely covered with trees as the adjacent lower lands.

"The opinion held by some archæologists, that the 'Bone Bank' is a true mound, constructed of earth taken from the slough on the east side of it, cannot be sustained in the face of the fact that the strata of coarse and fine sand and gravel of various shades and colors may be distinctly traced from the water's edge to within two feet of the top of the 'Bank' at its highest point, and for the whole length of it up and down the river."

WHERE THE MOUNDS ARE FOUND.

In regard to the work of the Mound-Builders, they are found all along the Ohio on both sides, and seem from their great

elevation to have been signal points. The largest series of these mounds or works were found on Paint Creek, Ross County, and of such an extent as to fully gain the impression that a large city once covered its area. In and around Chillicothe and at Circleville these mounds and evidences of a former civilization were found. At the mouth of the Scioto were found, also, very extensive ones. Right opposite Portsmouth, or, more properly speaking, the old site of Alexandria, on the Kentucky shore, a fort once stood, and every evidence goes to show that a once populous and flourishing settlement rested on both sides of the Ohio River at this point. The following description of this fort was published by the American Antiquarian Society in 1820:

“On the Kentucky side of the river, opposite the mouth of the Scioto River, is a large fort, with an elevated large mound of earth near its southwestern outside angle, and parallel walls of earth. The eastern parallel walls have a gateway leading down a high, steep bank to the river. They are about ten rods asunder, from four to six feet in height at this time, and connected with the fort by a gateway. Two small rivulets have worn themselves channels quite through these walls, from ten to twenty feet in depth, since they were deserted, from which their antiquity may be inferred. The fort is nearly a square, with five gateways, whose walls of earth are now from fourteen to twenty feet in height. From the gateway at the northwest corner of this fort commenced two parallel walls of earth, extending nearly to the Ohio, in a bend of that river, where, in some low ground near the bank, they disappear. The river seems to have moved its bed a little since these walls were thrown up. A large elevated mound was at the southwest corner of the fort, but outside of the fortification. It had some twenty feet or more elevation, and was undoubtedly a signal station, and covered some half acre of ground. Buried in the walls of this fort have been found and taken out large quantities of iron manufactured into pickaxes, shovels and guns, supposed to have been secreted by the French when they were driven from the country by the English and American forces.”

On the north, or Ohio, side still more extensive works have

been found. Commencing near the banks of the Scioto are two parallel walls of earth, a counterpart of those built on the Kentucky side. They leave the Scioto River bank eastwardly for about 150 feet and then widen, and at about the same elevation, keeping some twenty rods apart, climb a hill some forty to fifty feet in height. On the top of this is a level plain and a well found some twenty-five feet in depth, but is supposed to have been filled up fully as much, if not more, or in other words, from the surroundings, the well must have been from sixty to seventy-five feet deep. On this plain are all the evidences of a large city. Here are three circular tumuli elevated about six feet above the plain, while not far distant is another some twenty feet in height, and yet another of conical shape twenty-five feet or more of elevation. Two other wells were found and parallel walls running for two miles in length to the Ohio, averaging from six to ten feet in height, but were probably of uniform elevation when built. The earth between these walls was smooth, and made so probably at the time the walls were made, being like a wide level avenue.

PIKETON WALLS.

At Circleville, at Newark and on the Little Miami duplicates of these works are found; near Piketon two such parallel walls of earth were found fully twenty feet in height; the land on each side seems to have been leveled, or, in fact, a uniform surface was made on each side and between them when the walls were made. These walls lead directly to a high mound, which seemed to have been a place of sepulture. From the number and size of these mounds on both sides of this stream, near Piketon, it is believed that a great population once existed there. Sometimes these walls encircle the mounds found near them, being a sort of protecting work for their preservation as the sacred receptacle of their dead.

That these people lived here for a long time is very evident from the numerous cemeteries, and the vast number of persons of all ages buried. It would seem as if more people were buried in these mounds than were living in the State of Ohio at the time the researches were made, between 1815 and 1825, or in other words, over three-fourths of a million of people occupied

the Ohio Valley and the valleys of its tributaries. Their largest settlements in Ohio were on Paint Creek, a few miles from Chillicothe; at Circleville, along the banks of the Ohio River, especially near Gravel Creek, and at the mouths of the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. They seemed from increased numbers to have moved down the Ohio, and it is believed they came there in the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries, if not earlier, and were of Asiatic origin. Of course absolute certainty as to number is not possible, but the examination of these mounds, their city graveyards, tell of a wonderful people and of a populous country. The antiquarian, Brackenridge, estimated that there were 5,000 villages of these people in the valley of the Mississippi, and it is believed that the valley of the Ohio was fully as populous. Many of the mounds at the mouth of the Scioto and others mentioned above contain an immense number of skeletons. Those of Big Grave Creek were believed to have been filled with human bones, and millions of people have been buried in these tumuli. It would seem from this that the arts and agriculture must have been extensive to have supported such a number of people. The question then arises, What became of them? Was it a scourge or a deluge that swept them from the face of the earth? The curtain of the past cannot be lifted, and the mind is left in a chaos of doubt and bewilderment. The arts flourished among these people. Gold and silver ornaments have been found in these tumuli, and in some good brick have been found, besides copper bowls and kettles, arrow-heads of the same metal, and medals; urns made of clay (fire-clay) seem to have held human bones. These and many other things besides being found in the tumuli, have been found in other places from six to fifteen feet below the surface, showing that centuries must have elapsed to have covered them so deep. Idols have also been found, and conjecture even is at fault as to their uses, the only evidence being in Europe, Asia and in Africa similar works have been found, and that this people belong to the different races of those who worship idols. But still that these inhabitants of the valley were an idolatrous people must also be left somewhat to conjecture. Again, these people covered nearly the whole of this Western country. On the Canada side of the

river, above Malden, and nearly opposite the city of Detroit, Mich., are a group of tumuli, three large and of uniform size, and the smaller ones standing in prominent places, which are a counterpart of three such found near Athens, in the State of Ohio, and in many places along the Ohio River. The same gods they worshipped, in the shape of idols, are found in Mexico and in Peru. Were these people then driven from this country by the Indians of the Atlantic Coast, and in thus being dispossessed of their country did they follow the course of the river, and at last find a home and a refuge in Mexico?

Artificial mounds, darts and other implements have been numerous found in Ohio and Switzerland counties, near the Ohio River and Laughing Creek. They are generally found with burial places. Dr. J. W. Baxter, of Vevay, gives an account of a series of mounds or signal stations, occupying prominent points along the Ohio River, within signal distances from each other. These points command the whole bottom within their range. From the station below Patriot the observer may look over Gallatin County, Ky., and the valley of Eagle Creek to the height of land in Owen County. Both this mound and the one near Rising Sun exhibits traces of fires that were doubtless used as signals by the Mound-Builders. There are mounds at Rising Sun; near Gunpowder Creek, Ky.; the Dibble farm, two miles south of Patriot; the North Hill, below Warsaw, Ky.; the Taylor farm, below Long Lick Creek; opposite Carrollton, Ky., and below Carrollton, which form a complete series of signal stations.

In Jasper County spear and arrow-heads of an unusual form, and of a glossy chert are found, together with polished stone axes and scrapers. The mound on the east side of the Iroquois River, about four miles northeast of the county seat, is the only relic of the Mound-Builders yet found in that section of the State. It was nearly ten feet high, forty feet in diameter, and contained ashes, bones and shells.

Numerous earthworks are found in Vigo and Sullivan counties of such an extent as to require the time and labor of many people. Situated on the river bluffs, their location combines picturesque scenery, susceptibility for defense, and convenient to transportation, water and productive lands. These are

not requisite advantages necessary in the nomadic life of the Indian, but identifies the Mound-Builders as a partially civilized and an agricultural people.

Over 100 small mounds from two to four feet high may be seen about one mile northwest of Middletown, in Vigo County. The ancient works near Merom inclose about three acres; excavations here disclosed twelve human skeletons, besides relics of stone, flints and river shells. But opening a section across the mound the following anomalous condition, of great interest to the archæologist, was developed. At the base ashes and mineralized bones of the Mound-Builders; near the surface, remains of Indians, and between these two, graves of an intermediate race—fishermen, who prepared vaults for their dead. The degree of civilization, if it may be called such, as it is also the habit of the Indian, attained by the latter may be inferred from the faith in the immortality exhibited by the deposit of food for the departed, from the careful preparation of their sepulchers, and more especially, perhaps, from the respectful burial of children—not the habit of the Mound-Builders. In illustration of the last fact, a small stone vault near the brow of the hill was opened and found to contain the bones of two babes who had been tenderly laid to rest, ornamented with a child's treasure of shellbeads.

"All the mounds," says Dr. Collett, "which have come under my notice, are located so as to secure an outlook toward sunrise, confirming, in many, the belief that the fires of the Sun-worshipers have blazed upon every mound-capped eminence in the great valley of the continent."

"STONE FORT."

At the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek, says the Geological Report of Indiana for 1873, and about three miles from Charlestown, the county seat of Clark County, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications.

The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge, which faces the Ohio River on the east, and is

bordered by Fourteen-mile Creek on the west side, which empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and nearly 300 feet wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. Along the greater part of the Ohio River front there is an abrupt escarpment, or rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason-fashion, but without mortar, loose stones. This made wall at this point is about 150 feet long, is built along the slope of the hill, and had an elevation of about seventy-five feet, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side-wall above the creek bottom is eighty feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washings of the hillsides by a ditch twenty feet wide and four feet deep. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are five mounds that can be recognized, while no doubt others have been obliterated by time and the efforts of man to cultivate a portion of the ground. The largest of these mounds is located at the narrowest part of the ridge, and is so situated as to command an extensive view of the Ohio Valley in all directions. This is designated as "Lookout Mound," and at its base is a slight break in the cliff which furnishes a narrow passage-way to the Ohio River.

On a second bottom of Fourteen-mile Creek, about eight miles from the "Stone Fort," and two miles west of the village of New Washington, on the farm of James D. Robinson, is a large circular earthwork well deserving the attention of the archæologists. The elevation is twenty or thirty feet above the bed of the creek, and 400 yards distant. The circle

is 600 yards in circumference, ten or twelve feet wide, and at present fifteen to twenty inches above the general surface. On the northeast part there is a gap or passage-way six to eight feet wide. At the west side of the entrance there is an oak-tree three to four feet in diameter. Within the enclosure are two pit-holes. Prof. Putnam dug into the circular bank in several places, and found it to be made up of aboriginal kitchen refuse, fragments of bones of several animals, fresh-water shells, and bits of broken pottery. The fragments of pottery are marked with a variety of rude devices. The action of the plow in cultivating over this enclosure during a great many years, for it lies in a cultivated field, has had much to do in reducing the elevation of the wall and mixing the earth, of which it was constructed, with the kitchen stuff, which had probably been thrown on the outer side. The fertilizing effect of the kitchen midden is such as to define its position by a corresponding circle of luxuriant corn. A number of relics have been plowed up in cultivating the circle, but they have been carried off by collectors. On the outer part of the circle Mr. Roberts discovered the skeleton of a man lying under a flat stone, covered by a few inches of dirt. A skull, thigh bone, part of the bones of the arm and several ribs were taken out.

On Big Creek, on section 5, township 4, range 8, in the edge of Jefferson County, is found another interesting stone enclosure or fort. It is on the spur of a ridge skirting Big Creek, and terminating in a broad extent of low, level land. It is one mile north of the village of Deputy, on the Louisville branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The fort, or enclosure, is protected on the north and south sides by a natural wall of the Niagara and Carboniferous limestone, from sixty-five to eighty feet high. Across the narrow neck of the spur, on the east end, there was an artificial stone wall seventy feet long and twelve feet wide. The west side was closed by another artificial wall of stone 425 feet long. The latter was curved so as to protect all points not naturally guarded by the mural walls with which it is connected. The foundation stones are all that now remain to mark the place of these made defenses. The superstructure has, at various

times, been removed and used in the construction of chimneys and foundations to houses. The chimneys to Mr. Wiggins's dwelling-house were built of stone taken from these walls. On the north side of the enclosure, in a short, shallow ravine, which pitches off abruptly, there is a cave spring from which the dwellers within the enclosure could secure an abundant supply of water at all times, and would prove invaluable in times of siege.

In a letter to the Geological Department, Dr. Jordan thus writes: "The land on which these antiquities are situated was settled by Middleton Roberts, in 1811. The stone mounds were at that time about five feet high, and the oldest Indian then living in the neighborhood knew nothing of their origin. His son, David, fell heir to the land, and it is now owned by David's son, Philander Roberts. The antiquities consist of three stone mounds built upon level ground, a short distance northeast of the depot at Deputy, and 300 feet east of the railroad. The largest of the mounds is egg-shaped; greater diameter, 135 feet; lesser diameter, sixty feet. Fifty feet to the northeast of 'Egg Mound' is a smaller one fifteen feet in diameter, and fifteen feet north of this is another twenty feet in diameter. They are all made of stone, and, as Prof. Putnam said of the Ohio bluff antiquities, they seem to be mere piles rudely thrown up. Stone was hauled from these mounds to build the stone house three-quarters of a mile to the south, and for building foundations, fire-places and chimneys to nearly all the houses for miles around, so that they have been nearly leveled to the ground. Some years ago parties opened the small mounds, and found stone axes, flint arrow points and one pipe; flints in abundance have been found in and around the large mound. On Lewis Creek, a few hundred feet to the east, there is a stone quarry, and the bluff along the stream is eighty feet high."

The geological report for 1874 contains a number of figures of curious prehistoric pipes, taken from mounds and plowed up in cultivated fields in different parts of the State. Though differing in form and design, the principle of a bowl in which tobacco is burned, with a communicating hole at the base through which smoke may be drawn into the mouth, is essen-

tially the same as in pipes of modern construction. Some of these pipes are of curious and artistic workmanship, evincing a high degree of care and skill on the part of the aboriginal makers. There is one carved out of hard, coarse-grained, gray-colored trap-rock, and is a fair representation of a bull-frog, with the exception of one or two physiological omissions. The figure is full size, five and a half inches long and four inches high. The bowl, which is situated on the back, is one and one-eighth inches in diameter; the greatest diameter of the stem-hole is one and one-quarter inches, and tapers rapidly to its connection with the bowl. In order to smoke such a pipe with ease, it should either be held above the level of the mouth or the stem should be crooked to suit the lower position. The excellent finish and high degree of art displayed in carving so perfect an image of a frog from hard stone might at first lead one to question its authenticity as a relic of pre-historic times, but when it is compared with other pipes which belong undoubtedly to the Mound-Builders' or stone age, there is little room to dispute its claim to antiquity. In all the Mound-Builders' stemless pipes, the bowl and stem-holes are nearly equal in size at their openings; the latter opening tapers rapidly and is small where it connects with the base of the bowl, and forms with it a slightly obtuse angle.

This specimen was found by Mrs. Margaret Rogers, on her farm in Fountain County, Ind., one mile from Covington, and loaned to the State to be figured and described. The frog is sitting on its hind legs, which are admirably folded, but the artist exhibits carelessness in minor details, by only giving four instead of five toes to the hind feet, and three instead of four toes to the four feet. The attitude is quite natural, and the head and body are in good proportion.

Another pipe, represented by figure 1, plate 9, in the report, is carved out of greenish gray compact steatite. It is perfect in itself, and does not require an additional mouthpiece. The figure is a very good imitation of a wolf's head. The bowl is one and one-half inches in diameter and three and one-quarter inches deep. From the center of the bowl to the end of the stem is six inches, and the whole length of the pipe from the end of the stem to the tip of the wolf's nose is eleven and

a half inches. The stem-hole is a full half inch in diameter, of uniform size throughout, and made as straight as if drilled with machinery.

In the collection at Indianapolis is a pipe of sandstone, handsomely finished in the shape of an urn. It was found by Lycurgus Chaffin, associated with a copper ax of peculiar construction, plummet made of magnetite, and a number of stone arrows and flint arrow heads. They were plowed up in a short ridge just above high-water mark on the Cut-Off Island, one mile from New Harmony, in Posey County, and presented to the State Cabinet by Mr. Chaffin.

Prof. Cox adds the following remarks: "The topography of Clark, Jefferson and Scott counties, consisting of high ridges, separated by broad, arable plains and deep streams bordered by bold bluffs, seems to have been eminently fitted to the habits and wants of the Mound-Building race. Here we find some of the most interesting works which are left as monuments of their skill and industry. From the great fortified town at the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek to the fortification of Wiggins's Point on Big Creek, a distance of about thirty miles, there appears to be a line of antiquities that mark the dwelling places of intermediate colonies, and these, when pushed to extremes by an invading foe, may have sought protection in the strongholds at either end of the line." The memory of the Mound-Builders has perished from the earth, and the rude monuments give us a far more imperfect sketch of their being and character than that of the fossils whose tombs are in the earth's strata. Just when they came, how long they remained, and what caused their being effaced from the face of the earth, has been in the thoughts of men over a century past, and much time and research have been given to solving the problem as to who the mysterious people were who inhabited this valley and State.

Conjecture after conjecture has been put forth as to the origin and disappearance of this prehistoric race. Many plausible theories have been given by the ethnologists, but the problem has long baffled them and the future is not one of promise. All that may be found in the future will prove likely to be merely a duplicate of the past, but if changed in form, will

not be in material facts. Opinion among some have prevailed that the Mound-Builders were of the Aztec origin as found in Mexico but this has not been sufficiently traced to make it probable. Some believe that the race came from China or separated from China-Japanese people and spread themselves over the Continent, and were finally driven out by the savages. The latter is likely for the Indians had possession of the country, but there is nothing of the Chinese found around the relics of the Mound-Builders. That they, while not a warlike people, defended their homes in this great valley against their oppressors or conquerors is shown plainly enough; their skeletons, their earthworks, their domestic utensils and their weapons of defense are everywhere found mingled in one common ruin. It is a noticeable fact that the Mound-Builders were never an *aggressive* people, their fortifications and their weapons being all for defense, and not for attack. Their extensive defensive arrangements being found all over the country proves that they were attacked by some powerful invading foe—probably the Indians who succeeded them—and that they were not disposed to give up their homes and burial places without a struggle. In these defensive works they displayed a good deal of engineering skill. Yet history has not and can not give us any positive information of this people, of their chiefs, their statesmen, orators or poets; the veil cannot be lifted, and the past will remain an impenetrable blank.

THE FAUNA.

It is thought best to describe the country in its three departments or kingdoms: Mineral, animal and vegetable. Having described its mineral or geological formations, and dropped a few thoughts relative to its aboriginal inhabitants in their monuments, it now remains to consider its original animal and vegetable kingdoms. What beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles originally occupied the Territory?

THE BEASTS.

When the first white man entered within the limits of the Indiana Territory, it was a dark unbroken wilderness. The silence of its continuous forest was broken by the piercing

cry of the eagle, the howling of wild beasts and the whoop of the savage. The co-mingling of such wild, unusual and discordant voices produced a sense of loneliness to which the present occupants are utter strangers. Far from the cheering smiles of quiet civilization he is resolved to take up his abode with these untamed denizens of the district.

What were they that made his nights so dangerous and gloomy?

A few of its most dangerous occupants deserve special notice. Others will be simply named.

(a.) *Puma, or Cougar*, is one of the largest of the American feliæ, rivaled only by the jaguar. It is called panther. It is sometimes called the American lion. It does not often attack man, but has an unusual thirst for blood. One puma has been known to kill fifty sheep in one night, drinking a little blood of each. These monarchs of the forests were not numerous in this section, but their name always carries terror with it. When it was reported that a panther had been heard or seen in any district the whole country turned out for a hunt, each man hoping to be the fortunate one to give it the death shot. This animal was the prince of beasts, though sometimes mastered and killed by a single dog.

(b.) *Bear*.—American black bears were found in abundance all over the country. The bear was timid, but had great muscular power. It usually fed on berries; seldom made an attack on man, but when attacked was very dangerous. It was hunted for the value of its fur and oil. Bear-hunting was a chief pursuit in the early settlement of the Valley of the White Water, and a successful "bear hunter" was enrolled among the honorable. Bear meat was a great relish. Long since has the American black bid adieu to his favorite haunts, and retired to Western lands, from the face of his human foe, there to pursue in secret his own natural calling.

(c.) *The Wolf*.—The gray wolf was the wolf usually found, though now and then a black wolf was caught. The wolves roved in packs, and when hungry disputed with the early settlers the right of possession of the flocks, and at times challenged man to mortal combat. Their barking howl,

breaking upon the ear at noon of night, reminds one of those fabled monsters that are said to guard the entrance to the realms of Pluto.

Wolf hunts were very common and quite necessary. They, too, have been driven from the country, and in a few more years even their name will scarcely be known.

(*d.*) *Deer*.—Deer were in early times very numerous. They were hunted for their skins and flesh. Many families lived, principally, on venison, and made deer-hunting their chief occupation. The deer have also retired. Here and there one may be seen, but they are so scarce as to render the hunting quite unsuccessful. The four kinds of animals formed those classes which were, perhaps, the most noted. While these haunted this section, hunting formed one of the chief occupations. When they disappeared hunting became more of a sporting business. Other wild animals were numerous, some of which were valued for their furs, such as the beaver, foxes, otters, muskrats, minks; others may be enumerated, as the hares, squirrels, mice, rats, weasles, porcupines, badgers. These animals occupied the country at the time when the white man first entered it. The smaller animals still continue. Foxes have been very numerous and often destructive on the poultry. The opossums were numerous.

BIRDS.

The Eagle Family deserves the first notice as it is the royal family among birds. The eagles were, in the early settlement of the valley, quite numerous, there being many species. The eagle has always been a noted bird. Its extraordinary powers of vision, the height to which it is able to rise, its love for wild scenery, and its longevity constitute it as a bird of poetic associations. "It was associated with Jupiter in the Roman mythology; its figure on the standards of the Roman legions expressed and animated their confidence in victory." It is the emblem of our standard. The American eagle inspires the American soldier in the day of battle. The species of eagles formerly numerous here were: (*a*) The white, or bald-head, eagle of America, the chosen em-

blematic eagle of American States, is also one of the eagle group; (b) The forked-tailed eagle was another species quite common in the early settlement. On almost any clear day of summer its piercing cry would call your attention. Looking toward the sun you would discover the eagle, with expanded wings immovable, and forked tail, circling in a spiral path upward till it disappeared in the boundless expanse above. That bird has also forsaken the country. The bald eagle did much damage in the way of carrying off pigs, lambs and other small animals. Sometimes infants have been stolen.

The Hawk is an "ignoble" bird of prey. This family has always had a full representation. The two most noted species are the (1) "hen hawk," so called from its larger size; and (2) the "chicken hawk," one much smaller. A third species may be added, the "blue hawk." They are far-seeing, and have always been disputants of a large share of the domestic products of the poultry. Our good and wise law-makers placed the family for a time under legal restrictions, but for some reason, wise, perhaps, have signed for them a reprieve. This large family is pleased with its treatment and fare, and has concluded to continue its residence in this section.

The Owl.—This family is the nocturnal section of birds of prey. It was once a very large family, and made the nights hideous with its hootings. The owl family has always been one of poor repute, being a family of "evil omen." It has this bad reputation from gloominess of its haunts, such as old, dilapidated buildings, caverns, and the dark solitudes of the woods; and, especially, from its cry, "hollow and lugubrious," but loud and startling, "heard during the hours of darkness, and often by the lonely wanderer. It is evidently from this cry that the name owl is derived, as well as many of its synonyms in other languages, and of the names appropriated in different countries to particular species, in most of which the sound of *oo* or *ow* is predominant, with great variety of accompanying consonants. Many of the owls have another and very different cry, which has gained for one of them the appellation screech owl, and to which, probably, the Latin

name *Strix* and some other names are to be referred." Between the settlers and the owl family there has been a continued struggle as to the right of certain kinds of property, the owl being a noted thief and robber, sleeping in the light of day, but wide awake in the hours of darkness—having such a big eye and so peculiarly constructed that it can see without light. The owl family still remains, following its old occupation. The eagle, the hawk and the owl were the principal families of prey; what the eagle and the hawk failed to accomplish in the light, the owl finished in the darkness.

Birds of other families abounded in the Territory. Enter the dark valley of the primeval forest in the hot and shady months, and the notes of a great variety of "feathered songsters" always salute the listening ear of the lonely traveler. These families prefer the retired wilderness abode to the cultivated lands of civilization. Other families soon formed an intimacy with the new comers. As the forests removed and the lands were made productive they came in for their share in payment for their "gabble" and musical entertainments. Of these there was a great variety, such as the buzzard, the raven, the crow, the dove, the lark, the quail, the partridge, the black-bird, blue-bird, the humming-bird, the wild turkey, water-fowls, and a great variety of swallows, martins, American mocking-birds (cat-birds), robins, whip-poor-wills, wood-cocks, wood-peckers, and many other families; these continue here and prefer the haunts of civilization. One other family of birds should not be overlooked, since it outnumbered the sum of all others, viz., the wild pigeons. Flocks of pigeons often in their flight darkened the whole heavens. Their roosts were so crowded and large that they broke down forests. This family has deserted us for homes more retired.

FISHES (PISCES).

The White Water River and other streams had an abundance of excellent fish. They were of many varieties, and of nearly all sizes. Those prized most for food were the pike, weighing from one pound to ten pounds; the black perch, sometimes called bass; white bass; the sucker and salmon. During early spring fishing is made pleasing and profitable.

To fish with a hook and line, standing in the water up to the middle, was one of the early pioneer spring and summer occupations. Should our waters be supplied with foreign varieties of choice fish, the time may come when White Water River and its affluents will yield the citizens a satisfactory income. Fish culture, in point of commercial value, will, perhaps, compare favorably with grain products, provided, however, that the culture is properly guarded.

THE REPTILES.

When first discovered, the country was full of reptiles: (1) Ophidia, or serpents; (2) Sauria, or lizards; (3) Chelonia, or tortoises. The serpents were of many species: (1) The rattlesnake; (2) The copperhead; (3) The black-snake; (4) The striped-snake; (5) The "racer." These were the most common of the serpent family. The rattlesnake and the copperhead were very poisonous. The rattlesnake always gave warning, and was not, therefore, so dangerous as the copperhead, which accomplished its deadly work from an ambush. The racer was not poisonous; still it was dangerous in its mode of attack, coiling about its victim, and, suddenly, and with great power, crushing the object. There were combats between the rattlesnake and the racer which resulted in the total destruction of the former. The serpents of the poisonous species have become scarce, except in a few localities. Lizards are small, and without any special interest. About the same may be said of the tortoises; some few species are used as food.

The insects were also numerous, some of which are useful. The wild honey-bee belongs to that class. Many species may be placed in the rank of pests. Space will not allow further notice.

But aside from the ancient denizens of the country let us view the inhabitants when first seen by the Caucasian. Not a tree had yet fallen before the ax of the white man. Among the waving branches of the heavy timbered bottoms, and on the stately oaks of the hills, were heard the notes and cries of birds of various plumage, new and strange. The Indian whoop, the panther's cry, the hoarse growl of the bear, the

howl of the wolf, mingled with thousands of notes of living organism, fall upon his ear, as from the animated beings of a new world. Is he dreaming? or, does he behold the animated beings of a literal country, like the one left behind him?

Are these numberless organisms indigenous to the soil, like the trees that grow out of it, or are they the offspring of eastern ancestry, that, in ages long passed, found their way over a pathless ocean? Has the human family one center, or many? Do animals follow the same law of unity? These points are unsettled in the minds of many learned men. The animals of the new world had their laws of natural combination corresponding with a new human development, each to move in unison as another great whole in the divine government.

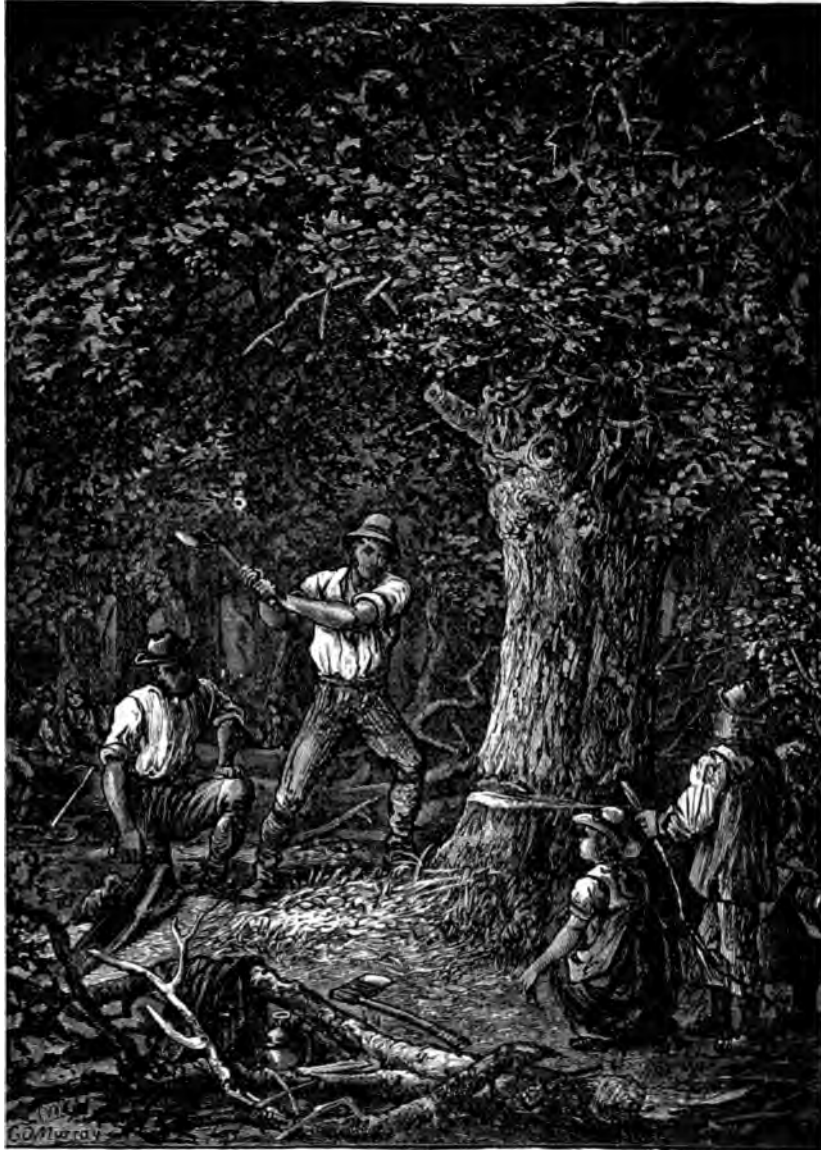
THE FLORA.

The flora concerns those trees and plants which are indigenous to the district, and will, under this term, include the botany of the valley, as it was when first settled by Europeans. A few general remarks will be of use to a proper understanding of what shall follow. The Arctic flora of Europe, Asia and America resemble more closely than that of the equatorial regions. The same holds true of their fauna. This affords an argument in favor of one floral center. Species in the three grand divisions are not alike. Trees of the same name differ in America from those in Europe and Asia. These variations are mostly the result of climate and soil, and not because of different original centers; the families are more alike than their species. The family name is not changed, but the species differ. The American forests, as in Europe and Asia, consist of pines, oaks, birches and willows; but they are not like those that cover the plains and mountains east of the Atlantic. The same is true of other trees, such as poplars, elms, maples, hazels, and other families of trees, and, also, it holds good with roses, brambles, strawberries, bilberries, etc.; it is true, also, of grasses, common flowers and weeds. Each zone, therefore, has its peculiar flora. The change in the species is evidently the result of a change in the soil and climate. The oaks and pines on the mountains

of Mexico differ from the Arctic oaks and pines of America. Geological formations vary the features. Look at the white oaks, growing on thin hill land, rich north side hills, southern and western exposures, on rich bottom lands, on lands containing much iron, lime or sand, those that are on wet, cold and sour soils. To conclude, therefore, the flora of a country varies with its geological formation, temperature, light and heat. We speak of a white-oak soil, a walnut soil, buckeye soil, and beech soil. Each soil is adapted to its peculiar flora. The seeds being in the soils will not germinate unless the laws of germination are met. This is true of all floral seeds. Put a heavy coating of lime on a field and, without sowing, clover springs up from seed already in the earth. These laws of germination understood, we proceed to investigate the flora of the State.

ITS FORESTS.

No one passing for the first time (1884) through the various sections of the State, noting carefully its cultivated fields; its railways, villages, towns and cities; its coal and iron establishments, can form any fair picture of the territory one century since. All its bottom lands were then shaded by a very dense, high, and heavy growth of green, healthy trees, composed of immense sycamore, poplar, black and white walnut, black and white ash, buckeye, beech, soft and rock maple, white, black, red and yellow oak, standing so dense when clothed with foliage as not to allow the sun's rays to penetrate to the earth, turning bright noonday into twilight. What immense labor to consume these primeval forests. The hills were covered with a dense growth of oak, hickory, ash; here and there pine, poplar, maple and some few other species of forest trees. The ravines, slopes and plains were covered with a mixture of the bottom and upland growth. These dense forests have given way to the march of civilization. Over a large portion of the State there is nothing left to teach the rising generation the majestic beauty of nature's original clothing. What is a cornstalk beside a venerable oak, or poplar, or ash, or sycamore? What are our steeped houses beside the beauty and the glory of "God's first temple."



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

These forests, so wantonly mutilated and destroyed, have been the necessary servants of the citizens, by supplying them with fuel, bridge, fencing and building materials, and by satisfying various other wants. There has been, however, a great waste of timber; thousands of acres of choice timber were burned. The "log rollings" of early times are sufficient testimony of the truth of the assertion. Could that choice timber have been sawed into lumber, and have been protected, it would have supplied the wants of many generations; but where then were their portable saw-mills and the men to work them? Steam itself was yet slumbering.

Relative to the flora of this State, something should be said relative to its tree families, their location, growth, and particular habits. Many families, each consisting of several members or species of trees, formed the vast wilderness. Sometimes miles were occupied by the members of a single family, such as the oak family; in other localities the family of hickories held almost exclusive possession; in another, poplar; beech another, and so on through the catalogue of families, each family occupying the land that best suited it, forming all over the valley "little squatter" sovereignties. Other localities were covered with family mixtures. Not that they amalgamated, but that they were not exclusive in their habits; they grew up quietly in the same beautiful grove. Such habits do not come by chance; they must spring from philosophical causes. Why such habits among the more noble families of the floral kingdom? Be it true or false, we venture an explanation. Seeds, the parentage of vegetation, were the result of an original creation. Whether they were created in one place and distributed, or were formed where they were afterward germinated, we do not say. The seeds, through some agency, by the waters of the flood, by birds, or by some other means, entered the soils in every quarter of the globe, waiting there for favorable conditions of germination, each variety or family varying in its conditions. They may have been placed there in the original creation. The ground is full of seed not sown by the hand of man; how long sown is not known. Seeds retain their vitality many centuries; instances are given which would show that some varieties

(grains of wheat about Egyptian mummies) have held their vitality forty centuries. Corn in the tombs of the Incas has vegetated. "After the great fire of London, in 1666, plants not previously common sprang up abundantly on the waste ground; certain plants previously unknown there are sure to appear after a fire in the American forests, in deep trenching of land, or turning up of the soil, by railway or other operations, producing a crop of some kind of plants unknown or rare in the locality." The seeds then that have produced these families may have been in their localities ages before exposed to their various conditions of germination. The seed of the oak might germinate in one place; those of the beech in another; of the poplar in another, each variety of seed germinating in that locality best adapted to its growth. Thus we call one soil a beech soil, another oak, another walnut, because best adapted to that peculiar growth. These tree preferences and habits are well understood, and followed in the purchase of lands.

Each geological formation has its distinct flora. It is not our purpose to discuss fossil botany, but simply to give some account of what might be the origin of the forests. These forests sprang up among the debris of the lower coal measures, yet they are infants in age compared with the duration of those measures. To the cretaceous formation many of the genera now living are said to belong. "They formed the forests of that period, and the fossil remains show that their appearance was much the same as now. Among the living genera represented were the oak, poplar, plane, willow, beech, sassafras, magnolia, fig, maple, walnut, tulip tree, etc." That the seeds were long in their various localities, and were not therefore brought from the Old World, will appear when we learn that many are natives of America, such as maize (Indian corn) and the potato.

The wild flowers of Indiana Territory were exceedingly numerous and of many varieties. We have no data by which any botanical description can be given, neither will the limited space permit such a scientific notice. We simply describe it as the first settlers saw it. Wherever the sun was permitted to warm the earth, seeds of unknown plants

germinating sprang up in profusion. The deep soils of the river and creek bottoms soon brought them into bloom. One of nature's flower gardens would extend many miles, showing every size, shape and shade of color.

Such a profusion and co-mingling of odors and tints can exist only in the gardens of Nature's planting. You might walk 100 miles and still be surrounded with this wild Eden bloom. The rose, the pink, the violet, the tulip and the lilies! Who could count the numbers or tell their varieties? We have floral exhibitions of our times, but they would not favorably compare with one of Nature's exhibitions, even in the White Water Valley, of those early days. Over hills, up ravines, along the slopes, on the plains, in the valleys, over a space of 2,000 square miles, from April till September, was this beautiful flower garden on exhibition. How true to nature are these lines:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The fauna and flora have changed, and we now behold a State fast filling up with a population capable of appreciating and utilizing the resources treasured for their use by Nature's architect.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorology discusses atmospheric phenomena, and we will confine our remarks to those phenomena that relate to weather and climate. This department of nature has, so far, refused to submit to any regular system of well-defined laws. At least it has been very reticent before the most distinguished savants.

The element that we breathe, and in which we live and move and have our being, is too intimately associated with our health and happiness to allow us not to be familiar with its nature and habits. Pure atmosphere is the element of life. Impure air is a death angel. Whatever, then, affects its purity or condition as a breathing element, or as a faithful servant and companion, should be made familiar. The atmosphere is the home of those meteors that so much affect the human family, viz.: Dew, clouds, fog, rain, hail, frost,

lightning, and storms of wind, rain, hail and snow. Its temperature and weight are constantly varying. Whatever changes its weight, its temperature, its moisture or its motion or direction has a direct bearing on our health and our enjoyment. We speak, also, of its electricity. In every light, therefore, atmospheric changes affect our happiness more sensibly than any other natural department. All nations are watching its changes, that, if possible, they may discover the laws which govern its greatest meteor storms, how to forecast storms, and, consequently, to avoid their terrible effects. If its tornadoes, or cyclones, could be seen twenty-four hours in advance, much of their damages could be avoided. To prevent rains when too abundant, or to cause showers in times of drought, would be a great achievement. The atmosphere is like water, under the control of specific laws; these laws will finally be known, and meteorology will be brought under the theorems and problems of all true sciences. This, however, will not be accomplished until the influence of disturbing causes is distinctly ascertained. Then storms will be accurately predicted and their forces ascertained. The 2,000 daily observations taken in all parts of the world are bringing about an important era in the history of meteorology. All that aid in that work are public benefactors.

Every river system has its own meteorological peculiarities. The course of the river and its branches, and the nature of its soils, determine the character of its atmosphere. These, united with temperature and the rapid or tardy flow of streams—all these combined—make its peculiar atmospheric features. The atmosphere of the Mississippi is subjected to two currents of air, between which there exists a continuous struggle; a cool dry wind from the north and northwest, and a sultry wind, charged with vapor, from the south and southwest. Were it not for the struggle for the ascendancy between these opposing winds, the Mississippi Valley would long since have been a desert waste. The reason of this will appear when a third atmospheric current is traced.

A west wind, saturated with vapor, starts from the Pacific, eastward, direct for the Mississippi Valley, in the same latitude. Passing over the Coast Range, with the fall of tem-

perature its capacity to hold moisture decreases. There it parts with a portion of its vapor. It does not recover its full capacity when it meets with its second mountain range (the Nevada), where it makes its second deposit, this range being higher than the Coast Range. Having passed the third range (the Rocky Mountains) it descends the eastern slope a dry wind. Crossing a vast extent of country with a higher temperature it has no moisture to precipitate; it reaches us a dry west wind. Should there be no north and south winds we should have no rain. Two currents, one cool, the other warm and saturated with vapor, make a general rainfall—what we call “steady rains.” Summer showers are produced by the law of condensation, but in another way; a warm saturated current moving upward meets a cold stratum of air; part of its vapor being condensed is precipitated in the form of rain or hail. The law is the same in each, but they differ in mode and direction; the one is horizontal, the other vertical. Our various winds have the following characteristics in this section: A south wind, east wind or southeast wind in the spring, fall and winter brings a storm, because they, being warmer and saturated with vapor, meet a cold wind which precipitates a portion of its moisture, and will continue to storm until they are driven southward, and the wind, in common language, shifts to the north-northwest. The true expression is, the colder or opposite wind prevails and has driven the warmer wind and, consequently, the storm belt to the south. The rains in the valley are local, often covering less than a mile square. Severe and protracted droughts are seldom known here. The reasons are obvious. The valleys have so many hills and ridges that they serve to introduce heated rising currents of moist air; these rising currents carrying their vapor with them it is condensed and falls in rain. Hence it is said that turning up so as to show the under surfaces of the growing leaves is a sign of rain. It shows the existence of upward currents of air, which indicate rain. A west wind is usually a dry wind for reasons already given. East winds, those due east, bring rain only when they are heavily charged with vapor—for meeting a cool, dry west wind, much of its vapor will be absorbed.

CHAPTER VIII.

STATE OF INDIANA.—FROM DEPENDENCE TO INDEPENDENCE.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDS.—FIRST STATE ELECTION.—MEMBERS OF FIRST LEGISLATURE.—DATE OF ORGANIZATION.—GENERAL PROGRESS.—AN INDIAN LEGEND.—WATER SUPPLY.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—LETTER OF INSTRUCTION.—COMMENCING WORK.—THE WORK PROGRESSING.—FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.—FAILURE OF THE STATE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS.—THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE AND MONEY EXPENDED.—A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—PROGRESS OF THE WORK.—THE CREDIT OF THE STATE REDEEMED.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDS.

The Constitutional Convention had been held, the first State election and the machinery of government organized, and the first session of the State Legislature was convened, at the time the State was formally admitted into the Union, Dec. 11, 1816.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River; on the south by the Ohio River from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River, from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square

miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

The inhabitants of the new State first turned their attention to farming, which is still the leading industry of Indiana. New farms were opened, new settlements were founded, orchards were planted, log and frame school-houses were erected, churches were built, towns and cities began to flourish and battle for the leading position.

FIRST STATE ELECTION.

This took place on the first Monday in August, 1816. Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor; Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, and William Hendricks was elected the Congressional Representative of the new State in the House of Representatives at Washington.

The election for members of the first General Assembly of the State resulted as follows:

Senate—William Polke, Knox County; William Prince, Gibson County; Daniel Grass, Posey, Perry and Warrick counties; Patrick Baird, Wayne County; John Connor, Franklin County; John DePauw, Washington, Orange and Jackson counties; John Paul, Jefferson and Switzerland counties; Ezra Ferris, Dearborn County; Dennis Pennington, Harrison County; and James Beggs, Clark County.

House of Representatives—Joseph Holman, Ephraim Overman and John Scott, of Wayne County; James Noble, David Mounts and James Brownlee, Franklin County; Amos Lane and Erasmus Powell, Dearborn County; John Dumont, Switzerland County; William Dunn and Samuel Alexander, Jefferson County; Benjamin Ferguson, Thomas Carr and John K. Graham, Clark County; David Floyd, Jacob Zener and John Boone, Harrison County; Samuel Milroy and Alexander Little, Washington County; William Graham, Jackson County; Jonathan Lindley, Orange County; Isaac Blackford, Walter Wilson and Henry L. Mills, Knox County; Edmund Hogan and John Johnson, Gibson County; Dan Lynn, Posey County; Ratliff Boone, Warrick County; and Samuel Conner, Perry County.

The first General Assembly elected under the authority of

the State Constitution commenced its session at Corydon on the 4th of November, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate *pro tem.*, and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the 7th of November the oath of office was administered to Governor Jennings and Lieutenant-Governor Harrison, in the presence of both Houses. On this occasion Governor Jennings delivered his first message to the General Assembly, in which, among other things, he remarked: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character, as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. The reputation of the State as well as its highest interest, will require that a just and generous policy toward the General Government and a due regard to the rights of its members respectively, should invariably have their proper influence. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our united exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government, and a virtuous exercise of its powers, will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in the discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention can not be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate to its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishment unnecessarily severe too often produces the acquittal of the guilty, and disappoints one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The

dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals, and as a restraint to vice; and, on this subject it will be only necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the Constitution.

* * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and, at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully own service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

Thus was the Territorial Government of Indiana exchanged for a State Government on the 7th of November, 1816. During the session of the Legislature, James Noble and Walter Taylor were elected to represent the State of Indiana in the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session was adjourned, *sine die*, on the 3d of January, 1817.

The Congress of the United States, during the session, by joint resolution approved Dec. 11, 1816, formally admitted the State of Indiana into the Union.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The State moved along quite rapidly, and the increase was as marked during the decade between 1820 and 1830 as it was between the years 1815 and 1820. In 1825 the counties had increased from sixteen, at the date of the organization of the State, to fifty-two, and were divided into five judicial districts. The counties of Delaware and Wabash had their limits defined at that time, but were attached to other counties. Fountain and Tippecanoe counties were organized by the Legislature in 1826.

The Legislature in the latter year had twenty-one members in the Senate and fifty-seven in the House, under the appor-

tionment made in January, 1826, and which continued for five years. The State at this date was entitled to three members of Congress, and had three districts. Without giving the names of the fifty-three counties then organized, the districts may be said to have been the Eastern district, comprising twelve counties, the Central district, having sixteen counties, and the Western district, twenty-five. These also included the counties attached to others and not organized, but counted in.

The State at that time was also divided into five medical districts, and there was a State Medical Society, which was composed of delegates from each of the district societies, which were entitled to from one to five delegates, to hold for three years; but one-third were elected each year. It had all the rights generally exercised by such societies.

The principal towns in the State at this time (1826) were: Indianapolis, then the capital, having been removed from Corydon the year before; Vincennes, New Albany, Salem, Madison, Lawrenceburg and Richmond. There were also numerous other towns springing up all over the State, among which in this part of the State were: Fort Wayne, Centerville (then the county-seat of Wayne County), Jeffersonville, Brookville, Charleston, Bloomington and Connersville. Three of the above were on the Ohio River.

Education was not neglected at that early day, and that which has given Indiana the proud eminence she now occupies as the leading State in the Union in the amount of her school fund, and the high and perfect excellence of her public schools, is that she commenced her work for the education of her children as soon as she became an organized existence. Charters had been granted for several seminaries, and there were in existence in 1825 and 1826 one in Clark County, one in Union, Knox, Monroe, Gibson and Orange, and the Cambridge Academy, in Dearborn County. The common schools flourished in every county in the State. Manufactures had made considerable headway, but the greatest progress had been made by the tillers of the soil. They had advanced rapidly, and the fruitful soil gave them a bountiful harvest in return for their labor.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

In the early days of Indiana history was an Indian legend, or tradition, to the effect that the Indians on the Mississippi River and west of the "Father of Waters," claimed all the land east of that river to the Wabash, and that those on the latter stream also claimed it, or claimed all the land from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. It was at last decided, or mutually agreed, that the possession should be given to the survivors of a battle, or to the victors, and that 1,000 warriors on each side were to take part in the deadly strife for possession. The ground on which Fort Harrison stood, in Sullivan County, was chosen as the theater of the conflict. They fought from the rising to the setting of the sun, and the warriors of the Wabash became the victors, having seven surviving warriors, while the warriors of the Mississippi were reduced to five. The bodies of the slain warriors were gathered together and interred in the neighboring mounds. Such is the Indian legend in regard to the possession of the country by the tribes in possession when the white man discovered it.

In the year 1826 the State of Indiana had already a history of State progress. The foundation for the magnificent public school system which the State now enjoys was being carefully laid. The State government had reached a better policy, and confidence in business circles was in a great measure restored. In short the State seems here to have reached a point when its inhabitants could look back over the events in its history, observe their results, and shape a policy consistent with the probable future demands of prosperity. The increase of population was made noticeable. At this date, 1825-'6, the population exceeded 250,000 souls; in 1820 it was 147,178; in 1815 it was 68,897; in 1810 it was 24,520; in 1805 it was 11,000; and in 1800, the date of the organization of the Territory, it was only 4,794. Thus the people could perceive the increase during the twenty-five years of their history.

HER WATER SUPPLY.

Indiana's progress may in a measure be attributed to her central location in the sisterhood of States, as between the

Alleghenies and the Mississippi, but not all. Her soil, climate and timber were immeasurably to her advantage, and last, but not least, is she blessed with many living streams, giving to all sections a plentiful supply of water. The principal rivers which are found in the State are the Maumee, St. Joseph, St. Mary's, Eel, Tippecanoe, Plein, Calumet, Theakiki, Kankakee, Wabash, Salamanie, and Mississinewa, of the North; White Water, Driftwood, Patoka, Vermillion, Ohio, Blue, and White rivers of the South. These wind their way through every section of the State and in every known part of the compass, and, with their tributaries, give to the Commonwealth of Indiana one of her greatest and best resources, from which health and wealth both flow. Of these rivers the White Water is the one which Wayne County finds within her borders. There are very few rivers in the State as beautiful as the White Water, and that beauty has become historic. It empties into the Great Miami about ten miles from its mouth; it is about 100 yards wide, and in early days was navigable for flat-boats for a distance of sixty miles, but now the stream is little used. It has two principal branches—the east and the west forks; the east takes its rise in Preble County, Ohio, and runs in a southerly direction through Wayne, Union and Franklin counties; its tributaries being Templeton's, Hanna's, Silver, Elk, Middle, West, Clear, Eli's, and Wolf's creeks; the west branch rises in Randolph County, and passes in a southerly direction through Wayne, Fayette and Franklin counties, and joins the east branch at Brookville. Its tributaries are Noland's, Green's, Martindale's, Simon's, Village, William's, Salt, Pipe, and Duck creeks, all affording excellent mill-sites.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Indiana was not behind her Western sisters in her efforts for internal improvements. The movement for canals in Ohio gave the Indianians the canal fever, which eventually culminated into active operation.

The agitation commenced as far back as 1818, but it took no practical shape until the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1825-'26, which passed an act of incorporation of

the White Water Canal Company, with a capital stock of 40,000 shares of \$25 each. There was an expectation on the part of the incorporators to enlist Government aid to assist in the work. As this canal has reference to this section, an account of the inception of the several schemes may be somewhat interesting to the reader. The railways have done away in a large measure the use of the canals, but they were important in their day, and have not yet been entirely driven out by competition. The Erie Canal, in the State of New York, is still a breakwater of no mean importance fully seven months in the year in regulating freight traffic. The United States Senate having in view a system of canal building in this State, the following letter covers to a large extent the intended improvement. The entire canal system of the State is embodied in this communication, and is of historic value. The letter was from General Bernard, Chief of the United States Engineer Department, to a Mr. Shriver:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24*, 1826.

“SIR: We are ordered by the Engineer Department to forward to you the following instructions relative to the surveys of canals to be performed under your direction in the State of Indiana.

“A resolution of the Senate, under date of Jan. 10, 1826, and two communications to the Honorable the Secretary of War, specify the surveys which are to be executed; copies of those documents are herewith annexed.

“You will not only have to perform the survey, but also to make plans and estimates of the canals; two copies must be made—one for the President of the United States, and one for the Governor of Indiana. Both must be forwarded to the Engineer’s Department. The objects contemplated by the resolution of the Senate are comprehended in the following items.

“1st. To ascertain the practicability of uniting, by a canal, the waters of Lake Michigan with the Wabash River. Two routes must be examined and reported. The first would ascend the valley of the St. Joseph River (of the lake), to leave it at a point near the Kankakee River; then it would cross to this stream, and then the Wabash to the head of steamboat navigation.

The other route would ascend the valley of St. Joseph (of the lake) up to one of its head branches, thence to the fork formed by St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, then from that point through the valley of Little River to the Wabash, as far down as the head of steam navigation. When in the vicinity of Kankakee Pond, inquiries ought to be made as to the practicability of connecting in that direction the waters of Lake Michigan with the Tippecanoe and Wabash.

"2d. To ascertain the practicability of uniting, by a canal, the Wabash with White River. Two routes must be examined to that effect; one through the valley of Mississinewa River, the other through the valley of Pouceanpicheax, both tributaries of the Wabash. The canal by either route, having entered White River, should then descend its valley down to the head of steamboat navigation. When on the summit ground between the Mississinewa and the head branches of White River, it is desirable that inquiries should be made, with a view to ascertain whether a route of a canal might be practicable in a northeast direction from the sources of White River, intersecting successively the upper branches of the Mississinewa, Salamanie and Wabash rivers.

"3d. To ascertain the practicability of uniting, by canal, the waters of the rivers St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and the Wabash, with the Ohio River, through the valley of the White Water.

"To fulfill these several objects, a route of a canal must be surveyed from the Mississinewa to the sources of the White Water; a second from St. Mary's River, crossing in succession the Wabash, Salamanie and Mississinewa rivers. Both routes should descend afterward the valley of White Water as far down as the head of steamboat navigation.

"4th. To ascertain the practicability of a canal, having for its object to turn the falls of the Ohio, near Jeffersonville, the canal running on the Indiana side of the Ohio River. A careful and minute survey of this canal route must be performed next fall; the instructions of the Engineer Department are positive on this point."

This was the letter of instruction in full, and the engineers commenced the examination of the White Water route on the 8th day of July, 1826. A full history of the internal im-

provement fever which raged in the State; the financial distress which occurred to the State in its attempt to carry through all the work laid out; the losses, and the urgent plea of the Governors in their messages, all would fill a volume by itself, and it is therefore condensed here. Outside of the surveys made little progress was made for several years. Governor Ray, in his message in the above year, considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "the National New York & Mississippi Railroad." The National road and the Michigan & Ohio Turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York City, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832 thirty-two miles of the Wabash & Erie Canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of cour-

tesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before Jan. 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie Canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about thirty-two miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion

of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned without engaging an engineer-in-chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was interrupted; sixteen miles of the line, between Huntington and La Fontaine Creek, were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining twenty miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine Creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to La Fayette was placed under contract; about thirty miles of the White Water Canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the White Water to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also twenty-three miles of the Central Canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about twenty miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut Canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central Canal, near the mouth of the Eel River, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie Canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & LaFayette Railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes Road from the former point to Paoli, about forty miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as

Governor Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Governor Wallace took the executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He told them that the astonishing success so far surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and, therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie Canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act

of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Governor Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Governor Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie Canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

WORK DONE AND THE MONEY EXPENDED.

Let us here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this date, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie Canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length; completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 10½ miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000, and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as La Fayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The Cross-Cut Canal, from Terre Haute to Central Canal, forty-nine miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water Canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle Creek, seventy-six and one half miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and thirty-one miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio River to Brookville.

5. The Central Canal, from the Wabash & Erie Canal to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central Canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville, on the Ohio River, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, nineteen miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and sixteen miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan Canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, over eighty-five miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about twenty-eight miles; grading nearly finished for twenty-seven miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & La Fayette Turnpike Road, seventy-three miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on twenty-seven miles, from Crawfordsville to La Fayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes Turnpike Road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and twenty-seven miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville Road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash Rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

There have also been paid to the Board of Internal Improvements, for instruments, etc., to date, \$36,564.

By summing up the foregoing, it will be seen that the whole length of these roads and canals was 1,289 miles, only 281 of which had been finished in 1841. The estimated aggregate cost of all the works was \$19,914,424. The amount expended for all purposes, to that date, was \$8,164,528.

The State debt, at this time, amounted to \$18,469,146. In reference to this condition of the public debt, as well as the means to be employed for reducing it, Governor Bigger, in his message to the Legislature, in 1841, remarked: "It is due to ourselves in this state of our affairs to examine into some of the prominent causes which have produced the present embarrassments. The first of these is doubtless to be found in the number of large and expensive works embraced in the system of internal improvements and their simultaneous prosecution. Also the unexpected increase in the price of provisions, labor and materials, was such that a sum much greater than the original estimate was required for the construction of the public works. Two great errors were committed in the progress of the system: The first was, paying the most of the interest out of the money borrowed. This subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the policy which was pursued. Had the Legislature commenced by levying

taxes to defray the interest as it accrued, its amount would have been a certain index to the sums expended on the works. This of itself would have done much to check extravagant expenditures. The second error was selling bonds on credit, which led to most disastrous consequences.

The administration of Governor Bigger closes in the most dissatisfactory manner, though probably from no fault of the Governor, unless it may have been through too sanguine co-operation in the internal improvement system. Both at home and abroad the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world. Indiana, until that year, had succeeded in paying the interest on her public debt, and at the previous session of the Legislature, ample provision was supposed to have been made for its payment, but circumstances beyond the control of the agents of the State rendered it impossible to obtain the necessary funds, and at this period the people were compelled to acknowledge the unwelcome truth that the credit of the State had not been sustained. But Indiana was not wanting in courage in this trying hour, as we shall see, nor was the energy of her people inadequate to the difficulties before them.

Governor Whitcomb succeeded Governor Bigger to the office of Governor, and it is due to his memory to state that through the judicious operations of his government, the public credit of the State was redeemed. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for claims against the Government. In this and other ways the State was again placed upon respectable footing in the nation.

Governor Whitcomb was succeeded by Hon. Joseph A. Wright, in December, 1849, having faithfully discharged the important duties devolving upon the office, until called, in December, 1848, to represent the State of Indiana in the Senate of the United States.

In 1843 the State was still experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon its enormous outlay for internal improvements, and upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive specula-

tion. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Governor Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Governor Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieutenant-Governor Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

The dark days of 1840 to 1845 had passed, and the dawn of a brighter, more prosperous future was plainly seen, and the people rallied under its inspiring beam.



CHAPTER IX.

THE PROGRESS OF ONE-FOURTH OF A CENTURY.—THE ERA OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE DECADE BETWEEN 1830 AND 1840.—THE NEW CAPITOL.—TOLEDO WAR AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.—THE LAST OF THE RED MAN.—MEXICAN WAR.—GENERAL TAYLOR ORDERED TO THE FRONT.—FORT BROWN.—BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.—RESACA DE LA PALMA AND MONTEREY.—THE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL SCOTT.—VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.—INDIANA IN THE WAR.—BATTLES IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED.—THE CLOSE.—COST OF THE WAR.—STATE'S PROGRESS.—MILES OF PLANK ROADS.—MILES OF RAILROADS.—BANK STATEMENT.

THE DECADE BETWEEN 1830 AND 1840.

Such is a condensed but succinct history of the internal improvement era of the State. Going back to the decade between 1830 and 1840, the proceedings of the Legislature and other matters which transpired are important, as they have a bearing upon the progress and well being of the State.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, and, in compliance with the request, the necessary provision was made. Three citizens were designated by the Secretary of War to constitute a commission to carry into effect the object of the appropriation. It was considered an object of great importance to extinguish the title of the Miamis to their lands, at that time surrounded on all sides by American settlers, situated almost in the heart of the State, and immediately on the line of the canal, then under construction. The prompt and cheerful manner in which the chiefs of the tribe obeyed the summons to the treaty, induced the be-

lief that the negotiation would prove successful; but in their response to the propositions of the commissioners they positively refused to go Westward, or sell the remainder of their lands. The negotiation with the Pottawatomies and some other tribes was more successful; the former tribes sold some 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their lands in this State.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The new capitol building project was put under way in the session of the winter of 1831-'32. The donation from Indianapolis toward the erection of the capitol building in the shape of land or city lots, was in May, 1832, offered for sale after being duly valued by a commission for the purpose. It was sold by the agent of the State and the sale amounted to upward of \$13,000, leaving unsold lots, at valuation, to the amount of about \$4,000. We learn from Governor Noble's message of 1832, that "at the suggestion of the architect who is to build the State-house, with the concurrence of the commissioners, the block north of the State-house square was reserved from sale, to await the determination of the Legislature as to the propriety of adding it to the public ground, making it an oblong square, corresponding to the form of the edifice to be erected. The commissioners appointed to contract for the building of the State-house and superintend its erection have made an agreement with Mr. Town, the artist, whose plan was adopted by the Legislature, by which he is to complete the building for \$58,000. The work in all its parts is to be strictly conformable to the plans and specifications presented to the Legislature, and in its construction, as regards ornament, neatness, strength and durability, nothing is to be omitted. The whole is to be completed by November, 1837. The building was so far completed by December, 1835, that the session of the Legislature that winter was held in the new Capitol.

MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

In 1834 the Michigan boundary question, in which that State acted a very headstrong and reckless part, was first brought to light. Michigan, notwithstanding the approval by Congress

of the Constitutions of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, in each of which their respective boundaries were clearly pointed out, claimed, as her southern boundary, an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, directly east to Lake Erie, thus including Toledo. Ohio and Indiana, especially the former, stoutly opposed this claim. The contest grew so warm that military organization had actually commenced, and a war was expected. This was called the "Toledo war," and for a time there was as much excitement as on the eve of a great revolution.

In recognition of this claim Indiana would have lost a district ten miles wide, extending entirely across the northern part of the State, including one of the fairest and most desirable portions of her territory, and have been entirely excluded from any access to the lake, except through a foreign jurisdiction. In addition to these considerations, there were other reasons why Indiana should have opposed the Michigan boundary claim. In the first place, the mouth of the Maumee River and the termination of the Wabash and Erie Canal, laid within the limits claimed by Michigan, and it was more than probable that Ohio would abandon co-operation in the work if the territory was transferred. Beyond this, Indiana would to a great extent lose the benefit of one of her greatest public improvements. This controversy continued until 1836, when Congress refused to accede to the demands of Michigan, but settled the question by extending her territory in the Lake Superior region. The people of Michigan at first thought that their reward for yielding the golden strip on her southern boundary was a very meager one; that they had naught but a barren waste and a large body of cold water; but how vast are now her mineral resources in that bleak country, the "Upper Peninsula!"

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

In 1838 the tribe of Pottawatomie Indians, according to a treaty in which they had previously entered, were removed from Indiana to the western reservation. Some difficulty was experienced in their removal. Becoming hostile and refusing to emigrate, the militia was called out, and, under

General Tipton, a force was marched to their villages. This induced them to leave without further opposition.

In the same year a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Colonel A. C. Pepper, the Indian Agent, by which a considerable, and the most desirable, portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

With this removal the last Indian was banished from the State, and the soil of Indiana was the exclusive property of the white man. Agriculturally speaking, the State grew and prospered, and especially were the crops of 1842 abundant. This went a long way to remove from the shoulders of the people the burden which had caused them so much financial trouble, and which they gave the name of the "dark days." The decade between 1840 and 1850, or from 1845, had been extremely prosperous.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Texans had fought for their independence, and had forced Santa Anna to sign the declaration of 1835. This action, though forced, was conclusive, as hostilities ceased for a number of years, although the Mexican Government refused to acknowledge or ratify the action of Santa Anna. Texas, having been recognized by the powers, was to all intents and purposes an independent State. She afterward desired to be annexed to the United States, and, upon her action in this matter, aroused the Mexicans to fury, and they promptly attempted to repossess themselves of the country, and proposed to compel, also, the United States to give up the idea of annexation. Congress passed the act admitting Texas into the Union, which was to take place, and did, July 4, 1846. In the meantime Mexico declared war, and Congress, on the passing of the act admitting Texas, being still in session, promptly accepted the gauge of battle, and action was at once taken.

President Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor, then in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and place his forces as near the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time, the Atlantic Squadron

was dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. With 4,000 men, General Taylor marched to the Rio Grande River, and in March, 1846, had posted his forces on the north bank of that river and within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he erected a fortress, and called it Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande River, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her territory, and had thus committed an open act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, 2,300 men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, 6,000 strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about 100 killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown.

An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to

the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed \$10,000,000 at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to 6,000 men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of 1,000 miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific Coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his com-

mand, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops now marching upon him, under the command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, 20,000 strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only 4,759, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly 2,000 men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of 12,000 men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated 200 miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced its march. At Cerro Gordo Santa Anna had posted himself with 15,000 men. On the 18th the Amer-

icans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides 1,000 killed and wounded, was 3,000 prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, and all their ammunition and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was 431 in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August, within ten miles of Mexico, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th, the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle.

The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace

were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos; that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished. One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, General Scott, who seems in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to the state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more

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estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under General James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Colonels Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Ind., by Captain R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the Third Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the Third Regiment United States Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the Second Regiment United States Artillery, the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the Fourth Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians

and detachments of recruits for the United States army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, Aug. 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Major F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, Oct. 19; Tlascala, Nov. 10; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, Nov. 23 and 24; Guerrilla Rancho, Dec. 5; Napalancan, Dec. 10, the Indiana volunteers of the Fourth Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, Feb. 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26; Matacordera, Feb. 19; Sequalteplan, Feb. 25; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Ind., for discharge. July 11, 1848, while the Fifth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco, and with the troops of Illinois under General Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States \$66,000,000. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

And when the year 1850 came in the burden had been lifted and the light of a promising future burned clearly and brightly.

WHAT HAD BEEN DONE.

Governor Wright, in his inaugural address, in December, 1850, said of the public works: "We are progressing rapidly with works of public improvement. In the past season we have completed 400 miles of plank road, which have cost from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile. There are some 1,200 miles additional surveyed and in progress. We have 212 miles of

railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed the past year. There are more than 1,000 miles surveyed and in state of progress."

In 1850 the block of marble, which was ordered to be procured by a joint resolution of the Legislature, was forwarded to Washington to be placed in the monument then in course of erection at the National capital, in memory of the immortal George Washington. Although the assembly of Indiana did not authorize any sentiment to be placed on the block, Governor Wright had the following words inscribed upon it: "INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION!" This motto was placed upon the Washington monument in 1850, and a little more than ten years after, the people of Indiana showed to the world how completely they entered into this sentiment by the sacrifice of blood and treasure in the cause of the Union.

Governor Wright endorsed the compromise measures enacted by Congress on the slavery question in 1850; and in closing his message of this year he remarked: "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of *Southern destiny*, nor yet of NORTHERN DESTINY. She plants herself on the basis of the Constitution, and takes her stand in the ranks of AMERICAN DESTINY."

It was also during Governor Wright's fruitful administration that the State of Indiana started out fully upon the great mission of education. It was in 1852 that the township system was adopted, which has become a truly wonderful success—the boast of the State. The reader is referred to another part of this volume for a complete history of the superior educational advantages of Indiana.

It was also during Governor Wright's administration that the second constitutional convention was held, and a new Constitution adopted. A general banking law was adopted in 1851. This gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade. This banking law, however, gave rise to many abuses. The currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth prevailed, and, as a consequence, much injurious speculation was indulged. In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired,

and the large gains of the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

The successful closing of the Mexican war and the return of her soldiers caused the State to take up other duties that would advance her material prosperity. The gold fever struck in a measure at her vitals, for a large emigration from this State started for the golden Eldorado of the West. Then a new Constitution was formed, better suited to the enlightened progress of the age, and thus, step by step, the State kept in the van of progress. In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired by limitation, and her affairs were settled up during the administration of Governor Willard. In 1859, in his message to the Legislature, the Governor gave the following condensed history of the bank and the amount of interest held in the same by the State:

"On the 28th of January, 1834, an act was approved establishing a State bank. Said act, by its terms, ceased to be a law on the 1st of January, 1857. Under this law the bank commenced and continued its operations as a corporation authorized to issue and circulate notes, discount paper, and transact all other ordinary banking business until the 1st of January, 1857. At that time its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution principally from citizens of this State of \$6,095,368. Between the 1st of January, 1857, and 1859, the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, and provided amply for the redemption of that which has not been returned. She has collected from most of her debtors the money which they owed. * * *

The State was interested in the bank. She invested in its stock \$1,390,000. The money to make the investment was procured by the issuing of five per cent. bonds, the last of which will be payable July 1, 1866. * * * The report of the commissioners show that its nominal profits are \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest upon the bonds; second, the expenses of the commissioners; and lastly, the cause of common-school education."

On the 3d day of October, 1860, before his term of office had expired, Governor Willard died at St. Paul, Minn. His

remains were brought back to the State by his widow, accompanied by the Governor of Minnesota, Hon. Henry M. Rice, one of the United States Senators, and several distinguished citizens of that State. From this date the duties of the executive devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. A. Hammond.

In the same year the State suffered a severe loss to science in the death of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist. Acting Governor Hammond, in closing his message to the Legislature in January, 1861, referred to the approaching civil war in a spirit of patriotism, manifesting a strong belief that it would not be averted.



CHAPTER X.

INDIANA AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—THE RECORD OF BRAVE MEN AND THE RESULT.

10,000 MEN IN ARMS.—THREE MONTHS' MEN.—ON THEIR RETURN.—ADDRESS OF WELCOME.—FROM THE FIRST SIX REGIMENTS TO THE 156TH.—THEIR WELCOME HOME.—THE COLORED TROOPS.—THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.—TWENTY-SIX BATTERIES.—THE BATTLES OF THE WAR.—267,000 MEN IN ARMS FROM INDIANA.—THEIR RECORD AND WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED.—INDIANA'S EXPENSES.—WAR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—MEN IN THE UNION ARMY.—SIXTEEN AMERICAN WARS.

10,000 MEN IN ARMS.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, as she was among the first to join that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was the signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, *April 15, 1861.* }

“TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*—
On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, 10,000 men.

“OLIVER P. MORTON,
“*Governor of Indiana.*”

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton. The first call to arms issued by the President, calling for 75,000 men, was nobly responded to by the people of Indiana. Her quota under that call was 4,683 men to serve for three months, from April 15, 1861. On the next day Governor Morton issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens who had the welfare of the Republic at heart to organize, as six regiments were needed in the field in defense of their country. Hon. Lewis Wallace was appointed Adjutant-General, Colonel Thomas A. Morris, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, Commissary-General. These officers converted the buildings and grounds of the State Board of Agriculture into military headquarters, and designated the place Camp Morton, in honor of the acting Governor. The people were imbued with confidence in their government, and rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and, with enthusiasm never before equaled, joined the standard of liberty, so that within a few days (April 19, 1861) 2,400 men were in rank ready and anxious to march in defense of their country and prove their devotion to the cause of liberty. Nor were the women of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the enthusiasm expressed, and made it practicable by presenting standards, the work of their own hands, and regimental colors, and in various other ways showing their devotion and patriotism. Relief organizations and aid societies were formed by them, showing the true spirit of humanity and kindness of their nature.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while capitalists within and without the State offered loans equal to the demand of the occasion, thus placing the State with means to carry out its patriotic desires.

On the 20th of April, Messrs. I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal

proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capital that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitals, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter, and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly speak volumes in praise of the people of Indiana. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These regiments were mustered into the service and manned as follows: Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel T. T. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth Regiment, commanded by Colonel W. P. Benton; Ninth Regiment, commanded by Colonel R. H. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel T. T. Reynolds; Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lewis Wallace. The entire force was placed under Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, with staff officers as follows: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp, and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant-General. They were ordered to the front and the following dispatch was afterward received endorsing their soldierly address and valor:—

“GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.*

“GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three-months’ regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years’ service. I cannot permit them to return without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I may have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * *

“I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

“*Major-General, U. S. A.*”

ON THEIR RETURN.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, 1861 Brigadier-General Morris issued a congratulatory address, one paragraph of which is taken. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick’s Ford, he says:

“Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.”

The six regiments forming the Morris brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years’ service between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new, or Twelfth, which was accepted for one year’s service from May 11, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years’ service, under Colonel W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States service in 1861, and joined

General McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th of July. The day following it was present under General Rosecrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under General I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over General Lee.

The **FOURTEENTH REGIMENT**, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June, at Terre Haute, for three years' service, commanded by Colonel Kimball and showing a muster-roll of 1,134 men, was one of the finest as it was the first three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never-ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford, in 1864, and during the movements South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The **FIFTEENTH REGIMENT**, reorganized at La Fayette, 14th of June, 1861, under Colonel G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July, in time to participate in the complete route of the enemy. On the promotion of Colonel Wagner, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was, after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The **SIXTEENTH REGIMENT**, organized under Colonel P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D. C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Colonel Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Colonel Hascall, who, on being promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of General Reynolds's army from Greenbrier, in 1862, to Macon, in 1865, under General Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under General Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, in February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Ga., where it was disbanded Aug. 28, 1865.

The NINETEENTH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital, July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, Aug. 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the Twentieth Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant-Colonel.

The TWENTIETH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Md., twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions, from Hatteras Bank on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865, including the saving of the United States ship Congress, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis, was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the

front the 3d day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Governor Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserved honor for honors won.

The TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's Southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th of June.

The TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W.L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th of July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis, July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, of Evansville, mustered into service there for three years under Colonel J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis, Aug. 26, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at eighteen battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, Sept. 15, 1861, and in October was allied to General Banks's army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March, 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH, or FIRST CAVALRY, was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Colonel Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Colonel Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION, of La Porte, under Colonel J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Ala., and at Dalton, Ga. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Dunn.

The THIRTIETH REGIMENT, of Fort Wayne, under Colonel Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Colonel Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dodge. In October, 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's Army of Observation in Texas.

The THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel Charles Cruft, in September, 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle-fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into General Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Tex.

The THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Colonel August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Colonel Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, of Indianapolis, possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Colonel John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The THIRTY-FOURTH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Colonel Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on March 30, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to May 13, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union, it merited the praise received. Afterward it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringgold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaconsville as part of the Army of Observation.

The THIRTY-FIFTH, or FIRST IRISH, REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of De-

ember, 1861, under Colonel John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first, or Second Irish, Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Colonel Mullen now became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth, and shortly after its Colonel. From the pursuit of General Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kennesaw Mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with General Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Colonel William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to General Sheridan's army. Colonel Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

The THIRTY-SEVENTH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Colonel George W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the capitol.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days was *en route* to the front. To follow its continual round of duty is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution,

on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Governor Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Colonel T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be overestimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult which culminated in their second shame.

The FORTIETH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Colonel J. W. Blake, and again by Colonel Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Ky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and, like many other brave commands, took service under General Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

The FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT, OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Colonel John A. Bridgland, and Dec. 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station, followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under General Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under General Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

The FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT, under Colonel J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, Oct. 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kennesaw, Savannah, Charleston and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

The FORTY-THIRD BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Colonel George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to General Pope's corps, and afterward served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

The FORTY-FOURTH, OR THE REGIMENT OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Colonel Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to General Cruft's brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

The FORTY-FIFTH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies, organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in General Sheridan's raid down the James River Canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

The FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport, under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to General Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

The FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT was organized at Anderson, under Colonel I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Ky., on the 21st of December, it was attached to General Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to General Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson, near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in General Banks's company. In December Colonel Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Colonel J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport, under General Heron, it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen, the 6th of December, 1861, under Colonel Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis is not a matter for surprise.

The FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Colonel J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate campground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The FIFTIETH REGIMENT, under Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown, for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the Fiftieth, under Captain Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and

may be said to have mustered out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, under Colonel Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's army, and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or Fifty-sixth Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Governor Morton, and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The FIFTY-THIRD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport, formed a standard regiment, under command of Colonel W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined in Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an enduring name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Colonel D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the same cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorganized for one year's service, and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the Fifty-fourth. It was mustered in on the 16th of June,

1862, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term, and was not reorganized.

The FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the Fifty-second, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshaled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered in other regiments Colonel Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the Fifty-second, and this number left blank in the army list.

The FIFTY-SEVENTH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel, the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however succeeded by Colonel Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the Fifty-seventh may rest assured of its possession of this fragile, yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments, it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment, until peace dwelt in the land.

The FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The FIFTY-NINTH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Governor Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Colonel Alexander succeeded in having his regiment mustered in Feb. 17, 1862, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where, on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term characterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The } SIXTIETH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, at Evansville, during November, 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 21st of March, 1865.

The SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT was partially organized, in December, 1861, under Colonel B.F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the Thirty-fifth Regiment of volunteers.

The SIXTY-SECOND BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District, was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the Fifty-third Regiment was resolved upon.

The SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and La Fayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the Sixty-third. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Colonel J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town Creek, after which, on the 22d of June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Colonel Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against General Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great republic. At Galveston, on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant Sixty-seventh Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Colonel Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant-Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported, and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to General Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in

1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Colonel A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Ky., against the advance of General Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement 218 men and officers, together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Colonel T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman, of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the Sixty-ninth. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The SEVENTIETH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Colonel B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The SEVENTY-FIRST, OR SIXTH CAVALRY, was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieutenant-Colonel Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Ky., losing 215 officers and men, including Colonel Topping and Major Conklin, together with 347 prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Colonel I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to General J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out on the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT was organized at La Fayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Ky., on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Colonel Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosecrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Governor Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well-won reputation.

The SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Colonel Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to General Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan, together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie River, Kennesaw and Atlanta, where Lieutenant-Colonel Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the War Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Colonel I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of General Johnston's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June, 1865.

The SEVENTY-SIXTH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service, under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th of July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The SEVENTY-SEVENTH, or FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battle-fields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th of June, 1865.

The SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 2d of September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great number of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners.

The EIGHTIETH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District, under Colonel C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to have mustered out on the 22d of June, 1865, at Salisbury.

The EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th of August, 1862, and proceeded at once to Buell's headquarters, and joined in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville on the 13th of June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th of August, 1862, and, leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th of June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history,

the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th of July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th of September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Truuler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial. This regiment won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was mustered in at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d of September, 1862. On the 4th of March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when, in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th of August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the Eighty-fourth. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865.

The EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to the front. From Springfield and Perryville, on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Colonel George Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of General Johnston's surrender to General Sherman, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 28th of August, 1862, under Colonel Charles D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Governor Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The NINETIETH REGIMENT, or FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland River until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in twenty-two engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The NINETY-FIRST BATTALION of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Mehringer, and ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost eighty-one men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Colonel De Witt C. Thomas and Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's brigade of General Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down

to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. Was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The NINETY-FOURTH and NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the Ninety-ninth, then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Colonel Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in General Grant's movement on Vicksburg by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the One Hundredth Regiment, then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The NINETY-NINTH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Colonel Alexander Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions have gained for it a fair fame. It

was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, mustered into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to 464. It was mustered out of service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Colonel William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Ky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tended to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton, on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah, on the 23d of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, organized under Colonel Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering 623 men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, comprising seven companies from Hendricks County, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the One Hundred and Second Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Colonel James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute-men to protect Indiana against the raids of General John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of minute-men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph, Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered 713 men and officers, under Colonel Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of minute-men, aggregating 792 men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT comprised five companies of minute-men, from Tippecanoe County, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Colonel W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT, composed of minute-men from Coles County, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 men and officers, under Colonel J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to

Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT of minute-men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious, to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Colonel Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of minute-men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Colonel Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Colonel George W. Burge. Like the One Hundred and Twelfth, it was assigned to General Hughes's brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson County, under Colonel Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, eleven days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Colonel J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th day of February, 1864.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Mich., on the 30th, under Colonel Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., where it was assigned to Colonel Mahon's brigade, and with General Wilcox's entire command joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term of severe duty it returned to Lafayette, and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Governor Morton hastened to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, of Indianapolis, was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Colonel George W. Jackson, joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth at Nicholasville, and, sharing in its fortunes, returned to the State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of fifteen killed and wounded.

The ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Colonel John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Miss., on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grier-

son addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865 a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer *Sultana*. The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

. THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—In September, 1863, Governor Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, was formed by him into a division for service with the Army of the Tennessee. Of those regiments, the One Hundred and Twentieth occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe and retired with a bright roll of honor.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Colonel George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3d of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the One Hundred and Twenty-first, though extending over a brief period, is pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost

fifty-five men, owing to the explosion of the boilers of the steamer *Sultana*. The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Colonel John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 10,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, N. C.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st of August, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, or TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five

men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twiggs and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville Railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service unsurpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 31st of August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, or ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood, near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Ala., where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Reiley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th of September, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, or TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th of March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, N. C.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on

the 7th of April, 1864, shared in all the fortunes of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth until Aug. 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, N. C.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT mustered at Kokomo on the 12th of March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th of December, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, or THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State. It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Ala., against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23d of April, 1864. In answer to the Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed the Grand Division of the Volunteers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, under Colonel S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front, where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Colonel R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the One Hundred and Thirty-second.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis, on the 25th of May, 1864, under Colonel James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, under Colonel J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, under Colonel E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Colonel J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, under Colonel George Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, New Castle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT was organized with many others in response to the call of the nation. Un-

der its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Colonel Brady's command.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Colonel I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 3d of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT was mustered in, under Colonel J. T. Grill, on the 21st of February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st of October, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, under Colonel G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th of March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, under Colonel W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining General Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d of February, was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, under Colonel M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *on*

route to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore, on the 31st of August, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Colonel Milton Peden, on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, under Colonel N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and, reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT was organized in Indianapolis by Colonel W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Governor Morton on the 28th of September.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT, under Colonel M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson's Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, under Colonel J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of the Shenandoah Army,

and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, on the 1st of March, 1865, under Colonel O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of General Palmer was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later, it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, organized under Colonel Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Del.

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH BATTALION, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Va.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Governor Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Va., and again with General Sheridan's cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater" it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other

colored recruits from the 'State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it made quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined General Fremont's army immediately, and aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater Creek. On March the 6th, 1862, at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captaincy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Colonel Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Mo., to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864. and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Captain W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's army was put to rout, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, Aug. 21, 1865.

The FOURTH BATTERY, recruited in La Porte, Porter and

Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of General Buell. Again, under Rosecrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Captain A. K. Bush, and reorganized in October, 1864, under Captain B. F. Johnson.

THE FIFTH BATTERY was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Captain Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six-pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers, with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of General Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was eighty-four men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

THE SIXTH BATTERY was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left on the 2d of October, 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Ky., a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined General Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

THE SEVENTH BATTERY comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

THE EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subse-

quently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

THE NINTH BATTERY.—The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Captain N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the Steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of fifty-eight men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

THE TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Captain Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against General Bragg it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

THE ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Captain Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

THE TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville, and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Captain James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was

ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and was discharged the day following.

The FOURTEENTH BATTERY, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by General Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The FIFTEENTH BATTERY, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The SIXTEENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, under Captain Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with General Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain and Antietam, under General McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The SEVENTEENTH BATTERY under Captain Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862; left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition; was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from General Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis, it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The EIGHTEENTH BATTERY, under Captain Eli Lilly left for the front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under General Rosecrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Captain S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against General Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnston's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Governor Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Captain Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Ky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and in 1863, under Captain Osborn, turned over its guns to the Eleventh Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Governor Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won fame under General Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY, recruited at Indianapolis under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of

September, 1862, for Covington, Ky., to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of General Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to have acquired many honors. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Captain B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, recruited in October, 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Captain I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY, under Captain I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign to its last engagement at Columbia, Tenn., it aided materially, in bringing victory to the Union ranks, and made for itself a wide-spread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Captain Frederick C. Sturm. Dec. 13, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of General Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Captain I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861, but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis, it was mustered as company "A," of the Seventeenth Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Va., it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865.

The total number of battles in the "War of the Rebellion" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

Official reports give over 200,000 men from Indiana enlisted, besides 50,000 militia armed to defend the State, and that the commissions numbered no less than 17,114.

The authorities chosen for the dates, names and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Governor Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the

number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the National flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union have shed a luster on our beloved State of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation."

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about \$3,500,000 for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATES.

There was enlisted for the three months' service, 191,985 men; six months, 19,076 men; nine months, 87,558 men; one year's service, 394,959 men; two years', 43,113 men; three years', 1,950,792 men, and for the four years' service, 1,040 men. Total, 2,688,523 men. But as many of these re-enlisted, it is safe to say that there were 1,500,000 men enlisted and served in the war for the Union from 1861 to 1865. Of this number 56,000 were killed in battle, 35,000 died of wounds, and 184,000 died in hospitals of disease.

WAR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Since the organization of the Federal Government eleven attempts have been made against its authority. 1st, Conspiracy of a few federal army officers, in 1782, to combine the original thirteen States into one, and place Washington in supreme command. 2d, Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts, in 1787. 3d, Whisky insurrection of Pennsylvania, in 1794. 4th, By the

Hartford convention in 1814. 5th, In 1820 on the question of admission of Missouri into the Union. 6th, Collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Government in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians. 7th, In 1830, with the Cherokees in Georgia. 8th, Was the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina in 1832. 9th, In 1842, between the suffrage association of Rhode Island and the State authorities. 10th, On the part of the Mormons in Utah, in 1856, who resisted the authorities of the Government, and the 11th was the late war of the Rebellion.

In the Revolutionary war the original thirteen States furnished troops for the army as follows: Delaware, 2,386; Georgia, 2,679; Rhode Island, 5,908; South Carolina, 6,417; North Carolina, 7,263; New Jersey, 10,726; New Hampshire, 12,497; Maryland, 13,912; New York, 17,781; Pennsylvania, 25,678; Virginia, 26,728; Connecticut, 31,939; Massachusetts, 67,907. Total, 231,791.

SIXTEEN AMERICAN WARS. .

Dutch.....	1673	Tecumseh.....	1811
King Philip's.. . . .	1675	War of.....	1812
King William's.....	1689	Algerine Pirates.....	1815
Queen Anne's.....	1744	First Seminole	1817
French and Indian.....	1753	Second Seminole	1845
American Revolution.....	1775	Black Hawk.....	1832
Indian.....	1790	Mexican.....	1846
Barbary.....	1803	War between the States.....	1861



CHAPTER XI.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW ERA.—GEOLOGY, ETC.— MATERIAL PROGRESS.

GEOLOGY.—MINERAL RESOURCES.—COAL.—ITS ANALYSIS.—
BLOCK AND CANNEL COAL.—IRON ORE.—WHERE FOUND.—
BUILDING STONE.—LIMESTONE.—LIME AND CEMENT.—
GLASS SAND AND GLASS.—CUBIC FEET OF STONE.—TONS OF
COAL.—OTHER MINERALS.—TOPOGRAPHY.—SOIL.—ITS DIFF-
ERENT NATURES.—ALTITUDES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
OF THE STATE.—CLIMATE.—IT HAS MODIFIED.—METEOROL-
OGY.—ANNUAL MEANS FROM 1872 TO 1882.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes Railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about twenty miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing twelve miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about sixty miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached, consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next

three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses. These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State, and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For twenty years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852 Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there was probably in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but they answered the Doctor in the negative.

In 1853 the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

More than 6,000 square miles of the Territory of Indiana is included in the great Western coal field. A peculiarity of

the Indiana coal beds is, that they are everywhere accessible to railroad lines, and consequently can all be made available.

The coals of this field all belong to the class of bituminous coals, but, from natural qualities, present two distinct divisions—the free-burning and the coking coals. The first of these are commonly known as “block coals,” on account of their being brought into market in large blocks. This variety is found at the base of the coal measures, sometimes represented by a single seam, from three to five feet thick, but frequently two or three seams, ranging from two to four feet each in thickness, are found, separated by from ten to thirty feet of shale, sandstone and fire-clay.

These beds lie on a fine light-colored clay, with a slight blue tinge, and usually have a roof of compact bituminous shale, known to the miners as “black slate.”

The large proportion of this actual unbituminized charcoal gives to the block coal many of its peculiar properties. It burns with a bright orange-colored flame, and comparatively but little smoke, until it is about half consumed, after which the combustion resembles very closely the burning of anthracite—continuing without smoke or flame, leaving about four per cent. of ash and no clinkers or cinders of any kind. At no stage of its combustion is there any tendency to soften or run together into cakes; nor do the blocks break into fragments by heat, but maintain their original form until they are entirely consumed. It kindles very easily and requires but a small quantity together, even in an open grate, to maintain combustion.

The following analysis will serve to indicate the quality of the block coal:

CLAY COUNTY, STAR MINE, PLANET FURNACE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Ash, white.....	2.74	1.68
Carbon.....	81.60	83.68
Hydrogen.....	4.39	4.10
Nitrogen.....	1.67	1.67
Oxygen.....	8.88	8.17
Sulphur.....	.72	.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00

Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units.

These examples show a fair average quality of the block coal used in the blast furnaces of Indiana for making Bessemer pig. The quality is alike good, both in the northern and southern parts of the field. Nine blast furnaces in Indiana, and others at Carondolet, near St. Louis, are using the raw block coal for smelting iron ores, and it gives universal satisfaction.

These qualities admirably fit the block coal for the purpose of producing steam. The furnace requires but little draft and no attention from the fireman, except what is necessary to keep the proper supply of coal. Actual experiment has proved its high value as a steam-producing fuel, and fully warrants the conclusion that the Indiana coal field can furnish a manufacturing power as cheap and as convenient as any in the world.

The close resemblance of block coal to charcoal in several of its properties suggested its use—without coking or other preparation—for the purpose of smelting ores. Successful experiments in this direction were made in 1868, since which time it has come into general use in blast furnaces throughout this section of the country. Being usually quite free from sulphur or phosphorus, it produces pig iron closely resembling the Tennessee charcoal metal.

The dip of the coal beds in Indiana being westward, the block coal, lying at the base of the coal measures, is found outcropping along the eastern margin of the coal field; but the dip being but slight, and the country generally quite level, this variety of coal can be reached by shafts of moderate depth, over a belt of country twenty miles in breadth, stretching from the Ohio River to the Illinois line, at the northwest corner of Warren County—a distance of about 150 miles—over which area of 3,000 square miles it will be safe to estimate an average available thickness of four feet of block coal.

The upper coals of the Indiana field are highly bituminous, burning with a brilliant flame and much smoke, the coal becoming soft and disposed to run together and form a mass, or cake, as it is commonly called. It generally leaves more ash than the block coal, and frequently quite a mass of clink-

ers, which require the attention of the fireman to their removal from the furnace.

Notwithstanding these objectionable features, the bituminous coals of Indiana produce a strong heat, and are regarded as a very efficient steam fuel. Several seams of this variety of coal are found, with a thickness ranging from four to ten feet each. This thickness of the seam renders mining of the coal comparatively easy, and the fuel correspondingly cheap. This variety of coal has been used in several places, in the manufacture of gas.

There are, continues Prof. Cox—and this gentleman is our authority on questions pertaining to minerals—from three to four workable seams of coking coal, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the localities, when these are being worked, the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth to win coal being not over seventy-five feet. The analysis of samples of coking coal, from different counties are here inserted, and will serve to indicate its value.

The five-foot seam at Washington, Daviess County, is as follows: Specific gravity, 1,294; one cubic foot weighs 80.87 lbs.

Coke.....	64.50	{	Moisture @ 212° F.....	5.50
			Fixed carbon.....	60.00
Volatile matter.....	35.50	{	Ash, white.....	4.50
			Gas.....	30.00
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	100.00			100.00

This is a bright black coal, makes a very fair quality of coke, and yields four cubic feet of gas per pound, with an illuminating power equal to fifteen standard candles. The five-foot seam in Sullivan County is as follows: Specific gravity, 1,228; one cubic foot weighs 76.75 lbs.

Coke.....	52.50	{	Moisture @ 212° F.....	2.85
			Fixed carbon.....	51.10
Volatile matter.....	47.50	{	Ash, white.....	.80
			Gas.....	45.25
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	100.00			100.00

This is a glossy, jet-black coal, makes a good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound of coal yields 4.22 cubic feet of gas, with a candle-power equal to fifteen standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the coking coals is 7,745 heat.

Cannel coal, of a fair quality, is mined in Daviess County to a limited extent, and if the market demand for that variety of coal were increased the supply could be correspondingly augmented. Seams of cannel coal are known to exist in Fountain, Parke, Greene and several other counties, but, owing to the limited demand, these have not been worked. Altogether the coal field of Indiana may be regarded as a vast fund of undeveloped wealth.

In Daviess County there is a seam five feet thick, of which the upper three and a half feet is cannel, and the lower one and a half feet is a beautiful jet-black coking coal. The two qualities are united, and show no intervening clay or shale, so that in mining fragments of the coking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, or blending of the varieties where united, but the change is sudden and the character of the cannel coal is homogeneous from top to bottom.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usually the case with this variety of coal. The following is Prof. Cox's analysis of this coal: Specific gravity, 1.229; one cubic foot weighs 76.87 lbs.

Coke.....	48.00	{	Ash, white.....	6.00
			Fixed carbon.....	42.00
Volatile matter.....	52.00	{	Moisture @ 212° F....	3.50
			Gas.....	48.50
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	100.00			100.00

Ultimate analysis of the same coal by the same gentleman:

Carbon.....	71.10
Ash.....	7.65
Hydrogen.....	6.06
Nitrogen.....	1.45
Oxygen.....	12.74
Sulphur.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	100.00

From the above analysis it will be seen that this coal is admirably adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, both from the quantity it yields and its high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this cannel coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Youghiogheny coal used at the Indianapolis gas-works, yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25.2 candles, while the Youghiogheny coal gas has an illuminating power of seventeen candles.

IRON ORE.

The lower members of the coal measures are, in many places, rich in iron ore of several varieties, chiefly, however, of the class of hematites. It is generally found associated with beds of shale, either in the form of nodules, or kidneys, as the miners call them, or in bands, sometimes forming beds several feet thick.

These ores present quite a wide range in their workable value, both in the per cent. of iron contained and in the presence or absence of substances objectionable in smelting. From thirty to sixty per cent. of iron may be stated as the range of these ores in value, the residue being chiefly silica and alumina, with a variable proportion of lime. For this class of ores they are comparatively free from sulphur and phosphorus.

The beds of richest ores are usually found lowest in the series. In shales, lying between the subcarboniferous limestone and the millstone grit, are often found bands of very rich ore, and the shale under the block coal is frequently rich in nodular ore. From this locality upward the ore diminishes both in quantity and in richness, as well as in purity.

These ores have been worked in blast furnaces in Martin, Greene, Clay and Vigo counties, and extensive beds are known to exist in Fountain, Parke, Lawrence and perhaps other counties, not inferior in quality to those being worked. The iron furnaces of Indiana are using chiefly the rich specular ores of Missouri and Lake Superior, tempering them with the more easily smelted native ore. Besides these ores of the coal field, several other localities of iron ore are known

to exist in the State, which will be of great value when the manufacture of iron shall be so extended as to create a demand for ore. In Clark County, near the summit of the Devonian formation, an abundant supply of a red hematite ore is found, of a value of from thirty to forty per cent. of iron. No effort has yet been made to utilize this ore. Bog ore is found in abundance in many of the northern counties of the State, especially in Lake, Porter, Jasper, Starke, Fulton, St. Joseph and Elkhart counties. In the early settlement of the State, charcoal iron of an excellent quality was made in Fulton and Elkhart counties, but the scarcity of timber in those prairie counties, and the increased facilities for transporting by canal and railroad the cheaper products of the Pennsylvania furnaces, destroyed this early iron enterprise. Enough, however, was done to demonstrate the practicability of making a superior quality of iron from this bog ore. These ores may be mined and transported to the coal field and smelted with block coal, either alone or mixed with richer ores, with a fair profit.

In the manufacture of iron in Indiana, the ores to be smelted, wherever they may be found, must be brought to the coal, where the limestone for flux, the sandstone for furnaces and the fire-clay for lining them can be found in near proximity to each other.

BUILDING STONE.

Indiana also contains immense and inexhaustible quantities of building stone, sufficient for all future purposes, of the very best quality of sandstone, and also granite. There is a soft sandstone that when first found was not believed to be of any value, but examination proved that exposure to the air hardened it, and it was capable of resisting to a strong degree the action of the weather.

Quarries of this stone have been opened and advantageously worked at Williamsport and at Cannelton. At the latter place the largest cotton-mill in the State is built of this stone, and the edifice is a demonstration both of the durability and beauty of the stone. In Parke County samples of this stone occur of a brick red or light brown color from the pres-

ence of peroxide of iron. The color will prove permanent, the iron being in its highest state of oxidation.

A sandstone occurs above the block coal, finer in texture than that above described, and nearly white. In many places it is sufficiently compact to furnish a beautiful and durable building material.

Lime, of excellent quality for masonry or for plastering, may be made from any of the limestones of the State; but the most extensive manufactories of lime are at Utica, in Clark County; at St. Paul, in Decatur County; at Huntington, in Huntington County, and at Delphi, in Carroll County. At many other points lime is burned to supply the local demand, and if this should increase, the manufacture can be extended indefinitely.

Water-lime has long been manufactured from an argillaceous limestone, outcropping in the vicinity of Jeffersonville. The good quality of this cement is well established.

At many points along the Wabash River, between Logansport and Huntington, a similar rock is found, from which hydraulic cement may be made in any quantity which the market may demand.

Glass is a material which enters largely into modern architecture. Sand of an excellent quality for the manufacture of glass is found near New Providence, in Clark County. It is now used in the plate-glass works at New Albany.

The sand-hills along the southern shore of Lake Michigan will furnish an inexhaustible supply of sand fitted to the manufacture of common window-glass or hollow-ware.

The amount of stone quarried and coal mined in the State for 1882 was: Cubic feet of sandstone for the year, 961,783; of limestone, 3,034,758; tons of coal mined, 1,418,520.

OTHER MINERALS.

It is not probable that the ores of any other metal but iron will be found in workable quantities in the State—with the possible exception of lead. Indications of galena have been observed in several places associated with the silurian limestones, and it is not improbable that time will develop workable leads of this ore. Potter's clay, suitable for the

manufacture of soda-glazed ware (known in the market as stoneware), is found in great abundance in the coal-field, and several large establishments for this manufacture have been in successful operation for a number of years. Near the line dividing Lawrence and Martin counties extensive beds of kaolin, or porcelain clay, have lately been discovered. Specimens of ware manufactured from this material show that it is in no respect inferior to the best imported kaolin. This may be regarded as a discovery of the first importance, not merely to Indiana, but equally to the whole country, as it will open the manufacture of the finest table-ware from home-furnished materials. The supply being ample to meet any probable demand for a century to come, it will certainly open up a new industry of great value.

In the early days of Indiana the pioneer settlers made salt for their own use from the waters of saline springs in several parts of the State. The most important of these early "salt works" was located near the mouth of Coal Creek, in Fountain County. By boring to the depth of 600 feet a good supply of brine of a fair quality was obtained, from which salt in quantities sufficient to supply the local market was made, and the furnace suspended operations only when the Wabash & Erie Canal brought into competition the cheaper products of solar evaporation from the Onondaga works, in New York. In these early salt works wood was the only fuel used for evaporation. At the Coal Creek Furnace several hundred acres of heavy forest timber were consumed, while within a few feet of the mouth of the furnace a seam of excellent coal, four feet thick, was exposed; but it never occurred to the salt-makers that coal could be used as fuel in their business.

Within the last few years, borings made for other purposes, have revealed the fact that strong brine can be obtained by boring from 500 to 1,000 feet, over a large district in the southwestern part of the State. If the manufacture of salt were undertaken on a large scale and solar evaporation resorted to, the enterprise would no doubt prove profitable. Artesian wells at Lafayette, at Eugene, at Terre Haute and at Reelsville have each obtained a copious flow of mineral

water highly charged with hydrogen, sulphide and other minerals, so that the water is nearly identical with the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The State of Indiana consists essentially of a continuous plain, with the Ohio River on the south, depressed to a depth of about 400 feet below its general level. Lake Michigan, on the north, lies nearly on a level with the central portion of this plain, and, therefore, receives the drainage of but a very small part of it. A glance at the map of Indiana will show the curious arrangement by which this great plain is drained, and will account satisfactorily for the level surface of the central and northern portions of the State. The Wabash River and its tributaries are made the channels of drainage for three-fourths of the State, the remainder being divided between direct tributaries of the Ohio River and of the Illinois, and lakes Michigan and Erie. The Wabash in its upper course runs from east to west nearly across the State, when it sweeps around a great curve and runs south, bearing a little west to the Ohio River at the extreme southwestern corner. Following its general direction, this gives the stream a length of about 350 miles within the State. In its upper course it receives the Tippecanoe and Eel rivers from the north, and the Mississinewa and Salamanie from the south; in its lower course White River is its principal affluent. This arrangement gives all the streams in the interior of the State a long course to accomplish their descent to the level of the Ohio River, and permits them to occupy a level near the surface of the plain in the central part of the State. This is very apparent in passing from the country that is drained directly into the Ohio to that where the drainage is effected through the Wabash. In the former, the streams, having a short course, make a rapid descent, and, cutting for themselves deep channels, leave the country broken up with high and often abrupt hills. In the latter, the streams lie near the general surface, run with a gentle current, and, consequently, leave the country comparatively level. The slight elevation of the general surface, above the level of the lakes, on the north, gives the streams running in that di-

rection but little descent, and, consequently, they are rarely bordered with hills of any considerable elevation.

Under these general modifying conditions, the topography of the several sections of the State is largely controlled by the character of the underlying rock, where this is not so deeply covered by the glacial drift as to entirely obscure its characteristic features. The Lower Silurian rocks, which form the substratum of the southeastern counties of the State, being thinly stratified with interposed beds of clay, are easily cut away by torrents of water. The hills in this section have, therefore, a rounded aspect, and, though often rising to the level of the interior table-land, are seldom abrupt, and show but little tendency to form cliffs. The heavy strata of the Niagara and Carboniferous groups on which the eastern and northern portion of the State rests, wherever the streams have cut into them, exhibit their peculiar features of bold abrupt cliffs and deep gorges. The Upper Wabash and its immediate tributaries can hardly be said to have any hills other than the gradual slope of the glacial drift toward the point where it reveals the rock on which it rests. The descent from this point to the bed of the river, a distance of from forty to sixty feet, is abrupt, often perpendicular, and sometimes overhanging. The same is true of Flat Rock, Clifty, Sand Creek and Muskatatuck, in certain portions of their course. This gives a peculiar topography to these sections of the State. The country appears to have a level surface, save only the slight undulations on the drift surface, the streams lying concealed in deep gorges are invisible until the traveler is directly on their margins. White River, in the upper course of its principal branches, runs over these cliff limestones, but seldom cuts through the deep drift sufficiently to reveal their topographical peculiarity.

The Marshall or Knob sandstone, from a want of uniformity in its power to resist erosion, gives a singularly irregular, broken contour to the country where it forms the underlying rock. The hills of Floyd, Jackson, Brown and Morgan counties are fair samples of this peculiar topography. Further north, the drift deposit is so thick as to conceal, in a great measure, the irregularity of surface, or the erosive force acted so as to plane it down.

The subcarboniferous limestone gives its characteristic mountainous features to the region where it is the surface rock. This consists, however, more in the broken and irregular character of the hills than in their great elevation, as their summits are seldom more than 200 feet above the adjacent streams. The hilly condition of the country marks this formation as far as the northern line of Owen County. North of this the drift agencies have operated to materially modify the topography peculiar to this variety of rock elsewhere.

The coal field in its northern portion is comparatively level, though the vicinity of the larger streams often show deep gorges cut into the heavy sandstone, or sometimes hills, more or less abrupt, rising to the height of one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet. The southern part of the field bordering on the Ohio River is more hilly, especially in the eastern section, embracing the counties of Crawford, Perry, Spencer and Warrick. At no point, however, are the hills such as to render the mines inaccessible to transportation.

The central and northern portion of the State, where the glacial drift forms the surface, appears to be a uniform level, but a closer inspection shows long, gentle slopes, or undulations, sufficient in most cases, to secure surface drainage when obstructions are removed. Sometimes, however, the drift surface presents long, broken ridges, or gravel moraine, rising from ten to fifty feet high. Numerous small lakes form a feature in that portion of the State north of the Upper Wabash. They are usually small and quite shallow, though some of them attain a depth of fifty feet, or even more. They are usually excavations in the lower drift clay—the result of glacial action. The water is clear and cool, even in summer, and most of them abound in fish.

SOILS.

In the southern counties of the State, the soil is chiefly derived from the underlying rocks, and consequently varies in passing from one formation to another. The Silurian or blue limestone of the southeastern counties gives a porous clay soil, rich in lime, and much more productive than its appearance would indicate. The Niagara limestone, with its mass-

ive strata and heavy beds of shale, gives a cold, tenacious clay soil, but when properly underdrained it is very retentive of manures, and may be made a very productive soil. The sandstone of the knobs of Floyd, Jackson and Brown counties gives a light, sandy soil, not very desirable for grain or grass culture, but well adapted to fruit growing, to which purpose much of it is now devoted. The subcarboniferous limestone gives a soil usually rich in all the elements of fertility, and where the surface is sufficiently level to render cultivation practicable, it is well adapted to grain farming. The hilly and often rocky character of the surface, however, will always be formidable obstacles in the way of the plow; but for grazing purposes, and especially for sheep farming, these limestone hills are admirably adapted.

In the coal field south of Greene and Sullivan counties, the soil varies from a light sandy loam to a compact, tenacious clay, as the sandstone or shale predominate. Where these characteristics are blended, a soil of fair fertility is produced, but, like soils derived from carboniferous rocks generally, there is a deficiency of lime, which must be supplied, if fertility would be maintained.

That portion of the State which lies north of an east and west line, forty miles south of Indianapolis, is covered by a heavy deposit of foreign drift, from which the soil is derived. This drift is formed from the decomposition of almost every conceivable variety of rocks, and the soil, partaking of this variety, has all the mineral elements of fertility necessary to a wide range of cultivation. This rich supply of mineral elements is not confined to the surface loam, but observations prove that earth taken from a depth of ten or fifteen feet, if exposed for two or three years to atmospheric influences, will be nearly as productive as the surface soil. This demonstrates the almost inexhaustible character of this drift soil, and consequently is of great agricultural value. The granite and trap rocks of Lake Superior, in their decomposition, supply an abundance of potash and soda, while the Silurian limestones of Lake Michigan, rich in the remains of ancient life, furnish the phosphorus and lime requisite for the highest fertility. In this lies the solution of that paradox—the fertility of the Indiana coal field. It is a well-established fact that the rocks

of the carboniferous age are deficient in the mineral elements of fertility, and consequently the soils derived from their decomposition are unproductive or soon exhausted. The northern portion of the Indiana coal field is covered, from ten to fifty feet deep, with this promiscuous drift, which furnishes it a soil of almost incalculable productive capacity. While other coal fields must supply from abroad the food which their miners and manufacturers consume, Indiana can feed her operatives from fields under the smoke of her furnaces and factories.

This drift soil generally lies on a strong clay subsoil from ten to twenty feet deep. This, with the slight descent of surface, demands underdraining to bring out the full fertility of the soil. There are, however, large districts bordering on the water courses where the soil is formed of recent deposits from the streams, or is the result of an early deposit on a higher bench or terrace, resting, generally, on beds of gravel. These alluvial lands are excellent for corn, but for general purposes are not superior to the subsoil properly drained.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES OF SEVERAL PLACES IN INDIANA, ABOVE TIDE WATER.

NAME.	FEET.	NAME.	FEET.
Anderson.....	822	Lafayette.....	538
Bloomfield.....	475	Logansport.....	575
Bloomington.....	771	Muncie.....	920
Brookville.....	598	Marion.....	784
Cambridge City.....	920	Madison.....	450
Connersville.....	823	New Albany.....	426
Columbus.....	615	Noblesville.....	750
Crawfordsville.....	744	Princeton.....	481
Danville.....	943	Richmond.....	898
Evansville.....	361	Shelbyville.....	757
Franklin.....	722	South Bend.....	674
Fort Wayne.....	753	Terre Haute.....	490
Greensburg.....	944	Vernon.....	639
Greencastle.....	830	Vincennes.....	400
Indianapolis.....	703	Wabash City (canal).....	655
Lake Michigan.....	583	Washington.....	492
Lawrenceburg.....	482		

CLIMATE.

The State of Indiana occupies a central position in the Mississippi Valley, lying nearly equidistant from the water-shed between Hudson Bay and Lake Superior on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. In the absence of any large bodies of water or lofty mountains to exert local influences to

modify climate, Indiana may be taken as the type of a climate of latitude. It is true that Lake Michigan touches one corner of the State, and no doubt affects somewhat the climate of a few counties in its vicinity. It is also true that an elevation of about 800 feet is equal to a slight remove of latitude to the north, but these affect the climate in scarcely an appreciable degree.

The extreme southern point of Indiana reaches a little below the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, while the northern line does not quite touch the forty-second parallel. This location secures exemption alike from the Arctic severity of the New England winter, and the enervating summer of the Gulf States.

Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the winter climate of this State is the tendency to oscillate between these extremes. In the winter months the thermometer frequently marks a temperature above 60°, while scarcely a winter passes without reaching a temperature of zero, and sometimes even 20° below that point. These extremely cold waves, however, are rare, coming but about once in ten years. From the observations of twenty-five years past, the mean winter temperature at Indianapolis is 35°. The summer climate is almost tropical, the mercury frequently ranging from 95° to 98° in the shade, and seldom falling below 60°. As indicating the temperature, we append the following:

In many respects the climate of Indiana has been modified since its early settlement. The greater portion of its territory was originally covered with a dense forest, which, aided by a thick undergrowth of shrubs and weeds, completely shut out the earth from the direct rays of the sun, and greatly obstructed a free circulation of air. The great level plain, which embraces the larger portion of the State, receiving the water from the melting of winter snows and from the spring rains, retained most of it during the summer—the drainage being obstructed by driftwood, leaves, growing vegetation, etc. This water, slowly evaporating, tempered the summer heat and gave a cool, moist atmosphere. In the winter months, the sweep of the northwestern winds was broken by the forest, and the freezing of so large an amount of surface

water as was retained from the fall rains gave off heat sufficient to sensibly modify the winter cold. The earth, covered with a heavy coat of autumn leaves and decaying weeds, scarcely froze during the winter, and, as soon as the spring sunshine warmed the air, the earth was in a condition to respond by an early growth of vegetation. So in the fall, the earth not having been heated by the summer's sun, soon felt the influence of the autumn winds and frosts, and winter came early. Now the forests have disappeared to make room for cultivated fields, and where they remain the undergrowth is destroyed, so that the air circulates freely. Obstructions have been removed from the streams, and artificial channels of drainage have been added to these in many places. The cultivated lands in the more level districts have, to a great extent, been underdrained with tile, so that the melting snow and spring floods are carried away directly and but little moisture remains to temper the summer heat by evaporation. The earth, relieved by drainage from its redundant moisture, and stripped of its protecting forests, is now exposed to the direct rays of the summer sun. Before the fall months come it is heated to a great depth, and this heat given off to the air, carries the summer temperature far into the autumn and postpones the advent of winter several weeks. But when this store of summer heat is exhausted and winter comes, the wind from the great plains of the West comes unobstructed, and the earth, now deprived of its former protection, freezes to a great depth.

In the early settlement of Indiana the inhabitants suffered severely from autumnal visitations of remittent and intermittent fevers. The dense forests shutting out the sun above, and the undrained and saturated soil below, produced a humid atmosphere, and the summer decomposition of vast accumulations of vegetable matter loaded it with malarious poisons, which not even the rugged constitution of the backwoodsman was able to resist. But this, in a measure, is changed by the clearing away of the forests, the drainage system above referred to, and cultivation, thus drying up the fruitful sources of malaria. Indiana, at present, throughout its general surface will compare favorably with other States in the healthfulness of her climate.

Annual Means, etc., for the years 1872 to 1882, arranged for comparative purposes, and compiled from the Records at the U. S. Signal Office, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

YEAR.	Number of days on which the Temperature was above 90°	Number of days on which the Minimum Temperature was below freezing	Number of days on which the Maximum Temperature was below freezing	Greatest Rainfall in 24 consecutive hours—Inches	Total amount of Precipitation.....	Number of days on which 0.01 inch or more of Precipitation.....	Number of Cloudy Days.....	Number of Fair Days.....	Number of Clear Days.....	Annual Prevailing Direction of Wind..	Minimum Temperature during the year—Degrees.....	Maximum Temperature during the year—Degrees.....	Annual Mean Temperature—Degrees...	Annual Mean Barometer—Inches.....
1872	17	120	49	34.07	34.07	122	139	142	85	SW.	-11.0	96.0	50.8	30.044
1873	9	99	38	52.32	52.32	145	127	141	97	SW.	-13.0	95.0	52.0	30.004
1874	27	83	17	43.60	43.60	120	118	150	97	NW.	-2.0	97.0	55.0	30.037
1875	5	107	44	54.58	54.58	155	138	146	81	W.	-18.5	92.0	50.5	30.005
1876	9	101	30	57.53	57.53	155	157	136	83	W.	-15.0	93.0	53.2	30.007
1877	0	84	20	39.08	39.08	139	126	141	98	SW.	-11.0	90.0	54.0	30.008
1878	13	68	17	38.62	38.62	148	123	159	84	SE.	-12.0	96.0	55.4	30.046
1879	12	98	27	42.88	42.88	123	136	135	94	S.	-22.0	96.0	53.9	30.036
1880	9	91	26	50.99	50.99	123	115	145	106	W.	-13.0	94.0	54.4	30.030
1881	31	96	28	48.74	48.74	112	125	140	100	SW.	-6.0	101.0	54.9	30.024
1882	4	78	19	53.68	53.68	141	117	141	107	NW.	-10.0	94.0	53.8	30.045

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.--MAGNIFICENT ADVANCEMENT FROM 1840 TO 1883.

AGRICULTURAL.—LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.—STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—THE EXPOSITION.—MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD.—RECEIPTS AND PREMIUMS PAID.—FAIRS HELD.—STATE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.—MEETINGS OF STATE BOARD.—PROCEEDINGS.—AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.—DR. LORING'S ADDRESS.—IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.—WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT.—STATISTICAL.—THE YIELDS OF 1841, 1850, 1860 AND 1870.—THE AGGREGATE OF 1880.—INDIANA IN 1880.—CEREALS, STOCKS, ETC.—THE CROP OF 1882.

AGRICULTURAL.

"In ancient times, the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful factors of mankind—
Who held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war, then, with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and *greatly independent lived*."

Agricultural and horticultural societies have become quite numerous throughout the country, and there is very little in the history of the State that has done more to advance her progress than these exhibitions of the intelligence and enterprise and progressive spirit of the agricultural population. The success of these institutions is due alone to the education and social qualities of the masses, and history furnishes no successful farming community that does not have the spirit of competition buoyant and active, which does not have a pride in the friendly strife to carry off the blue ribbon at the fair. It is these associations and the rivalry they engender which bring prominently before the people of this country and of Europe the advancement made in developing

the rich resources of our fertile fields. That competition is the life of business is true, and competition at agricultural fairs sharpens the intellect and faculties of our husbandmen, gives life to the inventive genius of our artisans and mechanics, and encourages those who have chosen to work in the labyrinthian depths of the still scarcely known fields of science and of art.

Agricultural and horticultural societies should, then, be nourished with care, for their success is due to the intelligence, enterprise and social qualities of the people. Without this they will not flourish. Strong and vigorous competition with tenacity of purpose insures success, and the honest pride of the people in these tests of skill is worthy of all praise. Not only is the skill of the hands of man brought to high perfection, but the genius and intuition of the women of the land; their handicraft in those departments of labor in which they stand pre-eminent is quickened by these social agents of American progress, and these notable attributes, the grace, culture and modest bearing of the glorious womanhood of our country, stand forth in all their native force and beauty.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household

manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession, its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Governor Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

THE EXPOSITION.

The grand hall of the Exposition building is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of Indianapolis. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 feet in width, and two stories high. Its galleries extend quite around the building, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and the offices of the board. The second floor, which is approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine arts, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD.

The State Board of Agriculture at its annual meeting, Jan. 3, 1883, made the redistricting of the State the principal business of the session. The following members were present: Messrs. Mitchell, Hargrove, Hancock, Seward, Sunman, Quick, Dungan, Gilbert, Ragan, Barns, O'Neal, Kirkpatrick, Custer, Banks and Lockhart.

Mr. Hargrove moved to adopt the report of the committee to redistrict the State by amending Article IV. of the Constitution.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee's report is here given, the State having been divided, according to population, so that each section or district would be fairly represented on the board:

“INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *Jan.* 3, 1883.

“We, your committee appointed at the January meeting, 1882, to redistrict the State and report at the annual meeting in January, 1883, have had the matter under careful consideration, and beg leave to submit the following recommendation, viz.:

“That Article IV. of the Constitution of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture be amended as follows: That after the word ‘district,’ where it occurs in the fourth line, be stricken out and the following inserted: ‘Chosen for two years, one-

half of whose terms expire every year, to-wit: Those representing First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, as herein constituted, expire at the annual meeting in 1884; and those representing the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts, to be elected at this meeting, expire at the annual meeting to be held in January, 1885, to be chosen by ballot.'

" THE DISTRICTS.

" First District—Posey County, 20,857; Vanderburgh County, 42,192; Gibson County, 22,742; Warrick County, 20,162; Spencer County, 22,122. Total, 128,075.

" Second District—Knox County, 26,323; Davis County, 21,552; Martin County, 13,474; Pike County, 16,384; Dubois County, 15,991; Crawford County, 12,356; Perry County, 16,997. Total, 123,078.

" Third District—Harrison County, 26,326; Washington County, 18,949; Orange County, 14,366; Floyd County, 24,589; Clark County, 28,638; Scott County, 8,344. Total, 121,212.

" Fourth District—Jackson County, 23,058; Lawrence County, 18,453; Brown County, 10,264; Monroe County, 15,874; Greene County, 22,996; Owen County, 15,901; Sullivan County, 20,333. Total, 126,871.

" Fifth District—Jefferson County, 25,977; Switzerland County, 13,336; Ohio County, 5,663; Dearborn County, 26,656; Franklin County, 20,090; Ripley County, 21,627; Jennings County, 16,453. Total, 129,702.

" Sixth District—Bartholomew County, 22,777; Decatur County, 19,799; Rush County, 19,233; Fayette County, 11,343; Union County, 7,673; Wayne County, 38,614. Total, 119,439.

" Seventh District—Madison County, 27,531; Hancock County, 21,123; Hamilton County, 24,809; Henry County, 24,115; Shelby County, 25,256. Total, 122,834.

" Eighth District—Marion County, 102,780; Johnson County, 19,532. Total, 122,312.

" Ninth District—Clay County, 25,833; Vigo County, 45,-

656; Parke County, 19,450; Vermillion County, 12,025; Fountain County, 20,228. Total, 123,192.

"Tenth District—Putnam County, 22,502; Morgan County, 18,889; Hendricks County, 22,975; Montgomery County, 27,314; Boone County, 25,921. Total, 117,601.

"Eleventh District—Delaware County, 22,927; Randolph County, 26,437; Jay County, 19,282; Adams County, 15,385; Wells County, 18,442; Huntington County, 21,805; Blackford County, 8,021. Total, 132,299.

"Twelfth District—Carroll County, 18,347; White County, 13,793; Benton County, 11,107; Newton County, 8,167; Tippecanoe County, 35,960; Warren County, 11,497; Jasper County, 9,455; Pulaski County, 9,857. Total, 118,183.

"Thirteenth District—Clinton County, 23,473; Tipton County, 14,404; Howard County, 24,584; Grant County, 23,618; Wabash County, 25,240; Whitley County, 19,941. Total, 131,260.

"Fourteenth District—Elkhart County, 33,453; Kosciusko County, 26,492; Fulton County, 14,351; Cass County, 27,609; Miami County, 21,052. Total, 122,951.

"Fifteenth District—St. Joseph County, 33,176; Marshall County, 23,416; Starke County, 5,155; LaPorte County, 30,976; Porter County, 17,229; Lake County, 15,091. Total, 124,993.

"Sixteenth District—Allen County, 54,765; DeKalb County, 20,223; Steuben County, 14,644; Lagrange County, 15,629; Noble County, 23,017. Total, 128,278.

"Very respectfully submitted,

"JACOB MUTZ,

"AARON JONES,

"ROBERT MITCHELL,

"SAMUEL HARGROVE,

"J. KELLY O'NEAL."

Considerable discussion took place in regard to this report. It was, however, after full examination considered a fair report, and that the districts thus formed would fairly represent all sections of the State. At this meeting (January, 1883), Dr. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was present, and addressed the board. Quite a

large number of visitors were present, and the Doctor had a fair audience. After giving quite an exhaustive statistical account of the products of the country and the wonderful advancement of the State of Indiana, he made the following reference to the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. His remarks, so flattering and yet so truthful, are appended here:

In referring to the importance of the State Board of Agriculture, he said:

"The board belongs to that class of institutions which has become of the highest importance in the education of mankind in the duties of life. Associate effort is in this age, indeed, to be found everywhere. Societies are organized by every profession, every industry and every calling, for the purpose of bringing about the best results of which mankind is capable. The associated efforts of those who are engaged in conducting the great intellectual and moral and material enterprises of our country are so well known that they need but be referred to here. Exhibitions of the fruits of associated industry multiply on every hand, and while those engaged in educational enterprises, and in the learned professions, meet together for counsel and encouragement, while those who manage the great railroad system of our country organize for mutual support and mutual advantage, while the great manufacturing interests of the country have their organized societies, it is especially the duty of those who are engaged in the great fundamental industry of agriculture to gather together in every form of association to ascertain the best method of conducting their calling, and the means by which they can secure for themselves the best methods for the fruits of their labor. I have, therefore, always been in favor of associations like this, and it is on this account that I have undertaken to extend to you the encouraging hand of the Government under which you live, and to represent here, not so much as a teacher, as a learner and as an associate, that department of the Government which farmers have a special right to call their own. I consider it to be the duty of that department especially to encourage all associated and private endeavor with regard to

the industry represented here. It is in accordance with the custom in this and in other countries for the farming communities to gather together to educate and enlighten themselves upon the occupation in which they are engaged. It is these associations that have done so much toward helping the agriculturist to exercise that thought, that sound judgment, that prudence and careful consideration which we are exercising with so much profit to ourselves in the business of life. It is indeed true that, in the older as well as in the newer sections of the country, agriculture has always been the first business to engage the attention of intelligent and enterprising people, and as such it is entitled to universal care and consideration. Farming is largely an experimental art in which new laws and facts are constantly discovered, and which is waiting on scientific investigation to fix the principles by which it should be conducted, and it is the duty of the department, therefore, by encouraging societies, schools, experiment stations and associations of every description, to aid the farmer in his calling and in his efforts to develop and perfect his business."

INDIANA'S WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT.

Speaking of the State, Dr. Loring said:

"Seventy years ago she barely had population enough to enter this Union—her industries were small, her manufactures primitive, and her agriculture circumscribed and simple. Now she has 2,000,000 of people. In agricultural products her wheat crop amounted, in 1880, to 47,284,852 bushels; her corn crop to 115,482,300 bushels; her crop of oats to 15,599,518 bushels; her hay crop amounted to 1,361,083 tons. She raised 1,135,770 bushels of flax and nearly 7,000,000 bushels of apples, while in all the smaller fruits her crop was enormous. The total value of her staple agricultural products for 1882 is \$225,000,000. The number of cattle in this State in 1881 reached 1,254,655; the number of horses, 587,258; number of swine, 2,867,772; the number of sheep was 1,111,516. The wool product reached the encouraging quantity of 4,494,037 pounds."

In a former State exhibition it was said that the plate-glass manufactured in the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State were of world-wide reputation, and that the State had the largest wagon manufactory in the world. In fact, the State was fast becoming a leading one both in agriculture and manufactures.

STATISTICAL.

That not only our own people, but others who may chance to see this work, may know something of the immense agricultural resources of this State some statistical reports are embraced here. Indiana is not so large as some of her sister States, but, when quantity and size are both taken into consideration, she ranks among the leading cereal producing States of the Union.

In opening the State to immigration Indiana had much to contend with. In her Territorial days the original owners made it unpleasantly unhealthy for the pioneers, and after the red man had become dispossessed of his inheritance, the fever and financial distress played no important part in preventing that influx of population so necessary to her advancement. With the exception of these drawbacks, her condition was at other times prosperous, and that these made no lasting impression is proven by her present proud position in a galaxy of States which compose our glorious Union.

STATE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.—OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1883.
HEADQUARTERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CORNER OF
TENNESSEE AND MARKET STREETS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture.—President, Hon. Robert Mitchell, Gibson County; Secretary, Alex. Heron, Indianapolis, Marion County. Organized May, 1851.

Indiana Horticultural Society.—President, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington, Marion County; Secretary, W. H. Ragan, Clayton, Hendricks County. Organized 1842.

State Association of Short-Horn Breeders.—President, Hon. E. S. Frazee, Orange, Rush County; Secretary, J. W. Robe, Greencastle, Putnam County. Organized May, 1872.

Indiana Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.—President, George Jackson, Beech Grove, Marion County; Secretary, T. A. Lloyd, Indianapolis. Organized January, 1883.

Indiana Dairymen's Association.—President, J. E. Thompson, Waterloo, DeKalb County; Secretary, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington, Marion County. Organized September, 1876.

Indiana Swine Breeders' Association.—President, Richard Jones, Columbus, Bartholomew County; Secretary, W. A. Macy, Lewisville, Henry County. Organized January, 1877.

Indiana Wool Growers' Association.—President, Fielding Beeler, Indianapolis, Marion County; Secretary, J. W. Robe, Greencastle, Putnam County. Organized October, 1876.

Indiana Poultry Breeders' Association.—President, H. C. G. Bals, Indianapolis, Marion County; Secretary, D. H. Jenkins, Indianapolis, Marion County. Organized January, 1875.

Indiana Bee Keepers' Association.—President, I. N. Cotton, Traders' Point, Marion County; Secretary, F. L. Daugherty, Indianapolis. Organized October, 1879.

Indiana Cane Growers' Association.—President, Dr. A. Furnas, Danville, Hendricks County; Secretary, Prof. H. W. Wiley, Lafayette. Organized December, 1882.

Indiana Tile Makers' Association.—President, Robert Thomas, Indianapolis; Secretary, J. J. W. Billingsley, Marion County. Organized November, 1876.

Indiana Women's State Industrial Association.—President, Mrs. Dr. M. E. Haggart, Indianapolis, Marion County; Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, Indianapolis, Marion County. Organized September, 1878.

Agricultural Statistics of Indiana for 1841.

PRODUCTIONS.	1841
Busbels of wheat.....	4,049,375
Busbels of Indian corn.....	28,155,887
Busbels of rye.....	139,621
Busbels of oats.....	5,981,606
Busbels of barley.....	36,015
Busbels of buckwheat.....	49,019
Busbels of potatoes.....	1,525,794
Pounds of tobacco.....	1,820,306
Pounds of butter.....	
Pounds of cheese.....	
Number of horses.....	241,036
Number of asses and mules.....	
Number of sheep.....	675,982
Number of swine.....	1,623,608
Number of cattle.....	619,930
Value of domestic animals.....	
Pounds of wool.....	1,237,919
Pounds of hops.....	38,591
Pounds of honey and beeswax.....	30,647
Tons of hay.....	178,029
Pounds of sugar made.....	8,747,736

Agricultural Statistics of 1850, 1860 and 1870.

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Acres of land in farms, improved.....	5,046,543	8,242,188	10,104,279
Acres of land in farms, wood land.....			7,189,334
Acres of land in farms, o'her unimproved.....	7,746,879	8,146,109	82,635
Present cash value of farms.....	\$ 136,385,175	\$ 356,712,175	\$ 634,804,189
Present cash value of farm implements.....	6,704,444	10,457,897	17,676,591
Total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board.....			9,675,348
Total value of all farm products.....			122,914,302
Orchard products.....	324,940	1,258,942	2,358,036
Produce of market gardens.....	72,864	546,158	487,479
Forest products.....			2,645,679
Value of home manufactures.....	1,631,039	986,393	606,639
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....	6,567,935	9,824,204	30,244,962
Value of all live stock.....	22,478,555	41,825,539	83,776,782
Number of horses on farms.....	314,299	520,677	497,893
Number of horses not on farms.....		39,425	55,820
Number of mules and asses.....	6,599	28,893	43,250
Milch cows on farms.....	284,554	363,533	393,736
Working oxen, number of, on farms.....	40,221	117,687	14,068
Other cattle, number of, on farms.....	389,991	588,144	618,360
Cattle, not on farms.....		79,340	156,804
Sheep, number of.....	1,122,493	991,175	1,612,080
Swine, number of.....	2,263,776	3,099,110	1,812,280
Wheat, spring, bushels.....			161,991
Wheat, winter, bushels.....	6,214,455	16,848,267	27,585,231
Rye, bushels.....	78,792	463,495	457,468
Indian corn, bushels.....	52,964,363	71,538,919	51,094,538
Oats, bushels.....	5,655,014	5,317,831	8,590,409
Barley, bushels.....	45,483	382,345	356,352
Buckwheat, bushels.....	149,740	396,989	80,231
Tobacco, pounds.....	1,044,620	7,998,378	9,325,392
Cotton, bales.....	14		3
Wool, pounds.....	2,610,287	2,552,318	5,029,023
Wool, average of fleeces, pounds.....		257-100	312-100
Peas and beans, bushels.....	35,773	79,902	35,526
Potatoes, Irish, bushels.....	2,083,337	3,866,647	5,399,044
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	201,711	299,516	150,705
Wine, gallons.....	14,055	102,895	19,479
Butter, pounds.....	12,811,535	18,306,651	22,915,385
Cheese, pounds.....			936,908
Milk, sold gallons.....	283,807	605,795	624,564
Hay, tons.....	403,230	622,426	1,076,766
Clover seed, bushels.....	18,320	60,726	61,168
Grass seed, bushels.....	11,951	37,914	17,377
Hops, pounds.....	92,796	27,884	63,664
Hemp, tons.....		4,222	22
Flax, pounds.....	584,469	97,119	37,771
Flaxseed, bushels.....	36,888	119,420	401,931
Sugar, maple, pounds.....	2,921,192	1,541,761	1,332,332
Molasses, sorghum, gallons.....		681,049	2,026,212
Molasses, maple, gallons.....	180,825	292,904	227,890
Beeswax, pounds.....		34,525	12,049
Honey, pounds.....	939,329	1,224,489	395,378

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.

COUNTIES.	CEREALS.					
	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.	INDIAN CORN.	OATS.	RYE.	WHEAT.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
The State.....	382,835	89,707	115,482,300	13,569,518	808,105	47,284,853
Adams.....		745	627,070	282,881	908	407,972
Allen.....	1,421	2,606	1,331,237	586,733	3,830	917,824
Bartholomew.....	2,694	943	1,842,869	98,715	2,102	672,947
Benton.....	7,733	1,343	3,315,387	476,642	8,180	71,101
Blackford.....		496	417,079	45,093	798	152,879
Boone.....	2,801	812	2,280,742	117,070	3,309	622,289
Brown.....	110	356	314,124	71,313	468	67,380
Carroll.....	529	284	1,439,184	170,729	677	892,458
Cass.....	1,349	721	1,235,849	183,601	1,267	796,820
Clark.....	296	210	619,002	77,425	2,234	188,777
Clay.....	1,708	551	964,658	134,304	789	403,652
Clinton.....	1,455	839	2,042,485	196,908	1,940	863,631
Crawford.....	23	78	311,464	64,826	318	70,040
Davies.....	400	961	1,115,060	101,027	1,346	659,570
Dearborn.....	79,800	1,601	921,031	152,376	6,608	314,848
Decatur.....	3,211	541	1,415,660	134,984	1,907	485,117
De Kalb.....	312	2,632	762,918	460,632	2,181	644,723
Delaware.....	425	915	1,680,883	85,353	2,617	639,900
Dubois.....	3,714	87	558,703	123,397	215	205,410
Elkhart.....		3,440	1,153,286	363,872	6,324	1,065,995
Fayette.....	2,431	465	1,131,623	97,372	1,579	430,472
Floyd.....	627		170,758	25,304	946	96,201
Fountain.....		580	1,882,341	190,127	2,299	904,378
Franklin.....	61,609	2,262	1,230,806	176,528	4,128	419,566
Fulton.....	1,265	723	824,197	118,856	1,916	558,472
Gibson.....	1,716	418	1,428,574	20,622	870	1,100,782
Grant.....	842	1,875	1,534,538	104,501	2,648	617,009
Greene.....	354	1,043	1,274,368	152,639	774	339,590
Hamilton.....	548	1,692	2,223,158	161,854	1,535	762,665
Hancock.....	7,995	688	1,390,291	59,855	861	604,887
Harrison.....	1,313		553,088	84,641	1,963	350,671
Hendricks.....		224	2,016,351	138,917	4,465	553,506
Henry.....	565	837	2,003,625	143,001	1,695	876,582
Howard.....	308	128	1,250,153	63,821	682	577,356
Huntington.....	2,818	504	1,114,429	154,614	1,564	643,978
Jackson.....	450	289	1,174,081	167,716	3,761	259,202
Jasper.....	3,621	1,425	1,188,509	235,832	12,150	92,901
Jay.....	1,583	1,457	1,008,523	279,744	1,544	418,674
Jefferson.....	20,230	1,306	627,208	73,447	1,352	246,002
Jennings.....	213	1,280	651,119	67,904	1,722	159,358
Johnson.....	900	416	1,987,379	48,289	1,632	649,937
Knox.....			1,691,010	54,427	559	1,018,998
Kosciusko.....	736	2,329	1,256,807	324,475	2,822	895,125
Lagrange.....		2,032	895,892	194,604	3,444	884,131
Lake.....	98	2,675	833,288	615,962	14,494	51,478
La Porte.....	3,810	4,622	1,308,227	356,524	6,999	936,249
Lawrence.....		103	912,215	251,876	21,489	138,051
Madison.....	1,781	950	2,106,768	79,254	1,266	875,580
Marion.....	10,027	965	2,227,537	202,362	1,790	729,232
Marshall.....	721	2,358	1,088,734	259,386	2,392	837,196
Martin.....	718	783	534,434	90,576	728	159,803
Miami.....	5,514	425	1,321,740	153,088	830	835,425
Monroe.....	246	124	608,987	160,637	2,069	111,356
Montgomery.....	1,915	898	2,619,457	228,570	4,077	983,550
Morgan.....	2,850	106	1,730,269	92,568	4,177	449,355
Newton.....	240	1,452	1,842,754	394,955	15,711	92,877
Noble.....	723	2,007	936,079	327,711	1,115	877,215
Ohio.....	8,431	470	292,167	7,837	2,244	94,441
Orange.....		124	595,078	172,880	1,641	114,424
Owen.....	245	650	740,052	146,530	3,553	214,401
Parke.....	120	391	1,737,472	123,481	3,765	789,848
Perry.....	3,290	92	449,831	52,659	368	124,402
Pike.....			913,473	61,581	442	376,893
Porter.....	1,347	2,519	838,331	412,625	14,828	290,858

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	CEREALS.					
	BARLEY.	BUCK WHEAT.	INDIAN CORN.	OATS.	RYE.	WHEAT.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Posey.....	2,937	129	1,941,310	22,837	83	1,013,716
Pulaski.....	754	1,525	416,421	94,009	12,333	231,733
Putnam.....		240	1,646,470	145,011	8,378	385,256
Randolph.....	3,266	915	2,091,377	319,793	1,942	688,862
Ripley.....	1,404	729	703,963	196,571	4,350	269,405
Rush.....	10,821	199	2,265,928	100,443	893	930,738
Saint Joseph....	12,781	1,537	954,615	271,767	2,892	952,327
Scott.....		127	294,712	33,223	136	70,963
Shelby.....	41,034	741	2,678,681	66,452	975	976,209
Spencer.....	10,538	305	913,120	102,635	1,056	306,777
Starke.....		996	133,310	21,953	8,782	49,102
Steuben.....	1,655	3,253	890,719	208,335	1,232	522,879
Sullivan.....		416	1,347,855	102,035	1,243	807,614
Switzerland....	4,280	1,966	555,303	28,545	12,368	194,759
Tippecanoe.....	672	1,297	3,276,795	414,109	6,242	981,937
Tipton.....		306	1,115,816	45,333	2,172	273,212
Union.....	11,596	393	862,689	70,755	620	291,401
Vanderburgh....	820	153	866,896	23,528	1,009	467,026
Vermillion.....		389	1,348,321	101,820	948	666,854
Vigo.....		199	1,917,103	124,188	926	890,846
Wabash.....	1,547	1,233	1,531,075	147,538	677	898,489
Warren.....	400	525	2,134,441	355,666	4,910	363,651
Warrick.....	442	221	869,741	64,399	775	316,711
Washington.....	188		680,222	183,245	1,899	147,877
Wayne.....	14,162	1,075	2,082,914	298,051	941	681,939
Wells.....	906	950	878,085	140,639	4,269	461,065
White.....	2,451	5,093	1,754,277	389,563	11,621	311,007
Whitley.....		997	875,819	260,042	502	494,928

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS	HAY.	POTATOES.		TOBACCO.
			IRISH.	SWEET.	
	Dollars.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
The State.....	2,757,359	1,361,083	6,232,246	244,630	8,872,842
Adams.....	30,456	18,397	51,848	249	2,635
Allen.....	97,843	41,498	208,921	650	17,093
Bartholomew.....	19,915	7,259	33,626	3,662	37,364
Benton.....	5,405	16,082	40,783	345	.....
Blackford.....	11,455	5,730	28,385	235	1,100
Boone.....	39,094	15,179	126,810	2,812	16,912
Brown.....	6,666	3,986	28,918	747	190,265
Carroll.....	30,358	12,316	65,137	1,744	5,159
Cass.....	36,819	17,001	92,900	1,495	483
Clark.....	28,011	8,212	53,918	3,509	24,165
Clay.....	20,258	14,800	63,338	1,379	5,260
Clinton.....	31,707	13,526	59,065	331	7,979
Crawford.....	17,091	3,555	34,361	2,934	10,920
Davies.....	18,644	8,934	30,259	2,866	20,280
Dearborn.....	23,886	14,603	97,655	3,011	300
Decatur.....	26,957	14,974	43,129	2,055	2,347
De Kalb.....	49,071	25,329	97,512	120	287
Delaware.....	53,060	15,729	41,770	1,432	2,231
Dubois.....	7,727	8,435	29,110	1,485	776,924
Elkhart.....	35,095	34,039	118,833	2,236	1,075
Fayette.....	22,193	7,486	42,798	2,695	6,450
Floyd.....	32,604	3,795	50,671	4,801	295
Fountain.....	30,807	13,473	59,862	1,315	8,404
Franklin.....	35,187	11,269	87,122	1,432	1,097
Fulton.....	17,155	18,875	49,325	225	1,814
Gibson.....	15,348	8,581	33,584	3,560	91,615
Grant.....	40,930	15,955	57,284	1,708	1,775

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS	HAY.	POTATOES.		TOBACCO.
			IRISH.	SWEET.	
Greene.....	28,570	13,347	33,608	3,616	92,350
Hamilton.....	60,155	14,814	111,135	3,882	4,579
Hancock.....	32,798	7,848	31,926	1,586	3,110
Harrison.....	46,739	4,347	76,600	3,024	6,536
Hendricks.....	40,902	15,911	119,176	4,098	5,826
Henry.....	41,655	12,846	56,186	5,560	11,225
Howard.....	37,489	8,303	45,041	2,221	6,670
Huntington.....	47,863	18,077	42,197	1,436	3,035
Jackson.....	18,834	7,969	25,227	3,899	10,602
Jasper.....	5,329	31,396	36,521	209	4,627
Jay.....	49,443	15,827	43,713	885	2,110
Jefferson.....	51,603	8,908	81,673	4,291	23,821
Jennings.....	26,117	9,919	34,611	3,116	10,535
Johnson.....	33,973	8,846	37,395	752	3,935
Knox.....	24,675	7,699	82,344	4,851	4,945
Kosciusko.....	47,316	26,845	85,213	1,636	3,304
Lagrange.....	17,609	22,439	85,334	87	610
Lake.....	11,073	53,043	104,515	246	.....
La Porte.....	18,154	35,498	141,267	1,417	735
Lawrence.....	30,823	11,169	49,320	9,397	11,542
Madison.....	34,308	13,153	54,346	1,557	4,745
Marion.....	85,684	22,555	242,895	22,213	2,256
Marshall.....	45,048	21,882	97,564	567	2,634
Martin.....	8,788	4,790	23,239	1,278	10,671
Miami.....	56,113	15,727	73,165	1,888	1,630
Monroe.....	22,399	8,704	19,978	3,291	16,237
Montgomery.....	35,226	21,021	69,484	1,674	6,249
Morgan.....	19,807	8,671	35,768	5,006	6,499
Newton.....	6,729	18,867	34,758	324	850
Noble.....	29,228	28,519	93,324	307	863
Ohio.....	1,425	2,224	70,055	711	1,060
Orange.....	20,090	4,591	17,076	5,268	41,830
Owen.....	16,099	13,960	28,718	2,839	21,090
Parke.....	32,766	13,626	46,274	4,285	11,582
Perry.....	17,751	4,940	107,326	530	164,480
Pike.....	12,546	6,574	23,969	1,205	687,674
Porter.....	14,614	37,905	180,723	2,718	1,417
Posey.....	29,732	8,720	53,445	2,174	25,985
Pulaski.....	6,152	21,533	47,274	523	6,060
Putnam.....	29,112	18,309	38,319	3,294	11,624
Randolph.....	67,862	13,373	71,724	1,717	8,601
Ripley.....	36,935	17,792	90,478	2,981	11,340
Rush.....	32,515	13,556	41,477	6,493	1,110
Saint Joseph.....	19,974	27,842	116,151	1,113	925
Scott.....	20,275	3,132	6,563	1,062	4,780
Shelby.....	46,574	11,550	52,868	4,252	40,791
Spencer.....	27,893	11,078	162,007	10,700	2,593,559
Starke.....	1,903	9,583	21,850	311	1,357
Steuben.....	45,694	18,294	33,742	1,143	360
Sullivan.....	35,254	10,860	31,242	1,775	22,125
Switzerland ..	26,811	26,771	170,616	539	79,294
Tippecanoe.....	26,239	17,112	123,135	2,572	3,045
Tipton.....	52,628	8,791	38,509	1,636	9,821
Union.....	12,378	3,942	30,426	2,345	2,325
Vanderburgh.....	27,346	10,942	111,762	3,740	4,355
Vermillion.....	15,762	8,386	35,516	462	5,565
Vigo.....	39,514	13,987	138,948	4,686	4,245
Wabash.....	47,915	18,935	70,922	1,995	30,280
Warren.....	17,908	14,527	42,442	381	5,850
Warrick.....	17,595	10,984	90,682	14,173	3,259,323
Washington.....	21,834	8,562	19,927	3,490	50,603
Wayne.....	50,524	15,504	89,923	9,803	208,024
Wells.....	37,416	18,709	45,081	446	6,402
White.....	10,822	17,859	58,745	462	4,215
Whitley.....	39,288	17,672	69,924	870	800

LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS, 1880.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK. (a)				
	HORSES.	MULES AND ASSES.	WORKING OXEN.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER CATTLE.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
The State.....	581,444	51,780	8,970	494,944	864,846
Adams.....	6,015	121	6	5,768	9,262
Allen.....	11,862	116	71	10,984	15,902
Bartholomew.....	5,852	1,556	20	5,122	8,575
Benton.....	6,918	670	28	3,149	11,487
Blackford.....	2,532	101	5	2,125	3,856
Boone.....	9,865	485	42	6,861	11,906
Brown.....	2,836	415	31	2,478	3,541
Carroll.....	7,251	458	16	5,897	9,640
Cass.....	7,108	340	41	6,441	10,654
Clark.....	4,662	691	48	5,127	6,890
Clay.....	5,208	461	25	4,832	8,274
Clinton.....	8,730	415	22	6,238	10,641
Crawford.....	3,157	296	186	2,776	4,438
Daviess.....	6,223	902	16	4,916	8,588
Dearborn.....	5,291	752	14	6,011	5,396
Decatur.....	6,360	898	34	5,813	12,076
De Kalb.....	6,500	129	77	6,959	8,840
Delaware.....	7,324	422	4	5,628	11,057
Dubois.....	4,747	544	84	5,210	8,001
Elkhart.....	9,401	225	145	9,012	12,898
Fayette.....	4,376	328	4	2,828	5,186
Floyd.....	2,077	160	14	2,367	1,580
Fountain.....	7,544	766	2	5,279	10,398
Franklin.....	6,095	667	26	6,117	9,066
Fulton.....	5,692	199	30	5,764	9,612
Gibson.....	6,079	1,618	86	4,924	8,884
Grant.....	8,187	391	16	5,852	9,466
Greene.....	7,010	702	8	5,963	11,862
Hamilton.....	9,025	516	4	6,356	11,327
Hancock.....	6,151	260	5	4,449	8,129
Harrison.....	6,231	529	122	5,777	6,715
Hendricks.....	8,117	719	28	6,451	16,139
Henry.....	8,722	523	14	5,572	11,192
Howard.....	6,017	312	16	4,176	6,849
Huntington.....	7,476	298	6	6,059	10,183
Jackson.....	5,147	1,185	19	4,999	9,309
Jasper.....	5,474	307	6	4,615	13,707
Jay.....	7,027	209	8	5,311	9,451
Jefferson.....	5,960	511	17	5,488	7,250
Jennings.....	4,816	565	15	4,937	7,519
Johnson.....	6,512	977	4	4,672	10,868
Knox.....	6,343	1,732	80	5,640	10,355
Kosciusko.....	8,708	312	119	8,307	13,206
Lagrange.....	7,120	111	58	5,996	8,196
Lake.....	6,860	141	10	10,313	12,310
La Porte.....	8,606	383	117	8,752	14,062
Lawrence.....	5,533	835	50	4,616	12,188
Madison.....	8,448	569	24	6,890	10,901
Marion.....	8,626	796	28	8,174	8,538
Marshall.....	6,905	305	64	7,230	11,604
Martin.....	4,020	582	51	3,398	6,239
Miami.....	7,323	295	62	6,366	12,674
Monroe.....	4,962	541	325	4,161	9,041
Montgomery.....	10,033	929	75	7,214	15,286
Morgan.....	6,448	891	8	4,789	10,759
Newton.....	4,971	493	30	3,040	10,428
Noble.....	7,440	241	93	7,185	13,167
Ohio.....	1,121	386	8	1,239	1,626
Orange.....	4,919	779	83	4,161	7,870
Owen.....	5,304	420	14	5,354	10,771
Parke.....	7,540	778	14	5,090	11,096
Perry.....	3,018	494	198	3,166	4,747
Pike.....	5,086	749	26	3,754	5,931
Porter.....	6,335	181	48	5,987	13,251

LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS, 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK. (a)				
	HORSES.	MULES AND ASSES.	WORKING OXEN.	MILCH COWS.	OTHER CATTLE.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Posey.....	5,276	2,128	89	4,635	5,796
Pulaski.....	4,246	189	56	5,394	10,361
Putnam.....	8,483	671	10	6,443	20,923
Randolph.....	9,532	399	18	6,985	15,157
Ripley.....	6,867	609	36	7,851	10,176
Rush.....	9,356	306	6	5,538	13,888
Saint Joseph.....	7,449	258	85	7,323	9,842
Scott.....	2,326	352	20	2,284	3,025
Shelby.....	9,020	623	7	6,396	10,063
Spencer.....	5,207	1,088	72	4,792	7,100
Starke.....	1,487	109	138	2,469	4,108
Steuens.....	5,108	87	64	5,128	7,125
Sullivan.....	7,895	683	47	5,477	9,085
Switzerland.....	3,240	518	3	2,937	3,557
Tippecanoe.....	10,598	848	5	6,387	11,427
Tipton.....	5,022	276	14	3,512	5,182
Union.....	2,966	257	9	2,200	4,900
Vanderburgh.....	2,944	1,902	31	4,271	2,902
Vermillion.....	4,788	299	4	2,839	5,693
Vigo.....	7,819	1,026	38	5,566	7,383
Wabash.....	8,899	384	18	7,062	12,323
Warren.....	6,611	533	17	3,773	13,669
Warrick.....	5,513	1,225	134	4,515	6,890
Washington.....	6,392	1,000	48	6,189	10,475
Wayne.....	8,987	350	6	6,767	12,048
Wells.....	6,735	241	14	5,999	11,776
White.....	5,774	569	16	5,079	15,068
Whitley.....	16,18	196	21	5,375	10,205

a. On farms, June 1, 1880,

LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS: 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK—CONT.		WOOL.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
	SHEEP. (b)	SWINE.		MILK.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.
The State.....	1,100,511	3,186,413	6,187,498	6,723,840	37,377,797	367,561
Adams.....	13,962	30,298	66,757	187,185	372,778	30,272
Allen.....	21,654	45,866	103,351	135,604	897,910	3,227
Bartholomew.....	6,879	37,749	43,713	39,532	406,839	3,860
Benton.....	3,593	28,916	24,814	365	211,066	70
Blackford.....	8,373	14,632	42,400	275	188,884	320
Boone.....	17,352	61,350	106,508	6,068	539,670	332
Brown.....	6,189	13,479	40,094	450	240,648	300
Carroll.....	11,845	36,729	77,942	1,479	428,315	425
Cass.....	15,726	37,761	82,135	66,980	462,239	1,100
Clark.....	7,617	21,125	45,353	359,363	306,618	4,438
Clay.....	7,442	29,293	34,796	87,102	339,618	5,385
Clinton.....	9,643	49,728	61,493	17,305	507,431	62
Crawford.....	7,472	14,922	29,882	1,800	212,564	578
Daviess.....	10,343	28,813	59,594	6,860	369,715	200
Dearborn.....	6,481	15,534	40,154	167,734	604,342	2,837
Decatur.....	11,456	40,714	70,763	52,545	386,918	937
De Kalb.....	23,514	29,913	107,216	21,525	658,426	16,154
Delaware.....	16,201	55,849	89,278	173,363	380,641	7,447
Dubois.....	10,411	26,576	47,573	260,689	180,743	2,327
Ekhart.....	27,999	34,367	149,849	26,701	799,915	3,312
Fayette.....	8,485	33,159	58,130	24,880	223,198	30,152
Floyd.....	2,066	7,820	11,039	76,170	173,949	25
Fountain.....	20,161	46,898	115,157	57,566	333,619	3,709
Franklin.....	10,746	36,206	62,339	95,892	496,751	685
Fulton.....	14,485	27,145	82,723	10,990	118,425	400
Gibson.....	6,542	39,746	39,254	4,650	266,329	.....
Grant.....	17,422	57,703	94,537	750	434,423	915

LIVE STOCK AND ITS PRODUCTIONS, 1880.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK—CONT.		WOOL.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
	SHEEP. (b)	SWINE.		MILK.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Number.	Number.					Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.
Greene.....	18,697	36,887	100,129	93,035	870,900	10,087
Hamilton.....	10,379	60,065	66,475	26,273	585,110	5,809
Hancock.....	6,140	42,567	36,271	132,530	347,427	1,560
Harrison.....	9,012	26,702	50,235	6,623	404,777	1,536
Hendricks.....	20,058	61,330	123,783	100,487	461,044	14,475
Henry.....	11,616	80,174	76,104	14,540	364,688	250
Howard.....	6,069	86,627	38,667	92,066	355,779	230
Huntington.....	8,066	43,374	48,100	70,502	415,232	795
Jackson.....	8,782	33,212	48,268	8,641	349,175	3,745
Jasper.....	4,032	17,605	22,507	470	309,730	650
Jay.....	17,812	36,489	96,691	4,100	470,483	330
Jefferson.....	9,693	21,349	58,871	187,255	479,500	2,953
Jennings.....	9,354	22,273	53,436	32,478	406,151	9,087
Johnson.....	6,213	45,900	42,368	3,441	411,187	6,799
Knox.....	9,349	38,763	53,521	27,134	303,285	.....
Kosciusko.....	17,516	42,409	97,860	9,238	656,552	1,356
Lagrange.....	38,394	26,761	162,296	1,322	431,449	1,073
Lake.....	4,560	24,364	24,304	148,008	668,332	36,630
La Porte.....	16,946	33,297	65,394	250,717	600,823	2,560
Lawrence.....	16,056	27,605	84,426	5	494,728	214
Madison.....	12,989	54,185	81,642	29,223	506,382	570
Marion.....	10,911	44,584	67,884	836,873	673,225	3,126
Marshall.....	11,893	37,975	67,129	96,681	619,660	616
Martin.....	10,474	19,634	50,614	213	250,992	40
Miami.....	9,577	43,500	59,606	29,240	454,007	14,125
Monroe.....	16,149	23,555	87,187	1,965	331,284	3,782
Montgomery.....	33,341	75,034	201,268	200,010	500,749	1,915
Morgan.....	10,617	39,531	64,938	148,865	336,671	1,172
Newton.....	8,168	21,195	14,149	2,823	223,177	5,150
Noble.....	24,509	29,457	127,535	50,197	665,017	1,306
Ohio.....	2,758	5,191	14,993	.....	102,461	345
Orange.....	17,018	29,155	86,001	365	353,065	370
Owen.....	27,358	26,815	141,546	6,470	374,094	1,748
Parke.....	19,276	42,105	118,811	23,744	304,231	1,366
Perry.....	5,800	15,676	20,416	1,925	184,946	1,015
Pike.....	7,702	28,642	45,410	.....	317,417	330
Porter.....	8,365	30,362	39,732	666,973	544,055	1,915
Posey.....	8,102	33,063	18,818	7,727	236,574	145
Pulaski.....	7,398	12,647	40,282	886	297,785	666
Putnam.....	29,020	47,645	171,308	14,633	410,111	145
Randolph.....	12,246	66,251	79,618	15,144	569,006	145
Ripley.....	11,031	25,239	61,592	18,205	779,589	29,169
Rush.....	16,185	80,688	106,697	19,330	474,890	777
Saint Joseph.....	16,959	30,347	92,366	92,489	558,018	958
Scott.....	7,415	9,977	29,575	209,240	184,040	73
Shelby.....	7,389	59,836	45,115	46,505	588,142	4,061
Spencer.....	7,724	24,113	35,152	13,535	248,534	90
Starke.....	625	5,515	3,150	25	136,210	.....
Stauben.....	31,273	24,605	152,842	163,227	603,353	3,992
Sullivan.....	12,616	40,614	71,826	2,944	431,144	1,645
Switzerland.....	6,076	11,796	37,694	26,120	315,089	13,617
Tippecanoe.....	11,680	48,246	71,998	89,538	445,409	3,010
Tipton.....	5,523	30,667	30,798	1,730	315,020	2,300
Union.....	5,911	26,005	42,166	171,575	182,997	75
Vanderburgh.....	2,366	12,977	12,086	122,853	259,461	1,080
Vermillion.....	5,163	25,526	30,468	13,161	174,661	2,605
Vigo.....	4,647	31,950	26,715	172,003	413,673	853
Wabash.....	11,073	51,805	70,166	36,585	524,587	2,345
Warren.....	10,616	39,304	64,464	56,360	225,732	900
Warrick.....	9,840	26,308	50,223	450	264,128	85
Washington.....	18,368	33,823	101,836	1,252	460,414	2,761
Wayne.....	11,751	67,042	79,346	201,877	523,793	2,110
Wells.....	13,645	37,577	71,851	38,199	452,074	30,132
White.....	10,156	26,714	53,020	879	331,597	679
Whitley.....	11,665	22,905	62,426	300	443,035	380

b. Exclusive of spring lambs.

THE CROP OF 1882.

The wheat yield was equal to that of any previous year. The area was 3,063,348 acres, and production 46,928,643 bushels. The cultivation and growth of wheat has developed more rapidly than any other staple crop, and more than kept pace with the population.

The area grown in corn this year was 3,312,683 acres, and production 115,699,797 bushels. The increased yield of this crop, though not so marked as that of wheat, has been steady. In 1850 the bushels grown per capita was 52.58; in 1860 it was 53.01; in 1870, which was exceptionably unfavorable for the corn plant, it was but 30.41; but in 1880 the bushels grown per capita were 58.39. The wheat production of this year closely approximates one-tenth that of the United States, and the same is true of corn.

The area of oats was 684,822 acres, from which was produced 19,615,516 bushels, which is the largest production, both in the aggregate and per area, ever grown in the State. The crop of 1880 was the greatest that had previously been grown. The acreage that year was 686,901, and production 15,405,822 bushels. The area of 1880 was a little greater, and the bushels produced less.

The acreage in hay was 984,982, and the tons produced, 1,599,994. Last year 1,303,217 tons were harvested from 988,560 acres. The hay crop is also the largest heretofore grown in the State.

The Irish potato crop of this year is also the largest yet reported. That of 1880, with an acreage of 77,936, was 4,148,034 bushels, being the best reported previous to this year. The area for this year was 72,934 acres, and production, 7,264,830 bushels.

The tile drainage of farm lands is rapidly increasing in all sections of the State having clay subsoils. Reports on tile drainage were received from all but two counties, which show that there are 9,824,297 rods of tile drain, or 30,701 miles.

There were 1,781,571 acres of grazing lands, an increase of 203,749 acres over that reported last year. The dairy industry shows a marked increase. There were 121,080,678 gal-

lons of milk reported, 26,937,124 pounds of butter, and 833,110 pounds of cheese.

The acres of timber land are reported as 4,585,012. The natural forests of the State are rapidly disappearing, but in the prairie sections there is a growing tendency to tree planting. The best timber in the State is found in the northeastern and southwestern sections.

The excessive cold winter of 1880-'1 destroyed 25 to 30 per cent. of the apple and peach trees. The number of bearing apple-trees reported is 5,927,418, and of peach-trees, 1,740,577. In the two years ending with April, 1882, there were 1,127,592 apple and 525,355 peach trees planted.

The decrease of live stock was marked. This is due to the severe drouth which prevailed in 1881. The short grain and forage crops of that year influenced the sale of a large per cent. of surplus live stock, and hence the decrease in the number reported this year, as shown in the following summary:

	NO. IN 1882.	DECREASE FROM LAST YEAR.
Horses.....	493,881	42,370
Cattle.....	1,110,623	144,032
Marketable fat hogs ..	1,655,379	120,605
Sheep....	1,092,701	53,855



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SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

CHAPTER XIII.

A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL INFORMATION.—OFFICIAL LIFE, GOVERNMENT AND STATE.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—SUPREME COURT JUDGES.—SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—STATE OFFICERS.—MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.—UNITED STATES SENATORS.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SENATORS.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776.

—PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH AND PROFESSION.

John Hancock.....	Braintree, Mass.....	1737.....	Merchant.
Samuel Adams.....	Boston, Mass.....	1722... ..	Merchant
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735.....	Lawyer.
Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743.....	Lawyer.
Benjamin Franklin.....	Boston, Mass.....	1755.....	Printer.
Robert Morris.....	England.....	1734.....	Merchant.
Lewis Morris.....	Harlem, N. Y.....	1726.....	Farmer.
Stephen Hopkins.....	Scituate, Mass.....	1707.....	Farmer.
Roger Sherman.....	Newton, Mass.....	1721.....	Shoemaker.
Charles Carroll.....	Annapolis, Md.....	1737.....	Lawyer.
Josiah Bartlett.....	Amesbury, Mass.....	1729.....	Physician.
William Whipple....	Kittery, Me.....	1730.....	Sailor.
Robert T. Paine.....	Boston, Mass.....	1731.....	Lawyer.
Philip Livingston.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1716.....	Merchant.
Francis Hopkinson.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	737.....	Lawyer.
Richard Stockton.....	Princeton, N. J.....	1730.....	Lawyer.
John Witherspoon.....	Jester, Scotland.....	1722.....	Minister.
Thomas Stone.....	Pointon, Md.....	1744.....	Lawyer.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.....	York, Va.....	1738.....	Soldier.
William Hooper.....	Boston, Mass.....	1742.....	Lawyer.
Abraham Clark.....	Elizabethtown, N. J....	1726.....	Lawyer.
Benjamin Rush.....	Byberry, Pa.....	1735.....	Physician.
John Hart.....	Hopewell, N. J.....	1708.....	Farmer.
Mathew Thornton.....	Ireland.....	1741.....	Physician.

George Clymer.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1789.....	Merchant.
Elbridge Gerry.....	Marblehead, Mass.....	1744.....	Merchant.
James Smith.....	Ireland.....	1715.....	Lawyer.
John Morton.....	Ridley, Pa.....	1724.....	Surveyor.
George Ross.....	New Castle, Del.....	1730.....	Lawyer.
Samuel Huntington.....	Connecticut.....	1732.....	Lawyer.
Button Gwinnett.....	England.....	1732.....	Merchant.
Lyman Hall.....	Connecticut.....	1730.....	Physician.
George Walton.....	Virginia.....	1740.....	Lawyer.
George Wythe.....	Elizabeth City, Va.....	1726.....	Lawyer.
Benjamin Harrison.....	Berkley, Va.....	1740.....	Farmer.
Edward Rutledge.....	Charleston, S. C.....	1749.....	Lawyer.
Francis L. Lee.....	Stratford, Va.....	1734.....	Farmer.
Arthur Middleton.....	Banks of Ashley, S. C.....	1743.....	Lawyer.
Joseph Hewes.....	Kingston, N. J.....	1730.....	Lawyer.
George Taylor.....	Ireland.....	1716.....	Physician.
Thomas McKean.....	Chester County, Pa ..	1734.....	Lawyer.
James Wilson.....	Scotland.....	1742.....	Lawyer.
Carter Baxter.....	Newington, Va.....	1736.....	Farmer.
John Penn.....	Virginia.....	1741.....	Lawyer.
Thomas Lynch.....	St. Georges, S. C.....	1749.....	Lawyer.
Thomas Heyward.....	St. Lukes, S. C.....	1749.....	Lawyer.
Richard H. Lee.....	Stratford, Va.....	1732.....	Soldier.
Cæsar Rodney.....	Dover, Del.....	1730.....	Lawyer.
William Pasca.....	Maryland.....	1740.....	Lawyer.
George Read.....	Maryland.....	1734.....	Lawyer.
Samuel Chase.....	Maryland.....	1741.....	Lawyer.
Oliver Wolcott.....	Windsor, Conn.....	1736.....	Physician.
William Ellery.....	Newport, R. I.....	1727.....	Lawyer.
William Williams.....	Lebanon, Conn.....	1731.....	Politician.
Francis Lewis.....	Llandaff, Wales.....	1713.....	Merchant.
William Floyd.....	Long Island, N. Y.....	1734.....	Farmer.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.			
TERM.	NO.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.	NO.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.	
*1	1	George Washington...	April 30, 1789	1	John Adams.....	June 3, 1789	
2		George Washington...	March 4, 1793		John Adams.....	Dec. 2, 1793	
3	2	John Adams.....	March 4, 1797	2	Thomas Jefferson.....	March 4, 1797	
4	3	Thomas Jefferson.....	March 4, 1801	3	Aaron Burr.....	March 4, 1801	
5		Thomas Jefferson.....	March 4, 1805	4	George Clinton.....	March 4, 1805	
6	4	James Madison.....	March 4, 1809		George Clinton.....	March 4, 1809	
7		James Madison.....	March 4, 1813	5	William H. Crawford†...	April 10, 1813	
8		James Madison.....	March 4, 1817		Elbridge Gerry†.....	March 4, 1813	
9	5	James Monroe.....	March 4, 1817	6	John Galliard†.....	Nov. 25, 1814	
10		James Monroe.....	March 5, 1821		Daniel D. Tompkins... March 4, 1817		
11	6	John Quincy Adams... March 4, 1825		7	Daniel D. Tompkins... March 5, 1821		
12		John Quincy Adams... March 4, 1829			John C. Calhoun..... March 4, 1825		
13	7	Andrew Jackson..... March 4, 1833			John C. Calhoun§... March 4, 1829		
14		Andrew Jackson..... March 4, 1837			Hugh L. White†..... Dec. 28, 1833		
15a	8	Martin Van Buren... March 4, 1837		8	Martin Van Buren... March 4, 1833		
16		Martin Van Buren... March 4, 1841		9	Richard M. Johnson... March 4, 1837		
17	9	William H. Harrison... March 4, 1841		10	John Tyler.....	March 4, 1841	
18		William H. Harrison... April 6, 1841			Samuel L. Southard†... April 6, 1841		
19	10	James K. Polk.....	March 4, 1845		Willie P. Mangum†... May 31, 1843		
20		James K. Polk.....	March 5, 1849	11	George M. Dallas.....	March 4, 1845	
21	11	Zachary Taylor†.....	July 9, 1850	12	Millard Fillmore.....	March 5, 1849	
22		Zachary Taylor†.....	March 4, 1853		William R. King†.....	July 11, 1850	
23	12	Franklin Pierce.....	March 4, 1853	13	William R. King†.....	March 4, 1853	
24		Franklin Pierce.....	March 4, 1857		David R. Atchison†... April 15, 1853		
25	13	James Buchanan.....	March 4, 1857		Jesse D. Bright†..... Dec. 5, 1854		
26		James Buchanan.....	March 4, 1861	14	John C. Breckinridge... March 4, 1857		
27	14	Abraham Lincoln†... March 4, 1865		15	Hannibal Hamlin.....	March 4, 1861	
28		Abraham Lincoln†... April 15, 1865		16	Andrew Johnson.....	March 4, 1865	
29	15	Ulysses S. Grant.....	March 4, 1869		Lafayette S. Foster†... April 15, 1865		
30		Ulysses S. Grant.....	March 4, 1873		Benjamin F. Wade†... March 2, 1867		
31	16	Rutherford B. Hayes... March 5, 1877		17	Schuyler Colfax.....	March 4, 1869	
32		Rutherford B. Hayes... March 4, 1881		18	Henry Wilson†.....	March 4, 1873	
33	17	Chester A. Arthur.....	Sept. 20, 1881		Thomas W. Ferry.....	Nov. 25, 1875	
34		Chester A. Arthur.....	Sept. 20, 1881	19	William A. Wheeler... March 5, 1877		
				20	Chester A. Arthur.....	March 4, 1881	
					David Davis†.....	Oct. 13, 1881	

* The figures in this column mark the terms held by the Presidents, and are referred to in succeeding tables. The other figures indicate the numerical order or sequence of individual officers from the first. Terms marked "a" do not note the succession of the Vice-President to the Presidency for the residue of the term.

†. Died in office.

‡. Acting Vice-President and President pro tem. of the Senate.

§. Resigned the Vice Presidency, Dec. 28, 1859.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

TERM.	NO.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	TERM.	NO.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	1	Thomas Jefferson....	Sept. 26, 1789	14a		Daniel Webster.....	April 6, 1841
2		Thomas Jefferson....	March 4, 1793	15		Hugh S. Legaré.....	May 9, 1843
3	2	Edmund Randolph....	Jan. 2, 1794	16		Abel P. Upshur.....	July 24, 1843
4		Timothy Pickering... Dec. 10, 1795		17		John C. Calhoun.....	March 6, 1844
5	3	Timothy Pickering... March 4, 1797		18		James Buchanan.....	March 6, 1845
6		John Marshall.....	May 13, 1800	19		John M. Clayton.....	March 7, 1849
7	4	James Madison.....	March 5, 1801	20a		Daniel Webster.....	July 28, 1850
8		James Madison.....	March 4, 1805	21		Edward Everett.....	Nov. 6, 1853
9	5	Robert Smith.....	March 6, 1809	22		William L. Marcy....	March 7, 1853
10		James Monroe.....	April 2, 1811	23		Lewis Cass.....	March 6, 1857
11	6	James Monroe.....	March 4, 1813	24		Jeremiah S. Black... Dec. 17, 1860	
12		John Quincy Adams... March 5, 1817		25		William H. Seward... March 5, 1861	
13	7	John Quincy Adams... March 5, 1821		26		William H. Seward... March 4, 1865	
14		Henry Clay.....	March 7, 1825	27a		William H. Seward... April 15, 1865	
15	8	Martin Van Buren... March 6, 1829		28		Elihu B. Washburne... March 5, 1869	
16		Edward Livingston... May 24, 1831		29		Hamilton Fish.....	March 11, 1869
17	9	Louis McLane.....	May 29, 1833	30		Hamilton Fish.....	March 4, 1873
18		John Forsyth.....	June 27, 1834	31		William M. Evarts... March 12, 1877	
19	10	John Forsyth.....	March 4, 1837	32		James G. Blaine.....	March 5, 1881
20		Daniel Webster.....	March 6, 1841	33a		F. T. Frelinghuysen... Dec. 12, 1881	

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

YR.	MO.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	YR.	MO.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1		Alexander Hamilton	Sept. 11, 1789	15		Walter Forward	Sept. 13, 1841
2		Alexander Hamilton	March 4, 1793	16		John C. Spencer	March 3, 1843
3		Oliver Wolcott	Feb. 2, 1795	17		George M. Bibb	June 15, 1844
3		Oliver Wolcott	March 4, 1797	15	18	Robert J. Walker	March 6, 1845
3		Samuel Dexter	Jan. 1, 1801	14	19	William M. Meredith	March 8, 1849
4		Albert Gallatin	May 14, 1801	16a	20	Thomas Corwin	July 23, 1850
5		Albert Gallatin	March 4, 1809	17	21	James Guthrie	March 7, 1853
6		Albert Gallatin	March 4, 1813	18	22	Howell Cobb	March 6, 1857
7		George W. Campbell	Feb. 9, 1814	23	23	Philip F. Thomas	Dec. 12, 1860
6		Alexander J. Dallas	Oct. 6, 1814	24	24	John A. Dix	Jan. 11, 1861
7		William H. Crawford	Oct. 24, 1816	19	25	Salmon P. Chase	March 7, 1861
8		William H. Crawford	March 5, 1817	26	26	William Pitt Fessenden	July 1, 1864
9		William H. Crawford	March 5, 1821	20	27	Hugh McCulloch	March 7, 1865
10		Richard Rush	March 7, 1825	20a	28	Hugh McCulloch	April 15, 1865
11		Samuel D. Ingham	March 6, 1829	21	29	George S. Boutwell	March 11, 1869
10		Louis McLane	Aug. 2, 1831	22	29	William A. Richardson	March 17, 1873
12		William J. Duane	May 29, 1833	30	30	Benjamin H. Bristow	June 4, 1874
12		Roger B. Taney	Sept. 23, 1833	31	31	Lot M. Morrill	July 7, 1876
13		Levi Woodbury	June 27, 1834	23	32	John Sherman	March 5, 1877
13		Levi Woodbury	March 4, 1837	24	33	William Windom	March 5, 1881
14		Thomas Ewing	March 5, 1841	24a	34	Charles J. Folger	Oct. 27, 1881
14a		Thomas Ewing	April 6, 1841				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1	1	Henry Knox	Sept. 14, 1789	19	John C. Spencer	Oct. 12, 1841	
2	1	Henry Knox	March 4, 1793	20	James M. Porter	March 8, 1843	
3	2	Timothy Pickering	Jan. 2, 1795	21	William Wilkins	Feb. 15, 1844	
3	3	James McHenry	Jan. 27, 1796	15	22	William L. Marcy	March 6, 1845
3	3	James McHenry	March 4, 1797	16	23	George W. Crawford	March 8, 1849
4	4	Samuel Dexter	May 13, 1800	16a	24	Charles M. Conrad	Aug. 15, 1850
5	5	Roger Griswold	Feb. 3, 1801	17	25	Jefferson Davis	March 5, 1853
6	6	Henry Dearborn	March 5, 1801	18	26	John B. Floyd	March 6, 1857
6	7	Henry Dearborn	March 4, 1805	27	27	Joseph Holt	Jan. 18, 1861
7	7	William Eustis	March 7, 1809	19	28	Simon Cameron	March 5, 1861
7	8	John Armstrong	Jan. 13, 1812	29	29	Edwin M. Stanton	Jan. 15, 1862
7	9	John Armstrong	March 4, 1812	20	30	Edwin M. Stanton	March 4, 1865
8	9	James Monroe	Sept. 27, 1814	20a	30a	Edwin M. Stanton	April 15, 1865
8	10	William H. Crawford	Aug. 1, 1815			Ulysses S. Grant, <i>ad int.</i>	Aug. 12, 1867
8	11	George Graham	<i>ad interim.</i>			Lorenzo Thomas, <i>ad int.</i>	Feb. 21, 1868
9	12	John C. Calhoun	Oct. 8, 1817	30	30	John M. Schofield	May 23, 1868
9	13	John C. Calhoun	March 5, 1821	21	31	John A. Rawlins	March 11, 1869
10	13	James Barbour	March 7, 1825	22	32	William W. Belknap	Oct. 25, 1869
10	14	Peter B. Porter	May 24, 1828			William W. Belknap	March 4, 1873
11	15	John H. Eaton	March 9, 1829	33	33	Alphonso Taft	March 8, 1876
11	16	Lewis Cass	Aug. 1, 1831	34	34	James D. Cameron	May 22, 1876
12	17	Lewis Cass	March 4, 1833	23	35	George W. McCrary	March 12, 1877
13	17	Joel R. Poinsett	March 7, 1837	24	36	Alexander Ramsey	Dec. 10, 1879
14	18	John Bell	March 5, 1841	24	37	Robert T. Lincoln	March 5, 1881
14a		John Bell	April 6, 1841				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

3	1	Benjamin Stoddert	May 21, 1798	14	Abel P. Upshur	Sept. 13, 1841	
4	1	Benjamin Stoddert	March 4, 1801	15	David Henshaw	July 24, 1843	
5	2	Robert Smith	July 15, 1801	16	Thomas W. Gilmer	Feb. 15, 1844	
5	3	J. Crowninshield	March 3, 1805	17	John Y. Mason	March 14, 1844	
6	4	Paul Hamilton	March 7, 1809	15	18	George Bancroft	March 10, 1845
6	5	William Jones	Jan. 12, 1813			John Y. Mason	Sept. 9, 1846
7	6	William Jones	March 4, 1813	19	William B. Preston	March 8, 1849	
7	6	B. W. Crowninshield	Dec. 19, 1814	16a	20	William A. Graham	July 22, 1850
8	7	B. W. Crowninshield	March 4, 1817	21	21	John P. Kennedy	July 22, 1852
8	7	Smith Thompson	Nov. 9, 1818	17	22	James C. Dobbin	March 7, 1853
9	8	Smith Thompson	March 5, 1821	18	23	Isaac Toucey	March 6, 1857
9	8	Samuel L. Southard	Sept. 16, 1823	19	24	Gideon Welles	March 5, 1861
10	9	Samuel L. Southard	March 4, 1825	20	25	Gideon Welles	March 4, 1865
11	9	John Branch	March 9, 1829	20a	26	Gideon Welles	April 15, 1865
10	10	Levi Woodbury	May 23, 1831	21	25	Adolph E. Borie	March 5, 1869
12	11	Levi Woodbury	March 4, 1833	22	26	George M. Robeson	June 25, 1869
12	11	Mahlon Dickerson	June 30, 1834	22	27	George M. Robeson	March 4, 1873
13	12	Mahlon Dickerson	March 4, 1837	23	27	Richard W. Thompson	March 12, 1877
12	12	James K. Paulding	June 25, 1838	28	28	Nathan Goff, Jr.	Jan. 6, 1881
14	13	George E. Badger	March 5, 1841	24	29	William H. Hunt	March 5, 1881
14a		George E. Badger	April 6, 1841	24a	30	William E. Chandler	April 1, 1882

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

TERM.	NO. .	NAME.	APPOINTED.	TERM.	NO. .	NAME.	APPOINTED.
16	1	Thomas Ewing.....	March 8, 1849	7	James Harlan	May 15, 1865	
16a	2	Alex. H. H. Stuart...	Sept. 12, 1850	8	Orville H. Browning...	July 27, 1866	
17	3	Robert McClelland...	March 7, 1853	21	9 Jacob D. Cox.....	March 5, 1869	
18	4	Jacob Thompson.....	March 6, 1857	10	Columbus Delano.....	Nov. 1, 1870	
19	5	Caleb B. Smith.....	March 5, 1861	22	Columbus Delano.....	March 4, 1873	
	6	John P. Usher.....	Jan. 8, 1863	11	Zachariah Chandler...	Oct. 19, 1875	
20		John P. Usher.....	March 4, 1865	23	Carl Schurz.....	March 12, 1877	
20a		John P. Usher.....	April 15, 1865	24	Samuel J. Kirkwood...	March 5, 1881	
				24a	14 Henry M. Teller.....	April 6, 1889	

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	1	Samuel Osgood.....	Sept. 26, 1789	15	12	Cave Johnson.....	March 6, 1845
	2	Timothy Pickering...	Aug. 12, 1791	16	13	Jacob Collamer.....	March 8, 1849
	3	Timothy Pickering...	March 4, 1793	16a	14	Nathan K. Hall.....	July 23, 1850
2	3	Joseph Habersham...	Feb. 25, 1795	15	15	Samuel D. Hubbard...	Aug. 31, 1852
3	4	Joseph Habersham...	March 4, 1797	17	16	James Campbell.....	March 5, 1853
4	4	Joseph Habersham...	March 4, 1801	18	17	Aaron V. Brown.....	March 6, 1857
5	4	Gideon Granger.....	Nov. 28, 1801	18	18	Joseph Holt.....	March 14, 1859
6	4	Gideon Granger.....	March 4, 1805	19	19	Horatio King.....	Feb. 12, 1861
7	5	Gideon Granger.....	March 4, 1809	19	20	Montgomery Blair...	March 5, 1861
8	5	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 17, 1814	21	21	William Dennison.....	Sept. 24, 1864
9	5	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 4, 1817	20		William Dennison.....	March 4, 1865
9	5	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 5, 1821	20a		William Dennison.....	April 15, 1865
10	6	John McLean.....	June 26, 1823	22	22	Alexander W. Randall..	July 25, 1866
11	7	John McLean.....	March 4, 1825	21	23	John A. J. Creswell...	March 5, 1869
11	7	William T. Barry...	March 9, 1829	22		John A. J. Creswell...	March 4, 1873
12	8	William T. Barry...	March 4, 1833	24	24	Marshall Jewell.....	Aug. 24, 1874
13	8	Amos Kendall.....	May 1, 1835	25	25	James N. Tyner.....	July 12, 1876
14	8	Amos Kendall.....	March 4, 1837	23	26	David McK. Key.....	March 12, 1877
14	9	John M. Niles.....	May 25, 1840	27	27	Horace Maynard.....	June 2, 1880
14a	10	Francis Granger.....	March 6, 1841	24	28	Thomas L. James.....	March 5, 1881
	11	Francis Granger.....	April 6, 1841	24a	29	Timothy O. Howe.....	Dec. 20, 1881
	11	Charles A. Wickliffe.	Sept. 13, 1841	24a	30	Walter Q. Gresham...	April 3, 1883

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1	1	Edmund Randolph...	Sept. 26, 1789	18	18	Hugh S. Legare.....	Sept. 13, 1841
3		Edmund Randolph...	March 4, 1793	19	19	John Nelson.....	July 1, 1843
	2	William Bradford...	Jan. 27, 1794	15	20	John Y. Mason.....	March 6, 1845
	3	Charles Lee.....	Dec. 10, 1795	21	21	Nathan Clifford.....	Oct. 17, 1846
	3	Charles Lee.....	March 4, 1797	22	22	Isaac Toucey.....	June 21, 1848
	4	Theophilus Parsons.	Feb. 20, 1801	16	23	Reverdy Johnson.....	March 8, 1849
4	5	Levi Lincoln.....	March 5, 1801	16a		John J. Crittenden...	July 22, 1850
5	6	Robert Smith.....	March 3, 1805	17	24	Caleb Cushing.....	March 7, 1853
	7	John Breckinridge...	Aug. 7, 1805	18	25	Jeremiah S. Black....	March 6, 1857
	8	Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 28, 1807	26	26	Edwin M. Stanton....	Dec. 20, 1860
6		Cæsar A. Rodney.....	March 4, 1809	19	27	Edward Bates.....	March 5, 1861
	9	William Pinkney.....	Dec. 11, 1811			Titian J. Coffee, <i>ad int.</i>	June 22, 1863
7		William Pinkney.....	March 4, 1813	28	28	James Speed.....	Dec. 2, 1864
10	10	Richard Rush.....	Feb. 10, 1814	20		James Speed.....	March 4, 1865
8		Richard Rush.....	March 4, 1817	20a		James Speed.....	April 15, 1865
11	11	William Wirt.....	Nov. 18, 1817	29	29	Henry Stanbery.....	July 23, 1866
9		William Wirt.....	March 5, 1821	30	30	William M. Everts.....	July 15, 1868
10		William Wirt.....	March 4, 1825	21	31	E. Rockwood Hoar....	March 5, 1869
11	12	John M. Berrien...	March 9, 1829	32	32	Amos T. Akerman.....	June 23, 1870
13	13	Roger B. Taney.....	July 20, 1831	33	33	George H. Williams...	Dec. 14, 1871
	12	Roger B. Taney.....	March 4, 1834	22		George H. Williams...	March 4, 1873
14	14	Benjamin F. Butler.	Nov. 15, 1833	34	34	Edwards Pierrepont...	April 26, 1875
13		Benjamin F. Butler.	March 4, 1837	35	35	Alphonso Taft.....	May 22, 1876
15	15	Felix Grundy.....	July 5, 1838	23	36	Charles Devens.....	March 12, 1877
16	16	Henry D. Gilpin.....	Jan. 11, 1840	24	37	Wayne McVeagh.....	March 5, 1881
14	17	John J. Crittenden..	March 5, 1841	24a	38	Benjamin H. Brewster..	Dec. 19, 1881
14a		John J. Crittenden..	April 6, 1841				

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.	STATE WHENCE APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	BORN	DIED
* 1 John Rutledge†	* South Carolina . . .	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
2 William Cushing	Massachusetts . . .	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
3 James Wilson	Pennsylvania . . .	1789-1798	9	1742	1798
4 John Blair†	Virginia	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
5 Robert H. Harrison†	Maryland	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
6 James Iredell	5 North Carolina . .	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
7 Thomas Johnson†	1 Maryland	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
8 William Patterson	7 New Jersey	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
9 Samuel Chase	4 Maryland	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
10 Bushrod Washington	3 Virginia	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
11 Alfred Moore†	6 North Carolina . .	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
12 William Johnson	11 South Carolina . .	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
13 Brockholst Livingston . . .	8 New York	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
14 Thomas Todd	† Kentucky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
15 Joseph Story	2 Massachusetts . . .	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
16 Gabriel Duval†	9 Maryland	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
17 Smith Thompson	13 New York	1823-1845	22	1767	1845
18 Robert Trimble	14 Kentucky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
19 John McLean	18 Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
20 Henry Baldwin	10 Pennsylvania . . .	1830-1846	16	1779	1846
21 James M. Wayne§	12 Georgia	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
22 Philip P. Barbour	16 Virginia	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
23 John Catron	† Tennessee	1837-1865	28	1778	1865
24 John McKinley	† Alabama	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
25 Peter V. Daniel	22 Virginia	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
26 Samuel Nelson†	17 New York	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
27 Levi Woodbury	15 New Hampshire . .	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
28 Robert C. Grier†	20 Pennsylvania . . .	1846-1869	23	1794	1870
29 Benjamin R. Curtis†	27 Massachusetts . . .	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
30 John A. Campbell†	24 Alabama	1853-1861	8	1811	...
31 Nathan Clifford	29 Maine	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
32 Noah H. Swayne	19 Ohio	1861-1881	20	1805	...
33 Samuel F. Miller	25 Iowa	1862- . . . . .	...	1816	...
34 David Davis†	30 Illinois	1862-1877	15	1815	...
35 Stephen J. Field	† California	1863- . . . . .	...	1816	...
36 William Strong†	28 Pennsylvania . . .	1870-1880	10	1808	...
37 Joseph P. Bradley	† New Jersey	1870- . . . . .	...	1813	...
38 Ward Hunt	26 New York	1872-1882	10	1811	...
39 John M. Harlan	34 Kentucky	1877- . . . . .	...	1833	...
40 William B. Woods	36 Georgia	1880- . . . . .	...	1826	...
41 Stanley Matthews	32 Ohio	1881- . . . . .	...	1824	...
42 Horace Gray	31 Massachusetts . . .	1881- . . . . .	...	1828	...
43 Samuel Blatchford	38 New York	1882- . . . . .	...	1820	...

* The figures before the names of the Associate Justices indicate the order of their appointment. The numbers following refer to the same numbers in the first column, and show the vacancy filled by each appointment.

† Resigned.

‡ The Supreme Court, at its first session in 1790, consisted of a Chief Justice and five Associates. The number of Associate Justices was increased to six in 1837 by the appointment of Thomas Todd; increased to eight in 1837 by the appointment of John Catron and John McKinley; increased to nine in 1863 by the appointment of Stephen J. Field; decreased to eight on the death of John Catron in 1865; decreased to seven on the death of James M. Wayne in 1867, and again increased to eight in 1870.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	NAME.	STATE	CONGRESS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	BORN	DIED.
1	F. A. Muhlenberg.....	Pa.....	1st Cong.	April 1, 1789, to Mar. 4, 1791.	1750	1801
2	Jonathan Trumbull.....	Conn.....	2d Cong.	Oct. 24, 1791, to Mar. 4, 1793.	1740	1809
	F. A. Muhlenberg.....	Pa.....	3d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1793, to Mar. 4, 1795.	.....	.....
3	Jonathan Dayton.....	N. J.....	4th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1795, to Mar. 4, 1797.	1760	1824
	Jonathan Dayton.....	N. J.....	5th Cong.	May 15, 1797, to Mar. 3, 1799.	.....	.....
4	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Mass.....	6th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1799, to Mar. 4, 1801.	1746	1813
5	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.....	7th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1801, to Mar. 4, 1803.	1757	1837
	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.....	8th Cong.	Oct. 17, 1803, to Mar. 4, 1805.	.....	.....
	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.....	9th Cong.	Dec. 2, 1805, to Mar. 4, 1807.	.....	.....
6	Joseph B. Varnum.....	Mass.....	10th Cong.	Oct. 26, 1807, to Mar. 4, 1809.	1750	1821
	Joseph B. Varnum.....	Mass.....	11th Cong.	May 22, 1809, to Mar. 4, 1811.	.....	.....
7	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	12th Cong.	Nov. 4, 1811, to Mar. 4, 1813.	1777	1852
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	13th Cong.	May 24, 1813, to Jan. 19, 1814.	.....	.....
8	Langdon Cheves.....	S. C.....	2d Ses.	13th Cong. Jan. 19, 1814, to Mar. 4, 1815.	1776	1857
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	14th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1815, to Mar. 4, 1817.	.....	.....
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	15th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1817, to Mar. 4, 1819.	.....	.....
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	16th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820.	.....	.....
9	John W. Taylor.....	N. Y.....	2d Ses.	16th Cong. Nov. 15, 1820, to Mar. 4, 1821.	1784	1854
10	Philip P. Barbour.....	Va.....	17th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1821, to Mar. 4, 1823.	1788	1841
	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	18th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1823, to Mar. 4, 1825.	.....	.....
	John W. Taylor.....	N. Y.....	19th Cong.	Dec. 5, 1825, to Mar. 4, 1827.	.....	.....
11	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va.....	20th Cong.	Dec. 3, 1827, to Mar. 4, 1829.	1784	1857
	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va.....	21st Cong.	Dec. 7, 1829, to Mar. 4, 1831.	.....	.....
	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va.....	22d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1831, to Mar. 4, 1833.	.....	.....
	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va.....	23d Cong.	Dec. 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834.	.....	.....
12	John Bell.....	Ten.....	2d Ses.	23d Cong. June 2, 1834, to Mar. 4, 1835.	1797	1869
13	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.....	24th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1835, to Mar. 4, 1837.	1795	1849
	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.....	25th Cong.	Sept. 5, 1837, to Mar. 4, 1839.	.....	.....
14	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	Va.....	26th Cong.	Dec. 16, 1839, to Mar. 4, 1841.	1809	.....
15	John White.....	Ky.....	27th Cong.	May 31, 1841, to Mar. 4, 1843.	1805	1845
16	John W. Jones.....	Va.....	28th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1843, to Mar. 4, 1845.	1805	1848
17	John W. Davis.....	Ind.....	29th Cong.	Dec. 1, 1845, to Mar. 4, 1847.	1799	1859
18	Robert C. Winthrop.....	Mass.....	30th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1847, to Mar. 4, 1849.	1809	.....
19	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.....	31st Cong.	Dec. 22, 1849, to Mar. 4, 1851.	1815	1868
20	Linn Boyd.....	Ky.....	32d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 4, 1853.	1800	1859
	Linn Boyd.....	Ky.....	33d Cong.	Dec. 5, 1853, to Mar. 4, 1855.	.....	.....
21	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Mass.....	34th Cong.	Feb. 2, 1856, to Mar. 4, 1857.	1816	.....
22	James L. Orr.....	S. C.....	35th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1857, to Mar. 4, 1859.	1822	1873
23	Wm. Pennington.....	N. J.....	36th Cong.	Feb. 1, 1860, to Mar. 4, 1861.	1796	1862
24	Galusha A. Grow.....	Pa.....	37th Cong.	July 4, 1861, to Mar. 4, 1863.	1823	.....
25	Schuyler Colfax.....	Ind.....	38th Cong.	Dec. 7, 1863, to Mar. 4, 1865.	1823	.....
	Schuyler Colfax.....	Ind.....	39th Cong.	Dec. 4, 1865, to Mar. 4, 1867.	.....	.....
	Schuyler Colfax.....	Ind.....	40th Cong.	Mar. 4, 1867, to Mar. 4, 1869.	.....	.....
26	James G. Blaine.....	Me.....	41st Cong.	Mar. 4, 1869, to Mar. 4, 1871.	1830	.....
	James G. Blaine.....	Me.....	42d Cong.	Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 4, 1873.	.....	.....
	James G. Blaine.....	Me.....	43d Cong.	Dec. 1, 1873, to Mar. 4, 1875.	.....	.....
27	Michael C. Kerr.....	Ind.....	44th Cong.	Dec. 6, 1875, to Aug. 30, 1876.	1827	1876
28	Samuel J. Randall.....	Pa.....	2d Ses.	44th Cong. Dec. 4, 1876, to Mar. 4, 1877.	1828	.....
	Samuel J. Randall.....	"	"	45th Cong. Oct. 15, 1877, to Mar. 4, 1879.	.....	.....
	Samuel J. Randall.....	"	"	46th Cong. Mar. 18, 1879, to Mar. 4, 1881.	.....	.....
29	J. Warren Keffer.....	Ohio.....	47th Cong.	Dec. 5, 1881, to Mar. 4, 1883.	1836	.....

NOTE.—Speakers elected *pro tempore* are not included in the above table. The figures prefixed indicate the number of Speakers, not the sequence of their official terms.

STATE OFFICERS FROM THE EARLIEST DATE TO THE PRESENT.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory
from Oct. 5, 1787, to July 4, 1800.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Wm. Henry Harrison, 1800-'12.	Thomas Posey, 1813-'16.
John Gibson, acting, 1812-'13.	

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Jonathan Jennings, 1816-'22.	Abram A. Hammond, 1860-'61.
William Hendricks, 1822-'25.	Henry S. Lane, a few days in Jan uary, 1861.
Jas. B. Ray, 1825-'31.	Oliver P. Morton, acting, 1861-'65.
Noah Noble, 1831-'37.	Oliver P. Morton, 1865-'67.
David Wallace, 1837-'40.	Conrad Baker, acting, 1867-'69.
Samuel Bigger, 1840-'43.	Conrad Baker, 1869-'73.
Jas. Whitcomb, 1843-'48.	Thos. A. Hendricks, 1873-'77.
Paris C. Dunning, acting, 1848-'49.	Jas. D. Williams, 1877-'81.
Joseph A. Wright, 1849-'57.	Albert G. Porter, 1881-'85.
Ashbel P. Willard, 1857-'60.	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Christopher Harrison, 1816-'19.	James G. Read, 1849.
Ratliff Boone, 1819-'24.	James H. Lane, 1849-'53.
James B. Ray, acting, 1824-'25.	Ashbel P. Willard, 1853-'57.
John H. Thompson, 1825-'28.	Abram A. Hammond, 1857-'59.
Milton Stapp, 1828-'31.	John R. Cravens, acting, 1859-'63.
David Wallace, 1831-'37.	Paris C. Dunning, acting, 1863-'65.
David Hillis, 1837-'40.	Conrad Baker, 1865-'67.
Samuel Hall, 1840-'43.	Will Cumback, 1867-'69.
Jesse D. Bright, 1843-'45.	Will Cumback, 1869-'73.
Godlove S. Orth, acting, 1845.	Leonidas Sexton, 1873-'77.
James G. Read, acting, 1846.	Isaac P. Gray, 1877-'81.
Paris C. Dunning, 1846-'48.	Thomas Hanna, 1881-'85.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John Gibson, Territorial, 1800-'16.	Daniel McClure, 1859-'61.
Robert A. New, 1816-'25.	Wm. A. Peele, 1861-'63.
W. W. Wick, 1825-'29.	James S. Anthon, 1863-'65.
James Morrison, 1829-'33.	Nelson Trusler, 1865-'69.
Wm. Shee's, 1833-'37.	Max F. A. Hoffman, 1869-'71.
Wm. J. Brown, 1837-'41.	Norman Eddy, 1871-'72.
Wm. Sheets, 1841-'45.	John H. Farquhar, 1872-'73.
John H. Thompson, 1845-'49.	W. W. Curry, 1873-'74.
Charles H. Test, 1849-'53.	John E. Neff, 1874.
Nehemiah Hayden, 1853-'55.	John P. Shanklin, 1879-'81.
Erasmus B. Collins, 1855-'57.	Emanuel R. Hawn, 1880-'82.
Daniel McClure, 1857-'58.	Wm. R. Myers, 1882-'84.
Cyrus L. Dunham, 1858-'59.	

AUDITORS OF STATE.

Wm. H. Lilley, 1816-'29.	Joseph Ristine, 1863-'65.
Morris Morris, 1829-'44.	Thos. B. McCarty, 1865-'69.
Horatio J. Harris, 1844-'47.	John D. Evans, 1869-'71.
Douglas McGuire, 1847-'50.	John C. Shoemaker, 1871-'73.
E. W. H. Ellis, 1850-'53.	James A. Wildman, 1873-'74.
John P. Dunn, 1853-'55.	Ebenezer Henderson, 1875.
Hiram E. Talbot, 1855-'57.	M. D. Manson, 1879-'81.
John W. Dodd, 1857-'60.	Edward H. Wolfe, 1880-'82.
Albert Lange, 1861-'63.	Jas. H. Rice, 1882-'84.

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Daniel C. Lane, 1816-'23.	J. S. Harvey, 1861-'63.
Samuel Merrill, 1823-'35.	Matthew L. Brett, 1863-'65.
Nathan B. Palmer, 1835-'41.	John I. Morrison, 1865-'67.
Geo. H. Dunn, 1841-'44.	Nathan Kimball, 1867-'71.
Royal Mayhew, 1844-'47.	James B. Ryan, 1871-'73.
Samuel Hanna, 1847-'50.	John B. Glover, 1873-'75.
J. P. Drake, 1850-'53.	B. C. Shaw, 1875-'79.
Elijah Newland, 1853-'55.	Wm. Fleming, 1879-'81.
Wm. B. Noffeinger, 1855-'1857.	Roswell S. Hill, 1880-'82.
Aquila Jones, 1857-'59.	John J. Cooper, 1882-'84.
N. F. Cunningham, 1859-'61.	

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

James Morrison, March 5, 1855.	Clarence A. Buskirk, Nov. 6, 1874.
J. E. McDonald, Dec. 17, 1857.	Thos. Woolen, November, 1878, to November, 1880.
J. G. Jones, Dec. 17, 1859.	Daniel R. Baldwin, November, 1880, to November, 1882.
John P. Usher, Nov. 10, 1861.	Francis O. Hord, November, 1882, to November, 1884.
Oscar B. Hord, Nov. 3, 1862.	
D. E. Williamson, Nov. 3, 1864.	
Bayliss W. Hanna, Nov. 3, 1870.	
James C. Denny, Nov. 6, 1872.	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Noble, 1816-'31.	John Pettit, 1853-'57.
Waller Taylor, 1816-'25.	Graham N. Fitch, 1857-'61.
Wm. Hendricks, 1825-'37.	Joseph A. Wright, 1861-'63.
Robert Hanna, appointed, 1831.	Henry S. Lane, 1861-'67.
John Tipton, 1831-'39.	David Turpie, 1863.
Oliver H. Smith, 1837-'43.	Thomas A. Hendricks, 1863-'69.
Albert S. White, 1839-'45.	Oliver P. Morton, 1867-'77.
Edward A. Hannegan, 1843-'49.	Daniel D. Pratt, 1869-'75.
Jesse D. Bright, 1845-'61.	Joseph E. McDonald, 1875-'81.
James Whitcomb, 1849-'52.	Daniel W. Voorhees, 1877-'85.
Charles W. Cathcart, appointed, 1852-'53.	Benj. Harrison, 1881-'87.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James Scott, 1816-'31.	Charles A. Ray, 1865-'71.
John Johnston, 1816-'17.	Jehu T. Elliott, 1865-'71.
J. L. Holman, 1816-'31.	James S. Frazier, 1865-'71.
Isaac Blackford, 1817-'53.	Robert S. Gregory, 1865-'71.
S. C. Stevens, 1831-'36.	James L. Worden, 1871.
J. T. McKinney, 1831-'37.	Alex. C. Downey, 1871.
Charles Dewey, 1836-'47.	Samuel H. Buskirk, 1871.
Jeremiah Sullivan, 1837-'46.	John Pettit, 1871.
Samuel E. Perkins, 1846-'65.	Andrew L. Osborn, 1873.
Thomas L. Smith, 1847-'53.	Horace P. Biddle, 1874.
Andrew Davidson, 1853-'65.	Samuel E. Perkins, 1876.
Wm. L. Stewart, 1853-'57.	James L. Worden, 1876.
Addison L. Roache, 1853-'54.	George V. Howk, 1882.
Alvin P. Hovey, appointed, to 1854.	Wm. E. Niblack, 1882.
S. B. Gookins, 1854-'57.	Byron K. Elliott, 1882.
Jas. L. Worden, appointed, 1858-'65.	Wm. A. Woods, 1882.
Jas. M. Hanna, appointed, 1858-'65.	Allen Zoller, 1882.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Wm. H. Harrison, delegate from the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River;" resigned in 1800, succeeded by William McMillan, who took his seat Nov. 24, 1800.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Benjamin Parke, Dec. 12, 1805; resigned in 1808; succeeded by Jesse B. Thomas, who took his seat Dec. 1, 1808. Jonathan Jennings, Nov. 27, 1809.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1817-'22.—William Hendricks.
 1822-'24.—Jonathan Jennings.
 1823-'25.—Jonathan Jennings, William Prince, John Test, and Jacob Call.
 1825-'27.—Ratliff Boon, Jonathan Jennings, John Test.
 1827-'29.—Thomas H. Blake, Jonathan Jennings, Oliver H. Smith.
 1829-'31.—Ratliff Boon, Jonathan Jennings, John Test.
 1831-'33.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, Jonathan McCarty.
 1833-'35.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, John Ewing, Jonathan McCarty.

1835-'37.—Ratliff Boon, John Carr, John W. Davis, Edward A. Hannegan, William Herod, George L. Kinnard, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty.

1837-'39.—Ratliff Boon, George H. Dunn, John Ewing, William Graham, William Herod, James Rariden, Albert S. White.

1839-'41.—John Carr, John W. Davis, Tilghman A. Howard, Henry S. Lane, George H. Proffit, James Rariden, Thomas Smith, William W. Wick.

1841-'43.—James H. Cravens, Andrew Kennedy, Henry S. Lane, George H. Proffit, Richard W. Thompson, David Wallace, Joseph L. White.

1843-'45.—William J. Brown, John W. Davis, Thomas J. Henley, Andrew Kennedy, Robert Dale Owen, John Pettit, Samuel C. Sample, Caleb B. Smith, Thomas Smith, Joseph A. Wright.

1845-'47.—Charles W. Cathcart, John W. Davis, Thomas J. Henley, Andrew Kennedy, Edward W. McGanghey, Robert D. Owen, John Pettit, Caleb B. Smith, Thomas Smit William W. Wick.

1847-'49.—Charles W. Cathcart, George G. Dunn, Elisha Embree, Thomas J. Henley, John Pettit, John L. Robinson, William Rockhill, Caleb B. Smith, Richard W. Thompson, William W. Wick.

1849-'51.—Nathaniel Albertson, William J. Brown, Cyrus L. Dunham, Graham N. Fitch, Willis A. Gorman, Andrew J. Harlan, George W. Julian, Joseph E. McDonald, Edward W. McGaughey, John L. Robinson.

1851-'53.—Samuel Brenton, John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Graham N. Fitch, Willis A. Gorman, Thomas A. Hendricks, James Lockhart, Daniel Mace, Samuel W. Parker, John L. Robinson.

1853-'55.—Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Andrew J. Harlan, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Daniel Mace, Smith Miller, Samuel W. Parker.

1855-'57.—Lucien Barbour, Samuel Brenton, Schuyler Colfax, William Cumbach, George G. Dunn, William H. English, David P. Holloway, Daniel Mace, Smith Miller, John U. Pettit, Harvey D. Scott.

1857-'59.—Charles Case, Schuyler Colfax, John G. Davis, William H. English, James B. Foley, James M. Gregg, James Hughes, David Kilgore, William E. Niblack, John U. Pettit, James Wilson.

1859-'61.—Charles Case, Schuyler Colfax, John G. Davis, William M. Dunn, William H. English, William S. Holman, David Kilgore, William E. Niblack, John U. Pettit, Albert G. Porter, James Wilson.

1861-'63.—Schuyler Colfax, James A. Cravens, W. McKee Dunn, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, John Law, William Mitchell, Albert G. Porter, John P. C. Shanks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Albert S. White.

1863-'65.—Schuyler Colfax, James A. Cravens, Ebenezer Dumont, Joseph K. Edgerton, Henry W. Harrington, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, John Law, James F. McDowell, Godlove S. Orth, Daniel W. Voorhees.

1865-'67.—Schuyler Colfax, Joseph H. Defrees, Ebenezer Dumont, John H. Farquhar, Ralph Hill, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Thomas N. Stillwell, Daniel W. Voorhees, Henry D. Washburn.

1867-'69.—John Coburn, Schuyler Colfax, William S. Holman, Morton C. Hunter, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, John P. C. Shanks, Henry D. Washburn, William Williams.

1869-'71.—John Coburn, William S. Holman, George W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Jasper Packard, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, Daniel W. Voorhees, William Williams.

1871-'73.—John Coburn, William S. Holman, Michael C. Kerr, Mahlon D. Manson, William E. Niblack, Jasper Packard, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, Daniel W. Voorhees, William Williams, Jeremiah M. Wilson.

1873-'75.—Thomas J. Cason, John Coburn, William S. Holman, Morton C. Hunter, William E. Niblack, Godlove S. Orth, Jasper Packard, Henry B. Saylor, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, William Williams, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Simeon K. Wolfe.

1875-'77.—John H. Baker, Nathan T. Carr, Thomas J. Cason, James L. Evans, Benoni S. Fuller, Andrew H. Hamilton, William S. Haymond, William S. Holman, Andrew Humphreys, Morton C. Hunter, Michael C. Kerr, Franklin Landers, Jephtha D. New, Milton S. Robinson, James D. Williams.

1877-'79.—John H. Baker, George A. Bicknell, Thomas M. Browne, William H. Calkins, Thomas R. Cobb, James L. Evans, B. S. Fuller, A. H. Hamilton, John Hanna, M. C. Hunter, M. S. Robinson, Leonidas Sexton, M. D. White.

1879-'81.—William Heilman, Thomas R. Cobb, George A. Bicknell, Jephtha D. New, Thomas M. Browne, William R. Myers, Gilbert De La Matyr, Abraham J. Hostetter, Godlove S. Orth, William H. Calkins, Calvin Cowgill, Walpole G. Colerick, John H. Baker.

1881-'83.—William Heilman, *R.*, Evansville; Thomas R. Cobb, *D.*, Vincennes; Strother M. Stockslager, *D.*, Corydon; William S. Holman, *D.*, Aurora; Courtland C. Matson, *D.*, Greencastle; Thomas M. Browne, *R.*, Winchester; Stanton J. Peelle, *R.*, Indianapolis; Robert B. F. Pierce, *R.*, Crawfordsville; Charles T. Doxey, *R.*, Anderson; Mark L. DeMotte, *R.*, Valparaiso; George W. Steele, *R.*, Marion; Walpole G. Colerick, *D.*, Ft. Wayne; William H. Calkins, *R.*, La Porte.

1883-'85.—John J. Kleiner, *D.*, Evansville; Thomas R. Cobb, *D.*, Vincennes; Strother M. Stockslager, *D.*, Corydon; William S. Holman, *D.*, Aurora; Courtland C. Matson, *D.*, Greencastle; Thomas M. Browne, *R.*, Winchester; Stanton J. Peelle, *R.*, Indianapolis; John E. Lamb, *D.*, Terre Haute; Thomas B. Ward, *D.*, Lafayette; Thomas J. Wood, *D.*, Crown Point; George W. Steele, *R.*, Marion; Robert Lowry, *D.*, Fort Wayne; William H. Calkins, *R.*, La Porte.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GOVERNORS.

Arthur St Clair was born in Scotland in 1734, a grandson of the Earl of Rosslyn; educated at the University of Edinburgh; studied medicine under John Hunter; inherited a large fortune on the death of his mother; entered the British army as an Ensign, May 13, 1757, and the next year he came

to America; became distinguished under General Wolfe at Quebec; married at Boston, May 14, 1760, Miss Phœbe Bayard, half-sister of Governor James Bowdoin; resigned his commission in 1762; settled in Pennsylvania in 1764, erecting a fine residence and several mills; held many offices, civil and military, and during the Revolutionary war was eminent in his services; was a member of the Continental Congress 1785-'87; became the first Governor of the Northwestern Territory, Feb. 1, 1788; made the treaty of Fort Harmar with the Indian tribes in 1789; fixed the seat of the Supreme Court for the Territory, January, 1790, at a point which he named Cincinnati, after the society of which he was an officer; became Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, March 4, 1791, which position he resigned May 5, 1792; made an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians of the Miami and the Wabash, but was vindicated from all blame by a Congressional committee of investigation; was removed from the post of Governor by Jefferson, Nov. 22, 1802, when he settled in a log house on the summit of Chestnut Ridge, near Greensburg, Pa., where he passed his remaining years in poverty, and fruitless efforts to effect a settlement of claims against the U. S. Government, but receiving small pensions, both from the National and State Governments. He died near Greensburg, Aug. 31, 1818. In 1812 he published a "Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign against the Indians in 1791 was conducted."

William Henry Harrison was born at Berkeley, Va., in 1773. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana, which position he held for more than ten years. In 1811, in the hard-fought battle of Tippecanoe, he defeated the Indians under the command of the "Prophet." In 1812, was made Brigadier-General, and in March, 1813, was made Major-General. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio. In 1836 was defeated by Van Buren for President. He again became the nominee of the Whig party in 1840, and was chosen President by an overwhelming majority. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841, but died just one month afterward, and his remains now lie near the old homestead at North Bend, Ind.

Thomas Posey was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; received an ordinary common-school education; removed to Western Virginia in 1769; participated in expeditions against the Ohio Indians, and in many battles of the Revolution, after which he resided for a number of years in Spottsylvania, County, Va.; was appointed Brigadier-General, Feb. 14, 1793; moved soon afterward to Kentucky, where he became Lieutenant-Governor and Major-General in 1809; was U. S. Senator from Louisiana, 1812-'13; succeeded Harrison as Governor of Indiana, in 1813, and became Agent for Indian Affairs in 1816. He died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 19, 1818.

Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of the State of Indiana, 1816-'22, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., and died near Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind., July 26, 1834; he was a member of Congress, 1809-'16 and 1822-'31, and in 1818 he was appointed Indian Commissioner by President Monroe.

William Hendricks, the second Governor of the State of Indiana, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1783, and settled in Madison, Ind., in 1814, where he died May 16, 1850. Besides that of State Executive, he filled many important offices. He was Secretary of the convention which formed the first Constitution of Indiana; was a Representative in Congress, 1816-'22, and U. S. Senator 1825-'37.

Noah Noble, Governor, 1831-'37, was born in Virginia, Jan. 15, 1794, and died at Indianapolis in February, 1844. During his term as Governor occurred the Black Hawk war, the inauguration of the great "internal improvements" of so much notoriety, the hard times of 1837, the last exodus of Indians from the State, etc.

David Wallace was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1799; graduated at West Point in 1821 as Lieutenant of Artillery, which position he resigned June 1, 1822; removed with his father's family in 1817 to Brookville, Ind.; studied law and acquired an extensive practice in Franklin County; was several times a member of the Legislature, once a member of the State Constitutional Convention, Lieutenant-Governor, 1837-'40, member of Congress, 1841-'43, and Judge of Marion County, 1856-'59. He died Sept. 4, 1859.

Samuel Bigger was born in Warren County, Ohio, about 1800; graduated at Athens, Ohio, University; studied law at Lebanon, and commenced practice in Indiana, attaining eminence in the profession; was a Representative in the State Legislature, 1834-'35, and afterward Judge of the Circuit Court. He was elected Governor of Indiana in 1840, on the Whig ticket, and served his term acceptably. By his recommendation the Indiana Hospital for the Insane was established. He died in 1845 at Fort Wayne.

James Whitcomb was born in Stockbridge, Vt., Dec. 1, 1791; educated at Transylvania University. Jan. 1, 1824, he established himself in the practice of law at Bloomington, Ind. In 1826 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for his district; was State Senator, 1830-'35, and a leader of the Democratic party. In 1836 he was appointed Superintendent of the Land Office; resumed practice at Terre Haute in 1841; was Governor, 1843-'48, when he was elected to the U. S. Senate. He died in New York, Oct. 4, 1852.

Joseph A. Wright was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1810; educational advantages limited; early in life he settled in Indiana; admitted to the bar in 1829, and rose to eminence as a practitioner; member of the Legislature in 1833, and State Senator in 1840; member of Congress, 1843-'45; Governor of Indiana, 1849-'57; Minister to Prussia, 1857-'61; U. S. Senator, 1861-'62; U. S. Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition in 1863, and Minister to Prussia again, from 1865 until his death, at Berlin, May 11, 1867.

Ashbel P. Willard was born in Oneida County, N. Y., the son of Erastus Willard, Sheriff of that county, 1832-'35; graduated at Hamilton College in 1842; was Governor of Indiana, 1853-'58; died at St. Paul in October, 1860.

Henry S. Lane, brother of General James H. Lane, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1811; received a good common-school education and some knowledge of the classics; studied law, moved to Indiana and was admitted to the bar; elected to the Legislature in 1837; to Congress in 1841; was Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in the Mexican war, 1846-'47; elected U. S. Senator, 1859, but denied the seat; elected Governor of Indiana in 1861, but in a few days

after he took the chair he was elected U. S. Senator again, and served as such till 1867.

Oliver P. Morton was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1823; was apprenticed to a hatter at the age of fifteen, and worked at the trade four years, spending his leisure in study; graduated at the Miami University in 1843; studied law with John S. Newman; admitted to the bar in 1847, and commenced practice at Centreville, this State; elected Circuit Judge in 1852; was defeated as the Republican nominee for Governor in 1856; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1860, with the understanding that General Henry S. Lane, who was placed at the head of the ticket, was to be elected to the U. S. Senate in the event of Republican success, which plan was carried out, and he became Governor of Indiana; was elected Governor in 1864, and United States Senator, as a Union Republican, to succeed Henry S. Lane, same politics, and was re-elected, serving all together from March 4, 1867, until his death, Nov. 1, 1877, at Indianapolis. In the autumn of 1865 he was stricken with partial paralysis, from which he never recovered. He was compelled to do his work by secretaries, to be carried in and out of the Senate Chamber, and to address the Senate seated.

Conrad Baker first served as acting Governor. He was elected by the Republicans Lieutenant-Governor of the State, on the same ticket with Oliver P. Morton for Governor, with the understanding that Mr. Morton should be sent to the United States Senate, and resign the government of this State to Mr. Baker. The programme was carried out, and Mr. Baker served his place so well that at the end of the term he was elected by the people Governor, and he served the second term, making in all six years. Governor Baker was a faithful Executive, in sympathy with all the institutions of Republicanism and the interests of his State. He had a work compiled on "Indiana and her Resources," which is well calculated to draw men of capital to this fine commonwealth and enable her to compete with all her sister States in the Union.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; removed with his father in 1822 to Shelby County, Ind.; graduated in 1841 at South Hanover College;

admitted to the bar in 1843; was an active member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850; Member of Congress from 1851-'5 from the Indianapolis district; Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States 1855-'9; United States Senator, Democratic, 1863-'9, and, lastly, Governor of Indiana, 1872-'6. In the latter year he was candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

James D. Williams was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1808; removed to Knox County, Ind., in 1818; was educated in the log school-house of the country; was by occupation a farmer; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1843, 1847, 1851, 1856 and 1858; was elected to the State Senate in 1858, 1862 and 1870; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872; was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in 1873 against O. P. Morton; was elected a Representative from Indiana in the 44th Congress, 1875-'7, receiving 17,393 votes against 9,545 for Levi Ferguson, and Dec. 1, 1876, he resigned this office on account of having been elected Governor. His term expired Jan. 3, 1881.

Albert G. Porter was born about the year 1823, at Lawrenceburg, Ind. He worked on a farm and at the ferry business at Lawrenceburg, until he was fifteen years of age. Then went to Hanover College, Indiana, and finished his education at Asbury College, at Greencastle, in 1843, being in his twenty-first year. He studied law, removed to Indianapolis, became Supreme Law Reporter, and changed his politics from Democrat to Republican in 1856; was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1858, and again in 1860. He then declined further political preferment, and practiced law until he was offered and accepted the position of First Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, while John Sherman was the Secretary. In 1880 he was elected Governor of Indiana, over Franklin Landers, which office he occupies and creditably fills.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Noble was born at Battletown, Va., went to the frontier when a youth, located in Kentucky, and afterward in Indiana; served as United States Senator from Dec. 12, 1816, to Feb. 26, 1831, when he died at Washington, D. C.

Waller Taylor was a Major and Aide to General Harrison at Tippecanoe; United States Senator, 1816-'25, and a man of much literary culture. He was breveted General, and died at Lunenburg, Va., Aug. 26, 1826.

William Hendricks, see sketch of Governors.

Robert Hanna was born in Laurens District, S. C., April 6, 1786; removed with his parents to Indiana, and subsequently settled in Brookville in 1802; was Sheriff of the Eastern District of Indiana in 1809, and held the position until the organization of the State Government; was appointed Register of the Land Office, and removed to Indianapolis in 1825; was appointed United States Senator as a Whig, in place of James Noble, deceased, serving from Dec. 5, 1831, to Jan. 3, 1832, when his successor took his seat; was elected a State Senator, but was defeated when a candidate for re-election; was killed by a railroad train while walking on the track at Indianapolis, Nov. 19, 1859.

John Tipton was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in August, 1785. His father having been killed by the Indians in 1793, he did not even enjoy the advantages of a public-school education, having to support a mother, two sisters and a half brother. In 1807 he removed with them to Indiana, where he purchased fifty acres of land, paying for it by splitting rails at 50 cents a hundred; was elected Ensign of that noted frontier company, the "Yellow Jackets," in 1811, and served with them in the Tippecanoe campaign; was chosen Sheriff of Harrison County, Ind., in 1815; was elected Master of Pisgah Lodge of Freemasons in 1819, and was Grand Master of Masons in Indiana in 1819 and 1829; was elected a Representative in the State Legislature in 1821; was U. S. Indian Agent with the Miami and Pottawatomie tribes from 1824 to 1831, when he was elected U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Noble; was re-elected for a full term, and served from Jan. 3, 1832, until his death, April 5, 1839, by pulmonary apoplexy, at Logansport, Ind.

Oliver H. Smith was born in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 23, 1794, emigrated to Indiana in 1817, practiced law, and in 1824 was Prosecuting Attorney for the Third District of Indiana; was a member of Legislature in 1822, of Congress in 1827-'9,

and of the United States Senate 1837-'43. He published "Recollections of Congressional Life," and "Early Indiana Trials, Sketches and Reminiscences." He died at Indianapolis, March 19, 1859.

Albert S. White was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1803; received a classical education graduating at Union College in 1822; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1825, and commenced practice at La Fayette, Ind; was for five years Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives; was elected Representative in Congress as a Whig in 1837, receiving 10,737 votes against 3,369 votes for N. Jackson, Democrat, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839; was President of several railroads; was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, serving from Dec. 2, 1839, to March 3, 1845; declined a re-election; was again elected Representative in Congress in 1861, as a Republican, receiving 13,310 votes against 11,489 votes for Wilson, Democrat, serving from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863; was a commissioner to adjust claims against the Sioux Indians; was appointed by President Lincoln in 1864 U. S. Judge for Indiana; died at Stockwell, Ind., Sept. 4, 1864.

Edward A. Hannegan was born in Ohio; received a good education; studied law; admitted to the bar in his twenty-third year, settling in Indiana. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and was a member of Congress 1833-'7; U. S. Senator 1843-'9; Minister to Prussia, 1849-'53. While partially drunk, in 1852, he killed his brother-in-law, Captain Duncan.

Jesse D. Bright was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1812; moving to Indiana, he received an academic education, and studied and practiced law; was Circuit Judge, State Senator, U. S. Marshal, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and President of the U. S. Senate during several sessions. In 1857 the Democratic members of the State Legislature re-elected him to the U. S. Senate in a manner which was denounced as fraudulent and unconstitutional by his Republican opponents, and his seat was contested. He continued a Senator until February, 1862, when he was expelled for disloyalty by a vote of 32 to 14. The principal proof o

his crime was recommending to Jeff. Davis, in March, 1861, a person desirous of furnishing arms.

James Whitcomb, see sketches of Governors.

Charles W. Cathcart was born on the Island of Madeira in 1809; received a good English education; followed the sea in his boyhood; located at LaPorte, Ind., in 1831, and engaged in farming; was U. S. Land Surveyor several years; a Representative in the State Legislature; a Democratic Elector in 1845; Representative in Congress 1845-'7; re-elected to serve 1847-'9; appointed U. S. Senator in place of James Whitcomb, deceased, and served from Dec. 6, 1852, to March 3, 1853; then returned to farming.

John Pettit was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., July 24, 1807; received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838; commencing practice at La Fayette, Ind.; was a member of the State House of Representatives two terms, U. S. District Attorney, Representative in Congress 1843-'5, as a Democrat, re-elected to the next Congress, serving altogether from Dec. 4, 1843, to March 3, 1849; was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1850; was a Democratic Elector in 1852; was U. S. Senator from Jan. 18, 1853, to March 3, 1855, in place of James Whitcomb, deceased; was appointed by President Buchanan, Chief Justice of the U. S. Courts in Kansas; in 1870 was elected Supreme Judge of Indiana. He died at La Fayette, Ind., June 17, 1877.

Graham N. Fitch was born at Leroy, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1810; received a classical education; studied medicine and practiced at Logansport, Ind.; was professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1844-'49; was an Indiana Presidential Elector in 1844, 1848 and 1856; a member of the State Legislature in 1836 and 1839; was a Representative in Congress from Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1853, being elected the last time over Schuyler Colfax, Whig; was U. S. Senator from Indiana from Feb. 9, 1857, to March 3, 1861; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New York City in 1868.

Henry S. Lane, see sketches of Governors.

David Turpie was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 8, 1829; graduated at Kenyon College in 1848; studied law; admit-

ted to the bar in 1849, and commenced practice at Logansport, Ind.; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852; was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854, and of the Circuit Court in 1856, both of which positions he resigned; was again a member of the Legislature in 1858; was U. S. Senator, as a Democrat, in place of Jesse D. Bright, expelled, from Jan. 22, 1863, to March 3, same year.

Joseph A. Wright, see sketch of Governors.

Thomas A. Hendricks, see sketch of Governors.

Oliver P. Morton, see sketch of Governors.

Daniel D. Pratt was born at Palermo, Me., Oct. 26, 1813, and was taken to New York State by his parents when a lad; graduated at Hamilton College in 1831; removed to Indiana in 1832, where he taught school; went to Indianapolis in 1834, where he wrote in the Secretary of State's office and studied law; commenced practice at Logansport in 1836; was elected to the Legislature in 1851 and 1853; was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868, by a majority of 2,287, and, before taking his seat, was elected U. S. Senator as a Republican, to succeed Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat, and served from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875; was appointed by President Grant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, serving from May 15, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1876. He died at Logansport, very suddenly, of heart disease, June 17, 1877.

Joseph E. McDonald was born in Butler County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1819; taken to Indiana in 1826, and at LaFayette was apprenticed to the saddler's trade; was two years in college, but did not graduate; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and commenced practice; was Prosecuting Attorney in 1843-'47; was elected a Representative in Congress as a Democrat in 1849, receiving 7,432 votes against 7,098 for Lane, Whig, and served from Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851. In 1856 he was elected Attorney-General of Indiana, and in 1858 re-elected; in 1859 removed to Indianapolis; in 1864 was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Indiana, but in 1875 he was elected U. S. Senator, as a Democrat, to succeed D. D. Pratt, Republican.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Fountain County, Ind., Sept. 26, 1828; graduated at the Asbury University in 1849; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1851, when he commenced practice at Crawfordsville; was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1857, by only 230 votes in a total of 22,374, James Wilson being his opponent; was appointed by President Buchanan, U. S. Attorney for Indiana, 1858-'60. In 1859 he went to Virginia as counsel for John E. Cook, one of John Brown's raiders; was elected a Representative to Congress from Indiana in 1861, receiving 12,535 votes against 11,516 votes for T. H. Nelson, Republican; was re-elected in 1863, receiving 12,457 votes against 9,976 for H. D. Scott, Republican; was again elected in 1865, by 12,880 votes, against 12,296 for Washburn, but the latter in 1866 successfully contested his seat; was again re-elected twice, serving from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873; was appointed U. S. Senator Nov. 12, 1877, to serve in place of O. P. Morton, and in 1879 was elected for a full term.

Benjamin Harrison, born Aug. 20, 1833, at North Bend, Ohio; entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated in June, 1852, fourth in a class of sixteen; settled in Indianapolis in 1854, and entered into the practice of law. In the fall of 1860 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1862 he entered the army, recruiting Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, with a Lieutenant's recruiting commission, and Governor Morton gave him the command of the regiment, numbering 1,010 men, and marched to the field, Kentucky then demanding his services. In the Atlanta campaign his regiment was in the Third Brigade, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Hooker. When General Butterfield left the division, Colonel Harrison was assigned to the command of the brigade; was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return to Indiana he was re-elected reporter of the Supreme Court, and became a partner in the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. In 1876 he ran for Governor of Indiana, against James D. Williams, and was defeated. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1881, for a full term.

CHAPTER XIV

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE CONDENSED.—SUPREMACIES, POPULATION, TAXATION AND VALUATION.

SUPREMACIES.—STATES OF THE UNION.—SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN, NAMES, ETC.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES.—POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, 1850 TO 1880.—VALUATION, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1840 TO 1883.—MANUFACTURES.—RAILROADS.—FOR READY REFERENCE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

SUPREMACIES.

Indiana belonged to the "Territory of Louisiana" till 1721; was then included in Illinois as a "District" of said Territory until 1774; then included in the "Province of Quebec" until 1788; then was a part of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River" until 1800; then "Indiana Territory" until 1816, since which time it has been a "State." French to 1774; British, 1774 to 1788; U. S. Government, 1788 to the present time.

STATES OF THE UNION.

THEIR SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN OF NAME AND MEANING, COGNOMEN, MOTTOES, ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, AREA, ETC., ETC.

Alabama.—This State was first explored by La Salle in 1684, and settled by the French at Mobile in 1711, and admitted as a State in 1817. Its name is Indian, and means "Here we rest." Has no motto. Area 50,722 square miles. Montgomery is the capital. Governor's salary, \$3,000. Length of term, two years.

Arkansas.—Became a State in 1836. Area, 52,198 square miles. Little Rock is the capital. Its motto is *Regnant Populi*—"The people rule." It has the Indian name of its principal river. It is called the "Bear State." Governor's salary, \$3,500; term, two years.

California.—Has a Greek motto, *Eureka*, which means "I have found it." It derived its name from the bay forming the peninsula of Lower California, and was first applied by Cortez. It was first visited by Spaniards in 1542, and by the celebrated English navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1846 Fremont took possession of it, defeating the Mexicans, in the name of the United States, and it was admitted as a State in 1850. Area, 188,982 square miles. Sacramento is the capital. Governor's term, four years; salary, \$6,000.

Colorado.—Contains 106,475 square miles. Was admitted as a State in 1876. It has a Latin motto, *Nil sine Numine*, which means, "Nothing can be done without divine aid." It was named from its river. Denver is the capital. Governor's salary, \$3,000; term, two years.

Connecticut.—*Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us," is her motto. It was named from the Indian Quonch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River." It is called the "Nutmeg State." Area, 4,674 square miles. Hartford is the capital. Salary of Governor, \$2,000; term, two years.

Delaware.—"Liberty and Independence," is the motto of this State. It was named after Lord De La Ware, an English statesman, and is called "The Blue Hen," and the "Diamond State." It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. It was one of the original thirteen States. Has an area of 2,120 square miles. Dover is the capital. Governor's salary, \$2,000; term, two years.

Florida.—Was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards, Pascua Florida, which, with the variety and beauty of its flowers at this early season, caused him to name it Florida—which means in Spanish, flowery. Its motto is, "In God we trust." It was admitted into the Union in 1845. It has an area of 59,268 square miles. Its capital is Tallahassee. Governor's term, four years; salary, \$3,500.

Georgia.—Owes its name to George II. of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. Its motto is "Wisdom, justice and moderation." It was one of the original States. Capital, Atlanta. Area, 58,000 square miles. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, four years.

Illinois.—Motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." Name derived from the Indian word *Illini*, meaning, "Superior men." It is called the "Prairie State," and its inhabitants, "Suckers." Was first explored by the French in 1673, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Area, 55,410 square miles. Capital, Springfield. Governor elected for four years; salary, \$6,000.

Indiana.—Is called the "Hoosier State. Was explored in 1682, and admitted as a State in 1816. Its name was suggested by its numerous Indian population. Area, 33,809 square miles. Capital, Indianapolis. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, four years.

Iowa.—Is an Indian name and means, "This is the land." Its motto is, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain." It is called the "Hawk Eye State." It was first visited by Marquette and Joliette in 1673; settled by New Englanders in 1833, and admitted into the Union in 1846. Des Moines is the capital. It has an area of 55,045 square miles. Governor's salary, \$3,000; term, two years.

Kansas.—Was admitted into the Union in 1861, making the thirty-fourth State. Its motto is, *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties." Its name means "Smoky water," and is derived from one of her rivers. Area, 78,841 square miles. The capital is Topeka. Governor's salary, \$3,000; term, two years.

Kentucky.—Is the Indian name for "At the head of the rivers." Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground" is applied to this State. It was first settled in 1769, and admitted in 1792 as the fifteenth State. Area, 37,680 square miles. Capital, Frankfort. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, four years.

Louisiana.—Was called after Louis XIV., who, at one time owned that section of the country. Its motto is "Union and Confidence." It is called the "Creole State." It was visited by La Salle in 1684, and admitted into the Union in 1812, making the eighteenth State. Area, 46,431 square miles. Capital, New Orleans. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, four years.

Maine.—This State was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta, of England,

who owned that province. Its motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I direct." It is called "The Pine Tree State." It was settled by the English in 1625, and was admitted as a State in 1820. Area, 31,766 square miles. Governor's term, one year; salary, \$2,000.

Maryland.—Was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Crescite et multiplicamini*, meaning "Increase and Multiply." It was settled in 1634, and was one of the original States. It has an area of 11,124 square miles. Capital, Annapolis. Governor's salary, \$4,500; term, four years.

Massachusetts.—Is the Indian for "The country around the great hills." It is called the "Bay State," from its numerous bays. Its motto is *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, "By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty." It was settled in 1620 at Plymouth by English Puritans. It was one of the original thirteen States, and was the first to take up arms against the English during the Revolution. Area, 7,800 square miles. Boston is the capital. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, one year.

Michigan.—Latin motto, *Tuebor*, and *Si quaeris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*, "I will defend"—"If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." The name is a contraction of two Indian words meaning "Great Lake." It was early explored by Jesuit missionaries, and in 1837 was admitted into the Union. It is known as the "Wolverine State." It contains 56,243 square miles. Capital, Lansing. Governor's salary, \$1,000; term, two years.

Minnesota.—Is an Indian name, meaning, "Cloudy water." It has a French motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*—"The Star of the North." It was visited in 1682 by La Salle, settled in 1846, and admitted into the Union in 1858. It contains 83,531 square miles. St. Paul is the capital. Governor's salary, \$3,000; term, two years.

Mississippi.—Is an Indian name meaning, "Long river," and the State is named from the "Father of Waters." The State was first explored by De Soto in 1541; settled by the French at Natchez in 1716, and was admitted into the Union in 1817. It has an area of 47,156 square miles. Jackson is the capital. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, four years.

Missouri.—Is derived from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it. Its motto is *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." The State was first settled by the French near Jefferson City in 1719, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 67,380 square miles, equal to 43,123,200 acres. Capital, Jefferson City. Its inhabitants are known by the offensive cognomen of "Pukes." Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, four years.

Nebraska.—Has for its motto, "Equality before the law." Its name is derived from one of its rivers, meaning "broad and shallow, or low." It was admitted into the Union in 1867. Its capital is Lincoln. It has an area of 75,995 square miles. Governor's salary, \$2,500; term, two years.

Nevada.—"The Snowy Land," derived its name from the Spanish. Its motto is Latin, *Volens et potens*, and means "willing and able." It was settled in 1850, and admitted into the Union in 1864. Capital, Carson City. It has an area of 112,090 square miles. Governor's salary, \$6,000; term, four years.

New Hampshire.—Was first settled at Dover by the English in 1623. Was one of the original States. Has no motto. It is named from Hampshire County in England. It also bears the name of "The Old Granite State." It has an area of 9,280 miles, which equals 9,239,200 acres. Concord is the capital. Governor's salary, \$1,000; term, one year.

New Jersey.—Was named in honor of the Island of Jersey in the British channel. Its motto is "Liberty and Independence." It was first settled at Bergen by the Swedes in 1624. It is one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres. Capital, Trenton. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, three years.

New York.—The "Empire State" was named by the Duke of York, afterward King James II. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Excelsior*, which means "Still Higher." It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. It is one of the original thirteen States. Capital is Albany. Governor's salary, \$10,000; term, three years.

North Carolina.—Was named after Charles IX., King of

France. It is called "The Old North," or "The Turpentine State." It was first visited in 1524 by a Florentine navigator, sent out by Francis I., King of France. It was settled at Albemarle in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 50,704 square miles, equal to 32,450,560 acres. Raleigh is the capital. Governor's salary, \$3,000; term, four years.

Ohio.—Took its name from the river on its Southern boundary, and means "beautiful." Its motto is *Imperium in Imperio*—"An Empire in an Empire." It was first permanently settled in 1787 at Marietta by New Englanders. It was admitted as a State in 1803. Its capital is Columbus. It contains 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, two years.

Oregon.—Owes its Indian name to its principal river. Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*—"She flies with her own wings." It was visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was settled by the English in 1813, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its capital is Salem. It has an area of 95,274 square miles, equal to 60,975,360 acres. Governor's salary, \$1,500; term, four years.

Pennsylvania.—This is the "Keystone State," and means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its original owner. Its motto is, "Virtue, liberty and independence." A colony was established by Penn in 1682. The State was one of the original thirteen. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, equaling 29,440,000 acres. Harrisburg is the capital. Governor's salary, \$10,000; term of office, three years.

Rhode Island.—This, the smallest of the States, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. Its motto is "Hope," and it is familiarly called "Little Rhody." It was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres. Its capital is Providence. Governor's salary, \$1,000; term, one year.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto State wears the Latin name of Charles IX., of France (Carolus). Its motto is Latin, *Animis opibusque parati*, "Ready in will and deed." The

first permanent settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670, where the French Huguenots had failed three-quarters of a century before to found a settlement. It is one of the original thirteen States. Its capital is Columbia. It has an area of 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres. Salary of Governor, \$3,500; term, two years.

Tennessee.—Is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," i.e. the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. She is called "The Big Bend State." Her motto is, "Agriculture, Commerce." It was settled in 1757, and admitted into the Union in 1796, making the sixteenth State, or the third admitted after the Revolutionary war—Vermont being the first, and Kentucky the second. It has an area of 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres. Nashville is the capital. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, two years.

Texas.—Is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was known before it was ceded to the United States. It is known as "The Lone Star State." The first settlement was made by La Salle in 1685. After the independence of Mexico in 1822, it remained a Mexican Province until 1836, when it gained its independence, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 237,504 square miles, equal to 152,002,560 acres. Capital, Austin. Governor's salary, \$4,000; term, two years.

Vermont.—Bears the French name of her mountains, *Verde Mont*, "Green Mountains." Its motto is "Freedom and Unity." It was settled in 1731, and admitted into the Union in 1791. Area 10,212 square miles. Capital, Montpelier. Governor's salary, \$1,000; term, two years.

Virginia.—The Old Dominion, as this State is called, is the oldest of the States. It was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "So always with tyrants." It was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English, being the first settlement in the United States. It is one of the original thirteen States, and had before its division in 1862, 61,352 square miles, but at present contains but 38,352 square miles, equal to 24,545,280 acres. Richmond is the capital. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, four years.

West Virginia.—Motto, *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always free." This is the only State ever formed, under the Constitution, by the division of an organized State. This was done in 1862, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 23,000 square miles, or 14,720,000 acres. Capitol, Charleston. Governor's salary, \$2,700; term, four years.

Wisconsin.—Is an Indian name, and means "Wild-rushing channel." Its motto, *Civitas succedit barbarum*, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous." It is called "The Badger State." The State was visited by the French explorers in 1665, and a settlement was made in 1669 at Green Bay. It was admitted into the Union in 1848. It has an area of 52,924 square miles, equal to 34,511,360 acres. Governor's salary, \$5,000; term, two years.

The salary of the Governors of Territories is \$2,600 per annum.

POPULATION OF INDIANA BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population.		COUNTIES.	Population.		COUNTIES.	Population.	
	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
Adams.....	11,382	15,385	Henry.....	22,986	24,016	Porter.....	13,942	17,237
Allen.....	43,494	54,763	Howard.....	15,847	19,584	Posey.....	19,185	20,857
Bartholomew	21,133	22,777	Huntington..	19,036	21,805	Pulaski.....	7,501	9,851
Benton.....	5,615	11,108	Jackson.....	18,974	23,050	Putnam.....	21,514	22,501
Blackford...	6,272	8,026	Jasper.....	6,254	9,464	Randolph...	22,882	26,635
Boone.....	22,593	25,922	Jay.....	15,000	19,282	Ripley.....	20,977	21,637
Brown.....	8,681	10,264	Jefferson....	29,741	25,977	Rush.....	17,626	19,238
Carroll.....	16,152	18,345	Jennings....	16,218	16,453	St. Joseph...	25,322	33,178
Cass.....	24,194	27,611	Johnson....	18,666	19,537	Scott.....	7,873	8,343
Clark.....	24,770	28,610	Knox.....	21,562	26,324	Shelby.....	21,892	25,257
Clay.....	19,084	25,851	Kosciusko...	23,531	26,494	Spencer.....	17,998	22,192
Clinton.....	17,330	23,472	Lagrange....	14,148	15,630	Starke.....	3,888	5,105
Crawford....	9,851	12,356	Lake.....	12,339	15,091	Steuben....	12,854	14,645
Daviess.....	14,747	21,552	La Porte....	27,062	30,985	Sullivan....	18,453	20,336
Dearborn...	24,116	26,671	Lawrence....	14,628	18,543	Switzerland..	12,134	13,336
Decatur.....	19,053	19,779	Madison....	22,770	27,527	Tiptecanoe...	33,515	35,966
De Kalb.....	17,167	20,225	Marion.....	71,939	102,782	Tipton.....	11,953	14,407
Delaware....	19,030	22,926	Marshall....	20,211	23,414	Union.....	6,341	7,673
Dubois.....	12,597	15,992	Martin.....	11,103	13,475	Vanderburg...	33,145	42,193
Eikhart.....	26,026	33,454	Miami.....	21,052	24,083	Vermillion...	10,840	12,025
Fayette.....	14,476	11,394	Monroe....	14,168	15,875	Vigo.....	33,549	45,658
Floyd.....	23,300	21,500	Montgomery.	23,765	27,316	Wabash.....	21,305	25,241
Fountain....	16,359	20,228	Morgan.....	17,528	18,900	Warren.....	10,204	11,497
Franklin....	20,223	20,092	Newton.....	5,829	8,167	Warrick.....	17,653	20,162
Fulton.....	12,726	14,301	Noble.....	20,389	22,956	Washington..	18,495	18,955
Gibson.....	17,371	22,742	Ohio.....	5,837	5,563	Wayne.....	34,048	39,613
Grant.....	15,487	21,618	Orange.....	13,497	14,363	Wells.....	13,585	13,442
Greene.....	19,514	23,966	Owen.....	16,137	15,901	White.....	10,554	13,795
Hamilton....	20,882	24,801	Park.....	18,164	19,460	Whitley.....	14,399	16,941
Hancock....	15,123	17,123	Perry.....	14,801	18,997			
Harrison....	19,913	21,326	Pike.....	13,779	16,383	Total.....	1,680,637	1,978,301
Hendricks...	20,277	22,981						

Population of the United States in 1880, 50,155,783.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND VILLAGES IN INDIANA IN 1850, 1860, 1870 AND 1880.

CITIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Anderson.....	382	1,169	3,126	4,126
Angola.....	226	.....	1,072	1,380
Attica.....	.....	1,698	2,273	2,150
Aurora.....	1,945	2,984	3,304	4,435
Bloomington.....	1,295	.....	1,038	2,756
Bluffton.....	477	760	1,131	2,354
Booneville.....	195	621	1,039	1,182
Bourbon.....	.....	.....	874	1,056
Brazil.....	84	.....	2,186	3,441
Brownstown.....	.....	.....	303	849
Cambridge City.....	1,142	1,544	2,162	3,370
Cannelton.....	.....	2,155	2,481	1,834
Carthage.....	.....	.....	481	500
Centreville.....	908	943	1,077	875
Charlestown.....	243	.....	2,204	1,103
Columbus.....	1,004	1,840	3,359	4,813
Columbia City.....	.....	885	1,663	2,244
Connersville.....	1,347	2,070	2,496	3,228
Corydon.....	429	707	747	763
Covington.....	1,164	1,347	1,888	2,120
Crawfordsville.....	1,429	1,839	3,701	5,251
Danville.....	338	883	1,040	1,598
Decatur.....	231	531	858	1,905
Delphi.....	1,354	1,395	1,614	2,040
Dublin.....	658	895	1,076	1,070
Edinburg.....	.....	1,097	1,799	1,814
Elkhart.....	1,804	2,760	3,265	6,953
Evansville.....	3,156	11,389	21,830	29,280
Franklin City.....	873	1,710	2,707	3,116
Frankfort.....	572	764	1,300	2,803
Fort Wayne.....	4,201	.....	17,718	26,880
Greencastle.....	1,376	2,092	3,237	3,644
Greenfield.....	.....	738	1,203	2,013
Greensburg.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138
Goshen.....	769	2,042	3,133	4,123
Gosport.....	584	.....	860	740
Hagerstown.....	594	638	830	898
Hartford.....	250	.....	878	1,470
Huntington.....	529	1,662	2,925	3,863
Indianapolis.....	7,686	18,113	48,244	75,036
Jamestown.....	.....	.....	603	696
Jeffersonville.....	2,000	4,009	7,254	9,357
Kendallville.....	.....	.....	2,164	2,373
Kentland.....	.....	.....	802	982
Knightstown.....	.....	.....	1,528	1,670
Kokomo.....	.....	1,038	2,177	4,042
La Fayette.....	5,997	9,254	13,506	14,860
Lagrange.....	.....	646	1,038	1,367
La Porte.....	1,782	4,972	6,581	6,195
Lawrenceburg.....	2,604	.....	3,159	4,668
Lebanon.....	780	890	1,572	2,625
Lexington.....	272	337	440	1,470
Ligonier.....	.....	.....	1,514	2,009
Liberty.....	420	567	700	1,096

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES (CONTINUED.)

CITIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Logansport.....	2,199	2,928	8,950	11,198
Mooreville.....	550	780	1,229	864
Martinsville.....	334	612	1,131	1,943
Mount Vernon.....	1,111	1,930	2,880	3,730
Marion.....	703	.....	1,658	3,182
Middletown.....	188	364	711	606
Madison.....	7,714	7,883	10,709	8,945
Michigan City.....	983	3,304	3,985	7,366
Mitchell.....	.....	.....	1,087	1,439
Mishawaka.....	1,410	1,486	2,617	2,640
Milton.....	755	789	823	855
Monticello.....	.....	885	1,663	1,193
Muncie.....	662	1,766	2,992	5,219
Newburg.....	525	999	1,464	1,382
Noblesville.....	659	1,090	1,435	2,221
New Castle.....	666	402	1,556	2,299
North Vernon.....	.....	788	1,758	1,842
New Harmony.....	.....	812	836	1,500
New Albany.....	7,786	12,620	15,395	16,423
Orleans.....	.....	.....	905	812
Princeton.....	782	1,357	1,847	2,566
Plainfield.....	250	.....	795	1,620
Plymouth.....	.....	1,277	2,482	2,570
Pierceton.....	.....	393	1,063	1,084
Peru.....	1,256	2,486	3,617	5,280
Petersburg.....	386	681	923	1,193
Rising Sun.....	1,648	1,716	1,760	1,806
Rockville.....	714	711	1,187	1,684
Ridgeville.....	.....	.....	716	775
Richmond.....	1,292	6,329	9,445	12,742
Rushville.....	734	936	1,696	2,512
Rochester.....	.....	645	1,528	1,869
Rockport.....	410	834	1,720	2,382
Seymour.....	.....	930	2,372	4,250
Shelbyville.....	986	1,946	2,731	3,745
Spencer.....	335	.....	971	1,655
South Bend.....	1,634	3,735	7,206	13,280
Sullivan.....	.....	935	1,396	2,161
Salem.....	1,153	1,298	1,294	1,615
Thorntown.....	.....	1,005	1,526	1,515
Tell City.....	.....	1,030	1,660	2,112
Tipton.....	197	506	892	1,250
Terre Haute.....	3,824	8,379	16,103	26,042
Union City.....	.....	.....	1,439	2,478
Vincennes.....	1,849	3,763	5,440	7,680
Valparaiso.....	520	1,690	2,765	4,461
Versailles.....	412	.....	495	455
Vevay.....	.....	1,195	1,200	1,884
Wabash.....	964	1,504	2,881	3,800
Warsaw.....	304	.....	2,206	3,123
Williamsport.....	279	520	988	913
Winamac.....	.....	206	907	885
Winchester.....	532	.....	1,456	1,958
Westville.....	206	.....	608	627
Washington.....	.....	.....	2,901	4,323
Waterloo City.....	.....	343	1,259	1,376
Worthington.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185

VALUATIONS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The wealth and progress of the State can better be shown by giving the assessed valuation by decades, as the changes in that of real estate is only made once in ten years. The progress of the last half century, or nearly that cycle of time, is one in which any State might be proud. The assessed valuation is also known to exceed in round numbers two-thirds of the real or true value of the property of the State, and in many cases this is too high a rate, for even less than fifty per cent. of its true value is often returned upon the assessment roll. But so far as that is concerned, it is universal, and in comparison of counties and States, the assessed value would be the proper figures for a guide.

In 1840 the assessed valuation of the State was \$91,756,-018; the amount received from taxation, \$186,653.04; expenditures for the year, \$179,658.25.

In 1850, the assessed valuation of the State was \$137,443,-565; the amount of expenditures were \$1,513,534.04; receipts, \$1,432,442.78, the State falling behind.

In 1860, the assessed valuation of the State was \$455,011,-378; the amount of receipts from taxation, \$1,658,217.88; expenditures, \$1,621,107.48.

In 1870, the assessed valuation of the State was \$662,283,-178; received from taxation, \$3,589,889; expenditures, \$3,-532,537.

Amount of State debt, Nov. 1, 1880, \$4,998,178.34, bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. interest.

State receipts, for year ending Nov. 1, 1880, \$3,689,170.56.

State expenditures for year, \$3,387,057.11.

Amount of taxable property as assessed, 1880: Real, \$525,-413,900; personal, \$192,382,202; total, \$717,796,102.

Rate of State tax, 30 cents on each \$100.

MANUFACTURES.

Besides the great agricultural and stock products of the State, Indiana has made wonderful strides in manufactures, especially in the decade between 1870 and 1880, and the few succeeding years. This manufacturing interest developed at

an early day for this Western country, and first took an active start in 1840. It grew slowly but surely, and had secured a small foothold in 1850. From that time on its progress has been wonderful, so much so that Indiana stands now among the acknowledged manufacturing States of the Union. The mineral resources of the State have done much to develop manufacture, and since this latter source of wealth has only been productive, to any extent, the past fifteen years, manufactures have increased more rapidly during that time.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

CLASSES.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Manufacturing establishments.....	11,847	5,823	4,392
Steam engines employed.....	2,881	.....	.....
Total horse-power.....	76,851	.....	.....
Total No. waterwheels.....	1,090	.....	.....
Horse-power waterwheels.....	23,518	.....	.....
Hands employed.....	58,852	21,295	14,440
No. males over 16 years.....	54,412	20,563	13,743
No. females over 15 years.....	2,272	732	692
No. of youths.....	2,168	.....	.....
Capital employed.....	\$ 52,052,425	\$18,451,121	\$ 7,750,402
Wages paid.....	18,366,780	6,318,335	3,728,844
Cost of material.....	63,135,492	27,142,597	10,369,700
Value of products.....	108,617,278	42,803,469	18,725,423

The above statistics of manufacturing in Indiana, for the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, were compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

The principal articles of export from the State at the present time are pork and flour. The former is mostly produced in the southern, and the latter in the northern part of the State. To these great staples may be added horses, mules, fat cattle, corn, poultry, butter, most of the agricultural products of the West, and a wide range of articles of manufacture. The numerous canals and railroads which intersect each other at many points in the State afford great facilities for transportation, so that the producers can reach any market desired at a normal expense. For the year 1880 the census report gives us the following figures:

Manufacturing establishments, 11,198; capital employed, \$65,742,962; value of material, \$100,262,917; value of prod-

uct, \$148,006,411; number of hands employed, 69,508; total amount of wages paid, \$21,960,888.

This shows a profit on the capital invested within a fraction of forty per cent., and on the cost of production a fraction over twenty-one per cent.

FOR REFERENCE.

There were 144,000 miles of telegraph lines in the United States, Jan. 1, 1883.

There were 245,000 telephones in use and 700 telephone exchanges, Jan. 1, 1883.

Indiana had, Jan. 1, 1883, 478 periodicals, of which 40 were daily papers and 404 weeklies. The remainder were monthlies, etc.

The census gives 70,008 persons over ten years of age in Indiana who could not read, and 110,761, white and colored, who could not write.

The total receipts of the postoffices of Indiana, 1882, were \$1,112,536, and the total expenses, \$1,109,170. Receipts over expenses, \$3,366.

Indiana mined, up to 1882, \$40.13 worth of gold. This is not generally known, nor where it came from. She mined no silver.

The Northwest Territory was settled in 1787.

The Territory of Indiana was organized 1800.

The State of Indiana was organized 1816.

Wayne County, Ind., was organized 1810.

The first capital of the Territory was Vincennes, 1800.

The second capital was Corydon, Clark County, 1805.

The first State capital, Corydon, Clark County, 1816.

The second State capital, Indianapolis, 1825.

The first State capitol completed, 1835.

The first session held in it, December, 1835.

Richmond laid out in 1816; incorporated, 1818.

OTHER ITEMS.

Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia, June 20, 1867.

The old United States Bank was first chartered Feb. 25,

1791, and the second charter granted March, 1816, and expired March 3, 1836.

The great Chicago fire occurred Oct. 8, 1871 ; loss, \$195,000,000.

The great Boston fire occurred Nov. 9, 1872 ; loss, \$73,600,000.

The Dorr Rebellion, in Rhode Island, 1842.

The Electoral Commission Act approved Jan. 29, 1877.

The first National Convention of the Free Soil party at Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1848.

Lee's surrender at Appomattox, April 12, 1865.

Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865.

Congress declared war against Mexico, May 13, 1846.

The Monroe Doctrine was declared by President Monroe in his message Dec. 2, 1823.

Mormons first settled at Salt Lake, Utah, July 24, 1847.

The Continental Congress passed the "Ordinance of 1787" Sept. 15, 1787.

Pianos-invented in 1710.

Postage stamps first used in the United States, 1847 ; in England, 1840.

The first sewing machine, Howe, inventor, 1846.

The Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, killed at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

Morse invented the telegraph 1835.

First telegraph in operation May 27, 1844, between Baltimore and Washington cities.

First Atlantic telegraph cable, 1858.

First speaking telephone, Bell's, May 14, 1877.

Washington was inaugurated the first President April 30, 1789.

The Yellowstone National Park Act was passed by Congress Feb. 28, 1871.

The Union Pacific Railroad completed across the continent May 7, 1869.

The first railroad in the United States, Oct. 2, 1828.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND IMPORTANT LAWS.

EDUCATION.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—THEIR PROGRESS.—INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—PURDUE UNIVERSITY.—INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.—STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.—STATE CAPITOL.—SOME IMPORTANT LAWS.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.—THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED IN INDIANA.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the sixteenth, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships.* Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State Constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing.

There were also seminaries the same year in active operation in Clark, Union, Knox, Monroe, Gibson, and Orange

*The history of subsequent legislation for the benefit of common schools is given in detail in the chapter devoted to the public schools of Wayne County.

counties, and the Cambridge Academy, in Dearborn County, besides the common schools of the State. The latter, however, were not in an advanced condition at that early day.

The permanent common-school fund has been increased during the year 1882-'83, \$70,747.79. This entire fund now amounts to \$9,207,411.51, and is larger than that of any other State. The several counties hold and loan on mortgaged real estate, equal to twice the value thereof, \$5,204,252.60 of the permanent school fund. During the past year \$354,440 were expended in building school-houses. Space forbids an extended school history of the State, but that history is familiar to the people of each locality, and one county, in a measure, is but a repetition of another. The State may well be proud of the exalted position she holds among her sisters as the acknowledged head of the educational progress of the Union.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

In 1802 Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwest Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district. Congress had done the same for Ohio. In 1807 an act passed the Legislature incorporating the Vincennes University and naming the following gentlemen as a Board of Trustees: Wm H. Harrison, Jno. Gibson, Thos. H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Walter Taylor, Benj. Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, Geo. Wallace, Wm. Bullitt, Elias McNamee, Jno. Badolet, Henry Hurst, Geo. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Sam'l McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, Geo. Leech, Luke Decker, Sam'l Gwathmey and John Johnson. A sale of a township of land in Gibson County was ordered, being part of the grant of Congress in 1802, the proceeds to be applied to the object of education, but the sale was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the board seemed to forget the importance of their duty, failed to meet, and the institution not only dropped out of existence, but seemed, also, out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe

County, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Bayard R. Hall, with twenty students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the board, acting under his advice, changed the name to the Indiana Academy, under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year, and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the Indiana College, and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of Ancient Languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson County lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural

history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet were added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

The university buildings are in the collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue, is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the president, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs are remarkably well represented.

The university receives from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken. The national gift was accepted by the Legislature, and on March 6, 1865, organized a "Board of Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum has increased to about \$400,000 and is invested in U. S. bonds. The location of the college was made May,

1869. John Purdue, of LaFayette, gave \$150,000 and Tippecanoe County \$50,000, which secured the institution and the name was changed to Purdue University. Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The buildings are located on the 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Mr. Purdue gave in addition to his munificent donation, and to which eighty-six and a half acres more have since been added. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed, and a workshop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. Of these buildings, the boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, flanked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at

the disposal of the farm superintendent, Major L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: Boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$4,500; workshop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds, if necessary.

The university was opened in March, 1874; only a class was formed, however, at that time. In September following it was fairly started, a curriculum was adopted, and the first term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum comprised the varied subjects generally pertaining to a university course, viz.: In the school of natural sciences—physics, industrial mechanics, chemistry, and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. The course of study embraces the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are op-

tional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training, school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life, viz., that of educating the youth of the State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873. The school occupies the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers were employed. The attendance, small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the eleventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than 3,000. The number of instructors now employed is twenty-three.

From time to time additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is \$100,000.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

The Commercial College in connection is finely fitted up and ranks among the foremost business colleges of the United States.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Indiana is not behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. There are quite a number, all well conducted, the attending youths being alone influenced by Christian example.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution and is one of the most noted and successful in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper. At this time it has thirty-five professors, twenty-six instructors, nine tutors, and a library of 12,000 volumes. The main building has a frontage of 244 feet and a depth of 155 feet. The bell of this institution, one of the finest in the world and the largest in the United States, weighs 13,000 pounds.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY, at Greencastle, is an old and now well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835.

HOWARD COLLEGE, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869.

UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858.

MOORE'S HILL COLLEGE, Methodist Episcopal, situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854.

EARLHAM COLLEGE, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. It has 3,300 volumes in its library.

WABASH COLLEGE, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834. Twelve thousand volumes are in its library. It is under Presbyterian management.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850, and has a library of 3,000 volumes.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover. Its library has 7,000 volumes.

HARTSVILLE UNIVERSITY, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854.

NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854. The library has 3,000 volumes.

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This society was formed Oct. 18, 1860. Reuben Ragan was elected its first President, and Wm. H. Loomis, of Ma-

tion County, its Secretary. A constitution was adopted which provided for biennial meetings at Indianapolis, in January of the year.

The first meeting was held Jan. 9, 1861, and a committeeman for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen County, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that "one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society."

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Institute for the Education of the Blind was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1 of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and grounds was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five

stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first to agitate the subject was Wm. Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indianapolis in 1843, and opened a school for mutes and continued for a year. The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State Asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of thirty acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. In 1869-'70 another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a facade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side sixty feet in frontage. In this central structure are the store-rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery, and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being fifty feet square and the wings 40 x 20 feet. In addition

to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 first adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane, but on account of financial troubles failed to carry it out. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result, plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site, and Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature, in 1846, ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in

1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings. It presents a very imposing appearance and shows to advantage its immense frontage of not less than 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height, and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employees. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 x 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing-rooms. In rear of this again is the engine house, 60 x 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Captain Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson, Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on sixteen acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and work-shops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure ground.

STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of Legislature, approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Governor Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Governor Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and Oct. 4 he caused the wardens of the State's prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new

institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the rear is the engine house with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor (Baker) had selected a site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, and this was concurred in by the Board of Control. A fine farm of 225 acres was purchased, having a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, with a stream of running water. On a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

A plan which ultimately met the approval of the Governor and board favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. Jan. 1, 1868, three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they removed to the new building. This is 64 x 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are

kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house-father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor, while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 x 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house-father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house-father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks County, Jan. 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

STATE CAPITOL.

About 1832, at the suggestion of the architect who was to build the State House, with the concurrence of the commissioners, the block north of the State House square was reserved for sale, to await the determination of the Legislature as to the propriety of adding it to the public ground, making it an oblong square corresponding to the form of the edifice to be erected. The plan drawn by Mr. Town, the artist, was adopted by the Legislature, and he was to complete the building by November, 1837, for \$58,000. The building erected in pursuance of this contract served the State until within a few years.

SOME IMPORTANT LAWS.

The exemption and homestead laws give every resident householder the right to claim as exempt from execution property real or personal, to the amount of \$300, on any debt founded on contract made since May 6, 1853. This right ex-

ists while *in transitu* from one residence to another, within the State. There is no homestead exemption.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent., but any other rate, not exceeding ten per cent., may be provided for by contract in writing. All interest over ten per cent. is illegal, as to the excess only. The rate of interest on judgments is six per cent. in the absence of a contract, but any rate may be provided for by contract, not exceeding, however, ten per cent.

Regarding judgments of the Supreme and Superior Courts, they are liens upon all real estate of defendant liable to execution in the county where rendered, for the space of ten years, and after the expiration of twenty years are deemed satisfied. A transcript of the judgment of any Court of Record may be filed in another county, and from the time of filing becomes a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor in that county. An order of attachment binds the defendant's property in the county where issued, and becomes a lien from the time of delivery to the sheriff. Goods in the hands of a consignee are subject to a lien for any debt due from the consignor. Justice's judgments become a lien on real estate from the time of filing transcript in the Common Pleas Court. Judgments on bonds payable to the State become a lien on the real estate of the debtor from the commencement of the action. Every recognizance binds the real estate of the principal from the time it is taken, but that of the surety only from the time judgment of forfeiture is taken, those taken by justices in criminal cases become a lien from the time of filing in circuit or criminal courts.*

The law regarding liens of mechanics, etc., is also important. Mechanics and all persons furnishing materials for, or performing labor upon, any building, or machinery therefor, have a lien on the building and real estate upon which it is situated for their pay, either jointly or separately, by filing notice of intention to hold such lien in the recorder's office within sixty days after conclusion of the work or completion of building. The lien relates to the time when the work or repairs commenced, and has priority over any subsequent

*Manual of Laws and Courts.

claim only. All who "file under" on action pending prior to judgment are allowed a *pro rata* decree. Sub-contractors can acquire lien in the same manner, whether the original contractor is paid or not, or they may give notice to the owner to stop payment, and recover whatever is due the contractor. The statute gives a lien on all boats and water craft for debts contracted for supplies, wages, repairs, etc. A mortgage for purchase-money has preference over a prior judgment against the purchaser. Mechanics and tradesmen have a lien on goods left for alteration or repair; liverymen and feeders, on stock left with them; forwarding and commission merchants, on goods in storage. Attorneys have a lien for their fees on all judgments taken by them, upon entering notice on the docket or order book at the time of taking, giving the amount of such fees.

Touching the law on limitation of actions, we quote from the digest of Henry D. Pierce, Esq., as follows: "Actions for injuries to person or character, and for penalty or forfeiture by statute, must be commenced within two years; against public officer or his sureties, within three years; for the recovery of real property sold by executors, etc., on a judgment directing such sale, by a party to the judgment, his heirs or assigns, subsequent to the date of judgment, within five years after confirmation of sale; on accounts and contracts not in writing, for use, rents, and profits of real property, for injuries to property, and for the recovery of personal property and damages for the detention thereof, for relief against frauds and for money collected by public officer, within six years; for the recovery of real property sold on execution, when action is brought by execution debtor, his heirs or assigns, after date of judgment, within ten years. All actions not limited by statute shall be brought within fifteen years after the same shall have accrued; actions on written contracts, judgments of a Court of Record, and for the recovery of real estate, within twenty years. Persons under legal disability may bring their actions within two years after such disability is removed. Set-off or payment may be pleaded, notwithstanding the same are barred by statute. When a cause of action is barred by the statute of the State where the defendant re-

sided at date of contract, the *lex loci contractus* shall govern the limitation. An acknowledgment or new promise, in order to operate as a new or continuing contract, must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged."

In reference to the law bearing upon the rights of married women, we have the following brief resume from the pen of the same writer: "A married woman may sue and defend alone where the action concerns her separate property, or where the action is between herself and husband. The wife may claim the benefit of the exemption law for her husband in his absence. She may qualify as an executrix with the consent in writing of her husband. Marriage, after having been appointed an administratrix, does not cause her removal if her husband consents in writing. Married women may make wills as if single. A wife of an insane husband may contract in relation to her separate property as a *femme sole*. A married woman holds her real and personal property and all profits therefrom absolutely as her separate property, and they are not liable for the debts of her husband, but she cannot alien or encumber her personal or real estate unless her husband join in the conveyance. The separate deed of the husband conveys no interest in his wife's land. The courts may authorize her to sell and convey her own real estate in case of abandonment by her husband, or his confinement in the penitentiary, and to make any contracts. By the statute of 1852, tenancies by the curtesy and dower are abolished. A widow takes one-third of her deceased husband's real estate in fee, free from all demands of creditors, where the estate does not exceed ten thousand dollars; where it does not exceed twenty thousand dollars, one-fourth only; and where it exceeds twenty thousand dollars, one-fifth only as against creditors. She takes one-third of the personalty. In all cases she takes three hundred dollars from the estate without accounting. If a widow marry a second husband, she cannot alienate real estate held by virtue of her previous marriage, but it goes to her children by the former marriage. A second or subsequent wife, if there are children by a former wife, takes only a life estate in her husband's lands unless she have children alive. A widow may elect to take under her husband's will, or the law. Alienage of the wife does not affect her rights if the husband is a citi-

zen, or if an alien he be authorized to hold lands. The wife's interest is saved from reversion in the absence of heirs, where an estate is given to the husband in consideration of love and affection. A widow may occupy the dwelling and forty acres of land of her deceased husband, free of rent, for one year."

The following are the only causes upon which divorces can be granted under the new law: 1st. Adultery. 2d. Impotency, existing at time of marriage. 3d. Abandonment for two years. 4th. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5th. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6th. The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7th. The conviction in any county, of either party, of an infamous crime.

In relation to notes, bills, and protest, the law is interesting and important: "Bills of exchange and promissory notes, payable in banks within the State, are governed by the 'law merchant.' On all bills of exchange payable within the State, whether sight or time bills, three days of grace are allowed. Notes and bills not payable in bank are governed by statutory provisions as follows: All notes and bills are negotiable by endorsement. The assignee may, in his own name, recover against the maker. The suit must be brought in the name of the real party in interest. Whatever defense or set-off the maker of any such instrument had before notice of assignment against an assignor, or the original payee, he shall have also against their assignee. The maker is entitled to all defenses against the note in the hands of the assignee which he could make against it in the hands of the payee. All notes and bills should contain the clause, 'Without any relief whatever from the Valuation or Appraisement Laws of Indiana.' The holder of a note or bill, whether negotiable by the law merchant or by the law of this State, may institute suit against the whole or any number of the parties liable; but no more than one suit at the same term. Damages of five per cent. are allowed upon protested bills drawn or negotiated in this State, if drawn upon a person at a place out of the State; and ten per cent. if drawn upon a person out of the United States. Beyond such damages no interest or charges

are allowed, except from date of protest. A holder, without consideration, cannot recover damages. Protest must, of course, be made on the last day of grace, in the usual form. If the notary's certificate shows that written notices were duly given to the several parties, naming them, it is sufficient evidence of the fact."

The law in relation to taxes is important. Taxes attach as a lien on real estate on the first day of April in each year. Corporation taxes mostly attach on the first day of January. Penalties attach on the third Monday in March, annually, and after that day all unpaid taxes are collectable by distress and sale of personalty. Sales of real estate for taxes occur in each county on the first Monday of February annually. All lands on which taxes are delinquent for two years are offered. After sale the owner has two years in which he may redeem. If not redeemed within the time, a deed is made to the purchaser by the county auditor. In order to sustain a tax sale, the party claiming under it must show a substantial compliance with every provision of the law authorizing the sale. After four years no suit to review the title can be brought. A tax deed is only *prima facie* evidence of regularity of the proceedings, and may be contradicted. Possession under a tax deed is adverse though the title be invalid.

As to wills, all persons of a sound mind, who are twenty-one years of age, may make wills and devise all their estate, of every kind, to any person or corporation, saving the legal provision for the widow. Married women may devise their separate property. Wills must be in writing (except nuncupation, bequeathing not to exceed \$100), signed by the testator or some person by his direction and in his presence, and attested by two persons subscribing as witnesses. Wills may be probated by the court of any county where the testator resided, or in which he shall die leaving assets, on proof of execution by one or more subscribing witnesses, or by proof of handwriting of the testator and of the witnesses, in case of their incompetency, death or absence. Provisions are made by statute for contesting the validity and probate of wills, either before or within three years after offered to probate. Wills executed without the State, and probated in another State or country, according to the laws thereof, may in most

cases be recorded, and shall have the same effect as if executed in the State.

Regarding witnesses, no party in a civil suit is disqualified as a witness by reason of interest, and one party to the suit may compel the other to testify. Husband and wife are not competent witnesses as to matters for or against each other, or communications made during marriage. When an executor, administrator or guardian is a party, and the judgment affects the estate, neither party can testify unless called by the adverse party. A want of belief in the Supreme Being only affects the credibility.

The criminal laws of the State of Indiana consist of well-defined penalties for various crimes. The list is too long, however, to be inserted here.

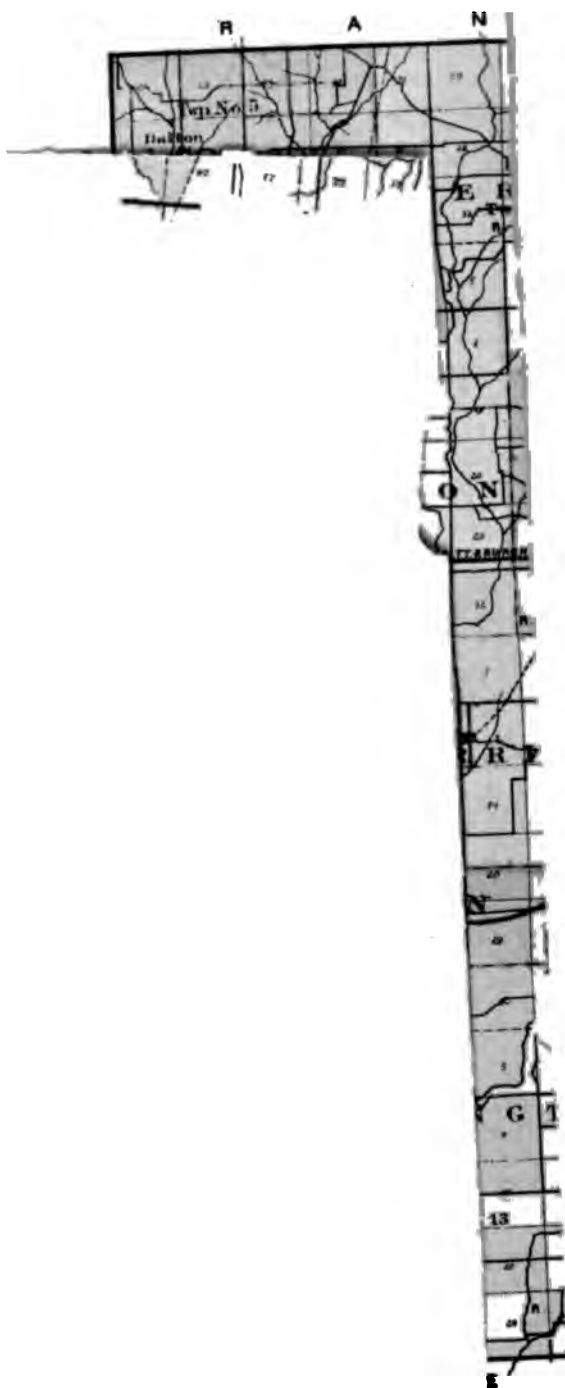
SOCIAL STATUS, 1882.

The following statistics in regard to churches have been collected: The number of church organizations is 4,921; number of church edifices, 4,462; total membership, 444,459; value of church edifices, lots and other property, \$10,825,555; ministers' salaries for the year, \$1,246,913; other church expenses for the year, \$293,965; missionary and other benevolent collections, \$187,227; number of Sunday-schools, 24,003; number attending Sunday-schools, 257,873; average attendance on public worship, 428,812.

The number of volumes of books in private and public libraries is 1,174,840, and the number of pianos, organs and sewing machines, 68,885.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, or the State of Indiana, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes, in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed Postmaster at that place, and sold out the office.





HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XVI.

PIONEER HISTORY.—THE INTRODUCTION OF CIVILIZATION AND ITS HARDSHIPS.

EARLY PIONEER HISTORY.—DEARBORN COUNTY AND LAWRENCEBURGH, 1803.—LOCUST AND SQUIRREL YEARS, 1800 AND 1801.—THE FIRST OFFICERS OF DEARBORN COUNTY.—RICHARD RUE, THE FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 1806.—PIONEER LIFE.—THE RED MEN.—THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.—THE SETTLERS.—THE LOG CABIN.—WILD GAME.—DRESS AND MANNERS.—MARKET PRICES FOR CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS AND GRAIN.—COUNTRY STORES.—FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.—THE WAYS OF 1820 AND THE STYLE OF 1883.

EARLY PIONEER HISTORY.

The history of Wayne County dates back to the beginning of the present century. Jan. 14, 1790, Knox County was formed, covering the present States of Indiana and Illinois. Then another county was formed in the northeast, the line coming down as far as Ft. Wayne and covering the present State of Michigan, with the exception of the upper peninsula. Apr. 30, 1802, Congress passed an act enabling the people of the territory now comprising the State of Ohio to form a State Government from a line drawn due north from the center of the Big Miami River, the portion west to continue to be of the Indiana Territory. This act of Congress at above date was not acted upon until March 7, 1803, when Ohio became a State, and there was no organization between those two dates, Congress giving up its territorial control, and the State not coming into existence until the latter date. Dearborn County was formed March 7, 1803, and then included the principal part of Southeastern Indiana, including Wayne County. Lawrenceburgh was made the county seat,

which had a few small huts, and in 1810, when Wayne County was formed, began to have some pretensions to a village. It may not be inappropriate here to give a short description of the old county seat which held sway over Wayne County, which was written in 1826. According to the writer an immense business was done at Lawrenceburgh, something that astonished the people. Its great business interest and commercial supremacy is thus set forth by Mr. Jno. Scott:

"Some idea can be formed of the commerce and growing importance of this town and county by the following statement of produce shipped at the river, for the Mississippi and lower country market, from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, 1826, a period of four months. In giving this statement we have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the product of the neighborhood of the town, not having it in our power to give the whole amount of produce exported from the county, which would, it is believed, swell the sum to \$80,000 or \$100,000.

"SHIPMENT.

14,140 bushels corn @ 50c. per bushel	\$ 7,070.00
51 horses @ \$75 each	3,825.00
136 tons hay @ \$20 per ton	2,720.00
45 head of cattle @ \$25 each	1,125.00
2,181 barrels of pork @ \$6	12,786.00
1,393 kegs lard @ \$3	4,179.00
493 live hogs @ \$5	2,465.00
66 hogsheads of hams @ \$32 per hogshead	2,112.00
10 tons do @ \$5 per hundred weight	1,000.00
11 barrels do @ \$8 per barrel	88.00
80 bushels potatoes @ 50c. per bushel	40.00
186 barrels flour, @ \$3 per barrel	558.00
500 gallons whisky @ 25c. per gallon	125.00
453 kegs tobacco @ \$10.50 per keg	4,756.50
74 dozen chickens @ \$2 per dozen	148.00
12,250 pounds pork, in bulk, @ 4c.	490.00

\$41,467.50"

The writer says he made no mention of small articles, such as oats, hoop-poles, flaxseed, etc., which he thought would run up to \$6,000 or \$7,000, yet it had amounted to the above large sum. He also informed us that to carry this enormous amount of produce to market it required twenty flat-boats, which cost an average each of \$100. He places the population of Lawrenceburgh at 700. It had 150 handsome brick and frame dwellings, nine stores, five taverns, six lawyers and three

physicians, with a vast number of mechanics of various professions. There was a storehouse, five stories high, which was considered the best from Cincinnati to the Falls [this is meant the falls at Louisville]. "There is also," says the writer, "an extensive silk-lace factory established in the town, which supplies a large district of country with the article, and the only one of the kind west of the mountains [referring to the Alleghanies]; also a printing office and a Masonic lodge." The writer was evidently impressed with the great business importance of Lawrenceburgh, which was, even at that day, of gigantic dimensions. The article, however, is valuable, giving as it does the price of produce at that time and the means of transportation, and while the present generation can smile at the insignificant sum, as it would now be considered, no doubt it was a large and exceedingly prosperous business for that day. Such was the pioneer county seat of Wayne County before it claimed an independence of its own, not exactly then, but something over a decade later.

LOCUSTS AND SQUIRRELS.

The year 1800, while the county was a part of the original county of Knox, was known as locust year. There were immense swarms of the pests, and they destroyed almost everything green. It was many years ere locust year was forgotten. The next year, 1801, came another pest—squirrels. They were so numerous as to destroy all the grain, traveling from one section to another, making serious depredations. A fear of actual want was felt on the part of the settlers who were visited.

When Ohio was made a State, in 1803, the first principal meridian line was made the State line between Ohio and Indiana. The next meridian line is eighty-nine miles west of the State line. The only base line running through the State crosses it from east to west in latitude $38^{\circ} 30'$, leaving the Ohio River twenty-five miles above Louisville, Ky., and striking the Wabash River four miles above the mouth of the White River. In 1805 Michigan was cut off of Indiana Territory, and in 1809 Illinois was formed. As above stated, Dearborn County was formed March 7, 1803, and em


braced the country from the boundary line of Ohio to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and to Fort Recovery. This included the present county of Wayne.

The first local officers of Dearborn County, at that time including Wayne, were: Benj. Chambers, Jno. Brownson, Jabez Percival, Barnett Hulick, Richard Stevens, Jeremiah Hunt, Wm. Major and James McCarthy, Judges of the Common Pleas Court, General Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court; Samuel C. Vance was appointed Clerk; John Brownson received his commission as Judge of Probate; Jas. Dill, Recorder; Jonathan White, Coroner; Benj. Chambers, Colonel, and John Brownson, Major. Benj. Chambers also became the first member of the Legislative Council, and David Lamphere was made Sheriff, his commission dating from Aug. 23, 1803. Jas. Dill resigning the office of Recorder, James Hamilton received and accepted the office.

The first General Quarter Sessions was held at the log cabin of Judge Percival. A man named Nicholas Cheek got angry at Judge Percival and struck him with a piece of board, breaking his arm. Mr. Cheek had his trial then and there, and was both fined and imprisoned. This is the first trial on record. The first Justice of the Peace was Richard Rue, he being appointed in 1806, by the Governor of the Territory, for this portion of Dearborn County. At that time the justices were appointed by the Governor. It may not now be generally known that at one time the hunting ground of the "Six Nations," was the territory bounded by the Ohio, Wabash and Scioto rivers. It was the common hunting ground of all the tribes and was not to be settled. This brings us down to the first settlement of what is now Wayne County.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found this country? and, How was it made to blossom as the rose? are questions propounded by almost every individual of the country in which he makes his home, or sojourns in for a time.



Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the rivers and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind; the beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

This country was the home of the red men, a home from which they were loth to part. God had given them this beautiful valley for their home. It was a migratory field for the restless buffalo; the elk and the bear roamed its wooded hills; the deer and wild turkey made it their home; the valleys and the upland were filled with small game; fish sported in the cool and pellucid waters of its rivers and creeks, and in shadowy nooks near bubbling springs and crystal fountains the aborigines built their wigwams. It was a paradise for the hunter, and the Indians had roamed lord of all.

In 1795 the valley, with its wealth of forest and stream, with its high and rolling upland, bold bluffs and nestling valleys, became the property of the pale faces.

There is little difference in pioneer life even at this day. It is the poor and hard-working element that seeks a home in a new country, as a general thing, and at this day, especially, very few who enjoy the churches, schools, railroads and telegraph, and are able to remain, will care to leave for a residence in the wilds of the West. The exception to these are those who may be in fair circumstances, but have large families, who are willing to give up their comfort for the better providing of the future for their children. Thus we find the pioneer generally poor but robust, with an energy which labor increases, and with an endurance that seems to baffle all opposing forces.

The first settlements in the valleys of Whitewater within the limits of the present county of Wayne were made in the vicinity of the site of the city of Richmond, then in the county of Dearborn, the county-seat of which was at Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River. Of the present territory of Wayne County only that part which lies east of the Twelve Mile Purchase was then the property of the General Government,

and offered for sale to settlers. This strip of land was, at the south line of the county, about eight and one-quarter miles wide; at the north line, about four and one-quarter miles, and on the National Road about six and three-quarter miles. The Twelve Mile Purchase was twelve miles wide, and extended from the Ohio River north to the bounds of the State. Its eastern and western lines were parallel, running from the river about 13° east of a due north course; the east line about two and one-half miles west of Richmond, running near or through the old town of Salisbury, the west line dividing Cambridge City near the west end of the town. This land was purchased of the Indians in the latter part of 1809. It was not surveyed, however, and ready for sale before 1811, though a few persons had previously settled on it.

In the year 1805 the first settlement of white men on the banks of Whitewater was commenced, and the first rude cabin built. In the spring of that year, George Holman, Richard Rue, and Thomas McCoy, with their families, from Kentucky, settled about two miles south of where Richmond now stands. Rue and Holman had served under General Clark in his Indian campaigns several years before the formation of the Northwestern Territory under the ordinance of 1787. Both had been captured by the Indians and held as prisoners about three years and a half. Both also lived on the lands on which they settled until their death, far advanced in age. Rue was the first justice of the peace in this part of the county.

Holman and Rue selected and entered their lands late in 1804, at Cincinnati, on their way home. Early in the winter they returned to build cabins for their families, bringing with them, on their horses, such tools as were necessary in that kind of architecture, and a few cooking utensils. Holman's two eldest sons, Joseph and William, then about eighteen and sixteen years of age, accompanied their father to assist him in this initiatory pioneer labor. In a very few days, two cabins were ready for occupancy. Rue and Holman, leaving the boys to take care of themselves, started again for Kentucky to bring their families.

On reaching their homes they found two Pennsylvanians, who were in search of new land, and had brought their fami-

lies with them. They soon decided to accompany Rue and Holman and the four families, with their effects, consisting of clothing, provisions, tools, cooking utensils, etc.—all on pack horses, traveling with wagons so great a distance through an unbroken wilderness being impracticable. McCoy and Blount selected their lands near those of their two friends. Thus was commenced the settlement of Wayne County.

Not many miles distant, on the Elkhorn Creek, the Endsleys and Coxes, with their families, settled in the latter part of the same year. These pioneers were soon followed by the Rev. Lazarus Whitehead, a Baptist minister, Aaron Martin, Charles Hunt, and their families. Rev. Hugh Call, a Methodist minister, also came in 1806, and settled near Elkhorn Creek, where he lived until his death, in 1862, at the age of 105 years. Shadrack Henderson, with his family, settled, in 1806, on the west side of the Whitewater, and in the same year a Mr. Lamb built a cabin not far from that of Mr. Call's on the Elkhart, in which he lived for several years.

It was in the latter part of this year that the settlement of Richmond was commenced, or, at least, most of the land in that vicinity was taken up in this year, although much of it was not occupied until the spring and summer of 1807. "About the first of March, 1806," says Mr. Young, in his valuable history of Wayne County, "David Hoover, then a young man residing with his father in the Miami country, in Ohio, with four others, in search of a place for making a settlement, took a section line some eight or ten miles north of Dayton, and traced it a distance of more than thirty miles, through an unbroken forest, to this place, where he afterward settled. He fancied he had found the Canaan his father had been seeking. His parents were of German descent, and members of the society of Friends. They had emigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and thence to Miami, where they had temporarily located until a permanent home could be selected. Young Hoover and his companions were supposed to be the first white men who explored the territory north of Richmond. They discovered many natural advantages, among which were the pure spring water issuing from the banks of the stream, with its prospective mill-sites, in-

exhaustible quarries of limestone, and a rich soil. Following the stream south a short distance, they found traps set, and near the west bank of the Whitewater, nearly opposite Richmond, they saw some Indians. From these Indians, who could speak broken English, they learned the white man had settled below, on the east side of the stream. They made their way thither, and found the Holman, Rue and McCoy families. After a brief rest they started back for the Miami, by a different route, and reported the finding of the 'promised land.'"

In May or June following, the first entries were made. Andrew Hoover, father of David, entered several quarter sections, including that which the latter had selected for himself on his first trip. John Smith entered on the south side of what is now Main street, cleared a small patch of ground, and built a cabin near the bluff. Jeremiah Cox purchased his quarter section late in the summer, north of Main street, of Joseph Woodkirk, who had bought it of John Meek. Woodkirk having made a small clearing and planted it with corn, Cox paid him for his improvement and corn. Andrew Hoover had a number of sons and daughters, who settled around him as they got married. David had taken a wife in Ohio before coming to the territory. But he did not occupy his log cabin until the last of March the next year (1807). Here, on the west bank of Middle Fork, he resided until his death, in 1866.

The land in and about Richmond was settled chiefly by Friends from North Carolina, some of them from that State direct, others after a brief residence in Ohio. As the Hoover family were the pioneers of these people, but for the discovery made here by young Hoover and his fellow adventurers, the society of Friends would probably not have had the honor of being the first proprietors of the land on which Richmond stands, and of naming the city. Indeed, the Judge, in his "Memoir," modestly claims "the credit of having been the pioneer of the great body of the Friends now to be found in this region."

Although the Hoovers had entered their lands in May or June, 1806, most of them did not bring their families until

the spring of 1807. Jerry Cox says: "We were the first family of the Friends that settled within the limits of Wayne County. But soon after [the same year, 1806], came John Smith and family, Elijah Wright, and Frederick Hoover. In the following fall, several of the Hoover family came out to build cabins and to sow turnip seed. In the spring after, Andrew Hoover, Sr., David Hoover, and Wm. Bulla came. Some later in the spring came John Harvey and some others not recollected."

The spirit of emigration prevailed strongly in the Southern States, especially in North Carolina. The Friends had settled in that State before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which allowed the enslavement of the African race in this country. They were generally unfriendly to slavery; hence, probably, their desire, in great part, to find homes on better soil and in more congenial society.

Elijah Fisher came to Indiana in 1806, while it was in its infancy. He came with his wife and infant son, from Shelby County, Ky., and settled on a farm two miles south of Richmond. His second child was the second white child born in the territory. In the war of 1812 he took an active part. In the erection of the first brick house built in Wayne County outside of Richmond, he fired the brick and put up the building for Dr. Thomas, north of Richmond. The second one he built for himself on his farm near Richmond; a portion of the wall still remains standing. He had ten children, of whom but four are still living—Permelia Gentry, of Centerville; Catherine Moore Crawford, of Indianapolis; Rowanna Harvey, of Hamilton, Miss.; Martha J. Elmer, of Grundy Center, Iowa. He died in Centerville, Feb. 4, 1852, in his seventieth year.

Soon after the families above mentioned, others of the Carolina Friends began to arrive. Among those who settled in the vicinity of Richmond were: Jacob Meek, in 1806; Elijah Wright, in 1806 or 1807; Jesse Bond, 1807, on the farm where now is Earlham College; John Burgess, 1808; Valentine Pegg, 1809, two miles westerly from Richmond; John Townsend, (year not ascertained); Cornelius Ratliff, 1810; John McLane, 1810; and about the same time came families of the names of Stewart, Evans, Gilbert, Thomas Roberts, and others. On East

Fork, also, a settlement was commenced early. Joseph Wasson, a Revolutionary soldier, settled there in 1806, and Peter Fleming in 1807, both having entered their lands as early as 1805; Benjamin and Robert Hill, 1806; Ralph Wright and John Hawkins, 1807; John Morrow, 1808; John Charles, 1809; James and Peter Ireland (year not ascertained). With the exception of the Fleming, Wasson, and Ireland families, who were Presbyterians from Kentucky, the most or all of those named above were Friends, and came from North Carolina. The names of the places they came from became stereotyped phrases. When asked from what part of that State they came, the common answer was, "Guilford County, near Clemens's store," or "Beard's hat shop," or "Deep River settlement of Friends," or "Dobson's cross-roads."

Besides those above mentioned, many others settled on East Fork, some about the same time, and some several years later; but the dates of their settlement are not ascertained. Among them was David Wasson, a son-in-law of Peter Fleming, afterward known as Judge Fleming, who had entered several hundred acres, on which he settled his children, reserving for himself a homestead, since known as the "Barnes farm," and the "Woods place," and now owned by John Brown, adjoining the State line. The farm early owned by his son, Samuel Fleming, and now by James Smelser, was a part of the Judge's purchase. Charles Moffitt, an early settler, lived on the south side of East Fork, near Richmond, where he built a mill. He remained there until his decease, many years ago. Hugh Moffitt, a son, still resides near the homestead. A little above, Amos and John Hawkins settled early with their families; and a little further on, Wm. Ireland, long since deceased. Next, Benj. Hill, already mentioned, who remained there until his death, about forty years ago. His wife survived him until 1867. Adjoining on the east was Joseph Wasson, before mentioned. Nathaniel McCoy Wasson built a cabin, in 1809, on the homestead near the banks of East Fork; married and lived there until his death, in 1864. Near by was John Gay, an early settler, known as Major Gay, who early sold his land to Jacob Crist, still living on the premises. John

Drake, with his numerous grown up sons, settled early on their farms adjoining the Ohio line. The Drakes were of the Baptist denomination. During the prevalence of a malignant fever, at an early period of the settlement on East Fork, a number of robust, middle-aged men fell victims to it. Of this number were David and John Wasson. * * * On Middle Fork, near its mouth, was William Bulla, an early settler, and son-in-law of Andrew Hoover, Sr. He early built a saw-mill on his farm near the site of Burson's oil-mill. He lived there until his decease, some years ago, at an advanced age. Near the lands of the Hoover families, Jesse Clark, Ralph Wright, Alexander Moore, and Amos and Abner Clawson settled. A little further up were the Staffords, Bonds, Bunkers, Swallows, Ashbys, Andrewses, and others, all of whom, we believe, were from North Carolina, and chiefly friends. They had a small log meeting-house in the vicinity, and were subordinate to the Whitewater monthly meeting. William Bond had erected a saw-mill, and Joshua Bond a cheap oil-mill. Edward Bond, Sr., died a few years after he came. A little further up, Jeremiah Cox, Jr., settled, and early built a grist-mill, to the great gratification of the settlers. Above Cox's mill were a few inhabitants. Among these were Isaac Commons, Robert Morrison, Barnabas Boswell, Isaac, John and William Hiatt, and John Nicholson, the farms of some of whom are now within the limits of Franklin Township. Balden Ashley settled near Cox's mill, and owned the land from which has long been obtained the lime furnished the builders of Richmond. On the West Fork, above the lands of the Ratliff and Hoover families, already mentioned, was Joshua Pickett, an early settler. Next above was the Addington settlement, on both sides of the stream. Further up, the first settlers were the Starbucks, Swains, Harrises, Turners, and others, who were useful, enterprising citizens. Paul Swain and William Starbuck wagoned produce of various kinds to Fort Wayne. Edward Starbuck, Sr., was an early justice of the peace. William died in middle life. Hester Starbuck, his widow, died within the last three or four years, having lived to an old age. An early settlement was also made in 1806, about four or five miles southeast of Rich-

mond, by Jesse Davenport, Jacob Fouts, and his sons William and Jacob, and his son-in-law, Thomas Bulla, natives of North Carolina, but immediately from Ohio. By the formation of Boston, the land of Davenport was taken into that township. Other families came in soon after.

These were not all of the early settlers of even Wayne County, but other names will be found in the township histories in the second volume of this work. The trial, troubles and privations of these early settlers, like others who located in other sections of the State, were nobly borne, and in time prosperity added to progress made the wilderness change to a scene of civilization, and farms, ripening grains, and pleasant and improved homes took the place of the rude cabin and the wild forests.

OLD SETTLERS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the Richmond *Palladium* of an early day, the following incident was published, and is worthy of record. It was sometimes the case that the early pioneers settled their difficulties by a fist fight. For some such manner of dealing contrary to the law the first grand jury convened in Wayne County, brought in a bill against Geo. Holman for assault and battery; he was found guilty and fined 12½ cents. He appeared to have been one of the grand jury at this time; whether he aided in finding a bill against himself, the record does not say. This jury, the first ever called, was composed of the following named persons: Wm. Scarse, foreman; Sam'l Woods, Thos. McCoy, J. Keslank, Geo. Holman, J. Hodges, Samuel Walker, Richard Maxwell, Bennett Starr, Robert Bennett, John Williams, Aaron Wade, Geo. Addington, Wm. Meek, Isaac Harvey, Delsuan Bates, Josiah Easton, Jos. Woodkirk, and Wm. Burke.

In Holman case the following jury was summoned: Jno. Benton, Jno. Drake, Jno. Armstrong, Nathaniel Scire, Thos. Bulla, Samuel Hunt, Harvey Druley, David F. Sacket, Joel Furguson, Benj. Smith and Jesse Davenport. From Dr. Plummer's history the following names of early settlers are given, the age of some at the time of their death and the date of arrival in Wayne County:

NAMES.	CAME IN	AGE AT DEATH.	NAMES.	CAME IN	AGE AT DEATH.
Richard Rue.....	1805	..	James Alexander.....	1807	80
Geo. Holman.....	1805	96	Benj. Small.....	1807	80
Jos. Woodkirk.....	1805	90	Jno. Morrow.....	1808	60
Wm. Blount.....	1805	..	Jno. Burgess.....	1808	70
Benj. Hill.....	1806	70	Thos. Roberts.....	1808	81
Jno. Smith.....	1806	82	Jno. Townsend.....	1808	90
Jeremiah Cox.....	1806	75	And. Morrow.....	1809	..
Andrew Hoover.....	1806	88	Valentine Pegg.....	1809	80
David Hoover.....	1806	..	Jno. Charles.....	1809	..
Jos. Wasson.....	1806	85	Corne'ius Ratliff, Sr.....	1810	70
John Addington.....	1806	90	Jno. McLane.....	1810	81
Mrs. Addington (mother).	1806	108	Samuel Charles.....	1812	91
Jacob Meek.....	1806	90	John Pegg.....	1813	..
Jacob Foutz.....	1806	85	Richard Williams.....	1814	..
Thos. McCoy.....	1805	..	James Pegg.....	1814	71
Ralph Wright.....	1807	94	Thos. Moore.....	1815	98
John Hawkins.....	1807	75	Wm. Williams.....	1814	61
Ephraim Overman.....	1807	80	Jno. Wright.....	1821	76
Peter Fleming.....	1807	75	Robt. Hill.....	1808	..

The remarkable ages these early settlers attained speaks well for their habits and the healthfulness of the country.

Until 1807 the people of the eastern part of Wayne County procured their flour and had their grinding done at German-town, Ohio, and other distant places. In the above named year Jeremiah Cox built a tub-mill, and the same year a saw-mill on the west side of the river, below Newman's Creek.

In 1807 William Bulla erected a saw-mill on Middle Fork. December, 1807, Charles Hunt started a corn cracker, and in 1808 Jeremiah Cox erected another. Phillip Harter built the first carding machine. The first clearing was made by Joseph Woodkirk. The first entry of land in Wayne County was by Peter Fleming and Jos. Wasson, in the winter of 1804; the next by Andrew Endsley, in the summer of 1805, and Peter Smith in the winter of the same year. The first road was opened in the fall of 1806 to Preble County, Ohio, near where Paris now stands.

In 1807 another road was opened to Eaton into the Wayne trace which led to Hamilton, Ohio.

In 1828 the National Road was located to Richmond and through Wayne County. It might be mentioned here that the whole length of the National Road in Indiana was 149½ miles, and the cost of bridging and masonry, \$313,099.

The first brick house in the county was erected by John Smith, in Richmond, in 1811. The first brewery was erected by Ezra Boswell, in 1818.

A distillery was established in 1820. It was in operation less than two years.

THE LOG CABIN.

The first thing upon arrival was to set about building the cabin. While this was being done the family slept in their wagons or upon the grass, while the horses or mules, hobbled to prevent escape, grazed the prairie around them. A description of the cabin may not be uninteresting now, and will be of profound interest to future generations, who will be so far removed from pioneer life as to wonder over the primitive styles and habits of long ago.

Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On the appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the



A PIONEER DWELLING.

ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wooden bars and was hung on wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by anyone on the outside by pulling the leather string attached. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a sign of welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called the "mantel," on which stood the candle-stick or lamp; probably, also, some cooking or table-ware, and possibly an old clock and other articles. In the fire-place would be a crane, and on it pots were hung for cooking. Over the door in forked cleats hung the ever trusty rifle and powder horn; in one corner stood the large bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its

side; in another the only table, large and strong, and in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back so as to give a more conspicuous display, while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs and two or three stools. In the erection of this cabin the neighbors would come for miles around to help him and give him a fair start in the world. They gave him a warm welcome, the right hand of fellowship was extended, and the new settler felt at home at once. The latch-string hung on the outside, and what the cabin held was at the command of the traveler or neighbor. Corn was the principal article of food, and the wild game furnished the meat for their families. A cow was generally secured, and the pioneer was then happy as well as rich. Store goods were not often seen or worn.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing posts in the floor about six feet from the one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet from the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests or travelers were on hand, many ingenious ways were resorted to for their accommodation. The clearing of the woodland was no idle pastime to even the rugged pioneer. Years of toil, of hardship and privation fell to his lot; but for the toil of the then present, he expected and did reap, in almost all cases, an abundant future. Still the old pioneer believed in labor. It was not only necessary to provide for the present and future, but it gave strength to the muscles, and health to the entire system.

COOKING.

The pioneer women had very few conveniences which now adorn the kitchens of to-day. The range or stove was then

unknown, but the large fire-place was fitted with a crane and a supply of hooks of different lengths, and from one to four pots could be hung over the fire at once. Then the long-handled frying-pan, the bake-pan, the Dutch-oven, and along about 1830 came the tin bake-oven. With these the pioneer women did their hot, laborious work. But they knew how to cook. The bread and the biscuit of those days have not been improved upon.

A better article for baking batter-cakes was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake-kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch-oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spareribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing-pole, like a well-sweep. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

At the table hot drinks were made with sassafras root, spicewood, or sycamore bark. Genuine tea and coffee were sometimes to be had but not often. Parched grains of rye or

corn were sometimes pounded up and made a substitute for coffee. Corn-meal was converted into bread in various ways. The simplest method was to mix the meal with salt and water into a stiff dough and bake it on the hot stones of the fire-place—this was the original and only genuine “johnny-cake.” The mixture thinly spread and baked on a board or in a pan set upright before the fire made “hoe-cake,” and if mixed with eggs and baked in a Dutch-oven, it was “pone.” “Corn-dodger” was another variety of the ancient nourishment made of about the same ingredients. Hominy was prepared by soaking the corn in strong lye of wood ashes to remove the outside covering and then washing thoroughly in clean water. Corn-meal was often made into mush and eaten from wooden bowls. If fried with the jelly of meat liquor it was called, by the Dutch, “suppaw,” and was a favorite diet. Now and then a cup of coffee, sweetened with honey, the product of a lucky find in the shape of a bee tree, a juicy venison steak or a piece of turkey, and corn bread made of mashed corn pounded in a mortar or ground in a hand mill, composed the steady week day and Sunday diet of the old pioneer.

WILD GAME—ITS USES.

Venison could be found in great abundance, and in the forests large flocks of wild turkeys were frequently seen. Bears were still to be seen occasionally, and at times an odd buffalo or two; but the favorite fields of the buffalo in the Ohio Valley were the grassy regions of Kentucky. Turkeys were seldom shot as the ammunition was too valuable to waste upon them. They were generally caught in traps, or rather pens, with the lower part of one side left open. Corn was strewn around and inside the pen, and the foolish birds, seeing no escape at the top, and never thinking to escape the way they came, became easy prisoners. In this way they were caught by the score. If the turkey was young it was sometimes prepared by skinning and roasting before the fire on a spit, the grease being caught with a dripping pan. Stoves were then unknown, and all cooking was done on the hearth or at fires kindled out of doors. In the scarcity of other game, opossums were used occasionally for food—a dish

in especial favor among the colored people. Quails were not numerous as they seem to follow civilization rather than precede it. Fish were plentiful in the streams and were caught in different ways, generally on a troll-line on a single hook, or by piercing them with a gig. This was game for the boys.

The skins of the wild beasts were brought to the cabins by hunters, and there prepared for use. Deer skins were tanned. The hair was first removed by ashes and water and the skins were then rubbed with soft soap, lye, and the brains of the deer. As all these substances contain alkali, they were useful in removing the fat and tissue. Then after lying for two or three days in a steeping vat or trough, the skins were stretched over a smooth round log, from which the bark had been removed, and scraped with a graining-knife. Such a dressing rendered the skins soft and pliable, and many of the settlers became skillful curriers. Bear skins were dressed with the hair on, and used for robes, carpets, or for bed-clothing. Wolves were numerous in some sections, and occasionally a panther's scream pierced the still forest, but domestic animals were seldom destroyed by them.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their condition and limitations, that in order to better show the circumstances surrounding the people, a short exposition of life at different epochs is here given.

Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins generally covered the head and feet. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife.

Among the Americans home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In

the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answered well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt was mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there was nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It was often fringed, and at times the fringe was composed of red and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, was sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were often made with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed.

The pioneer's wife, without whom a pioneer's life would have been a wretched failure, made the men's clothing and moccasins of dressed deer-skins, and spun and wove the home-made cotton for herself and daughters. Eight yards were sufficient and a dress would last a year or two. Sometimes gingham and calico were purchased, but it was only the rich that could indulge in such costly goods in which to array their wives and daughters. An extra quality and a brighter color of homespun was the general Sunday meeting dress of the women of that day, and when the men wanted to put on style, they purchased an article of cloth called Kentucky jeans. But durability and not style was the forte of the old pioneer, and the dress of deer-skins and the coon-skin cap was really the rage for solid wear. Jewelry, with the pioneer women, was rare. The plain gold ring was the principal ornament worn. A bonnet, composed of calico or some gay gingham, was worn on the head when in open air.

MARKET PRICES.

In one respect the early settler had a few advantages not possessed to-day, or by those of a generation back. While they endured the privation with which they were encompassed with heroic fortitude and a patience which exalted them, these old-time heroes and heroines could get the necessities of life at a good deal less cost than their favored children of this day; and not only that, but there was any quantity

of land to be had at Government price, \$1.25 per acre, and excellent swamp land, all but the swamp, at 25 cents per acre—twelve months' time and county warrants taken at par—anxious to be tickled with a hoe, that it might laugh with a harvest. The financial crash of 1837 had completely demoralized values; property shrank to such amazing smallness that many people were in doubt as to whether they possessed anything except their lives and their families. The wild-cat banks rapidly climbed the golden stairs, and their assets went glimmering. The necessities of life were cheap, and those who suffered most in those days were of the class called wealthy, excepting, perhaps, the managers of the wild-cat banks spoken of above. The farmer and mechanic here in the West had little to complain of. Their wants were few and supplies cheap; if corn was at a low figure, tea, coffee, sugar, and whisky were also cheap. The business depression brought on by the financial collapse referred to continued for several years, and still hovered over the land as late as 1842. In 1839 and 1840 prices of goods still ruled very low, and the prospect of an early rise seemed far from encouraging.

Cows sold at from \$5 to \$10, and payable, perhaps, in trade at that. Horses brought for the best about \$40, but could be bought from about \$25 up for a fair animal. Working oxen were from \$25 to \$30 per yoke, and considered down to almost nothing. Hogs, dressed, sold from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Garnered wheat brought from 35 to 50 cents a bushel; corn, 50 cents per barrel, delivered, and a good veal calf, 75 cents. You could go to the woods and cut down a bee-tree, gather the honey, bring it to market and get 25 cents a gallon for it. And such honey, so clear and transparent that even the bee-keeper of to-day, with his patent hive and Italian swarms, would have had a look of envy covering his face on beholding it. The wild deer came forward and gave up his hams at 25 cents each, and the settler generally clinched the bargain by taking the skin also, and when not cut up into strings or used for patches brought another quarter, cash or trade, as demanded. It was a habit in those days for farmers to help each other, and their sons to work in the harvest field or help do the logging to prepare for the seeding of new land. This was a source of

wealth to the sons of the early settlers and to those farmers who were unable to purchase a home. They received from 25 to 50 cents per day and their board. That was wealth, the foundation of their future prosperity. It was the first egg laid to hatch them a farm, and it was often guarded with scrupulous care. Economy was often whittled down to a very fine point before they could be induced to touch that nest egg, the incipient acre of the first farm.

This covers a good deal of what the old pioneer had or received for labor and farm produce.

COUNTRY STORES.

As the settlers increased country stores began to make their appearance at cross-roads, followed by the necessary concomitant—the blacksmith shop. Their stocks consisted of salt, tea, tobacco, cotton, yarns, iron for horseshoes, nails, etc., powder, lead, shot, and steel points for plows. Added to these and considered staple articles, there was kept a moderate supply of calico, gingham, domestic cotton, Kentucky jeans, boots and shoes, etc., with a fair article of corn whisky.

These country stores were strongly built, and the logs of which they were composed hewed flat on the inside. The goods were placed in the most convenient places to get at. Boxes, in many instances, were utilized as counters, and while there was but little display in those good old times, but little was desired.



CHAPTER XVII.

THE LIFE OF THE OLD PIONEER.—THEIR MODE OF LIVING AND INCIDENTS OF THEIR LIVES.

OLD TIME PRICES.—A SALE OF HOGS IN 1826.—RAISING BEES.
—HOSPITALITY.—BEE HUNTING.—GOING TO MILL.—WOLF
HUNT.—SNAKES.—MONEY AND BARTER.—EDUCATION.—
SPELLING SCHOOLS.—SUGAR MAKING.—MARRIAGE BELLS.—
RED MEN ON THE WAR PATH.—WATCHFUL CARE.—THE
BRIGHT SIDE.—WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.—WOMEN
PIONEERS.—THEIR GLORIOUS WORK.—WOMAN'S WORK IS
NEVER DONE.—A PEACEFUL LIFE.—THE CLOSE.

OLD TIME PRICES.

The early times worked seriously against the old settlers in other ways than sickness and privation. One among these were the high prices of the necessities of life, or what was called store goods. The old pioneer went without these necessities for many years, or if he had them they were looked upon as luxuries and used sparingly.

The day-book of an early merchant of Richmond, from dates 1818 to 1822 (taken from Young's history), shows the following prices: "Cotton yarn, \$1 per pound; brown shirting, 43½ cents per yard; hand-saw, \$3; butt hinges, 25 cents per pair; powder, 62½ to 75 cents per pound, and shot, 18½ cents; a skimmer, 37½ cents; bleached shirting, 62½ cents; knives and forks, from \$2.00 to 3.75 per set; calico, 50 cents per yard; camphor, 37½ cents per ounce; ginger, 75 cents per pound; knitting needles, 12½ cents per set, and a jew's-harp, 12½ cents." These were the figures, but fifteen years later when the bank crash came things changed and store goods came down with the crash, as will be seen from the previous page. The reader will notice that the prices were made at the

rate of eight shillings to the dollar. This was because the Spanish silver coin was the only currency in use and the people adapted themselves to its use. The fractions were not calculated by cents, but by shillings and sixpences, and it was as easily figured up as the present dollars and cents are now.

Not only were these high prices a serious drawback to accumulating wealth on the part of the old pioneers, but another equally as unfortunate was the extremely low prices of farm produce, and both together were like a two-edged sword cutting both ways. Just what low prices, at times, meant in pioneer days may be gathered from another extract from Young's history. "Samuel K. Boyd, about the year 1826, started with a drove of hogs from Jacksonburg for Cincinnati. He left them at Hamilton, and went to Cincinnati to contract a sale. He was offered but 60 cents per 100 pounds, dressed. Unwilling to sell at that price, he drove his hogs home, fed them two months longer, butchered them, and sold the pork for 80 cents a hundred. At another time he went with a four-horse team, taking sixteen barrels of flour, the empty barrels having cost $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents. He sold the flour with the barrels for about 90 cents a barrel. He once went after a load of merchants' goods, and took for loading down about 1,000 pounds of corn-meal, which he could not sell at all. He was about to throw it into the river, but concluded to give it to the poor, and actually peddled it about town among those willing to accept it as a gift. And he sold wheat in Richmond, at a still later date, for $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel. Lewis Burk, in 1830, bought 500 bushels of corn for \$50.

In some families, more flax and tow linen was made than was wanted for summer wear, and the remainder was exchanged at the stores for calico or some other kinds of cotton cloth, to make dresses for women to wear to meeting, or for other necessities. Many men, as well as their wives and children, went barefoot in summer. To procure their salt, several neighbors would join in sending a wagon to Cincinnati in the fall, carrying maple sugar, deer skins, raccoon skins, oats, etc., and perhaps a little money, and returning with a load, chiefly of salt, intended for the year's supply. The journey was made in about ten days, sometimes in a week.

RAISING BEE.

Settlers flowed in. The early years of the present century gave life and progress to Wayne County. New arrivals made the woods echo with the sound of their axes, and cabins sprang up as if by magic. The miles which had been between cabins had become reduced so that once in a while neighbors would be within a mile, or even a half a mile, of each other, and "raising bees" became common, and were greatly enjoyed. A new comer would cut out the logs for his cabin, haul them to the ground ready to be put up, and then announce a "raising bee." The neighbors came from miles around, and the way that cabin went up into a square shape, capped with weight poles, was a "caution to slow coaches." And they sang at their work:

" Our cabins are made of logs of wood,
The floors are made of puncheon,
The roof is held by weighted poles,
And then we 'hang off' for luncheon."

This would be followed by a swig from the little brown jug, kept especially for the occasion, and then with a hearty shake of the hand and a "wish you well," the neighbors left the new comer to put the finishing touches to his cabin. And this was a "raising bee" of ye olden times.

BRINGING IN STOCK.

The pioneers were very few who had any kind of stock when they settled in this valley. Horses were brought by a good many and oxen for work, but of cattle, sheep and hogs there were but few, except, perhaps, cows. Some were soon brought in as it was found they could subsist almost entirely on mast or other wild food. They were slaughtered in early winter and what was not needed for present use was salted down for use in the hot months when venison was not fit for use.

Cattle were also introduced, but the pioneers experienced very little trouble in providing for them. The forests were filled with budding sprouts while the low and open lands were densely covered with long grass which furnished splendid provender till late in the winter. Toward spring, when

the early buds began to swell, they were preferable, and if the under-brush became stripped, large beech trees were frequently felled for the cattle to trim up.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new comer had located his claim the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of his proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the grounds; another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new arrival would be as well situated as his neighbors.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was, in some respects, a peculiar one and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in this art. He would carefully watch, as it filled itself with the product of some flower, and notice the direction taken by it as it struck



TRAPPING.

a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of a tree. This tree would then be marked, and in September, or a little later, the tree would be cut and the honey secured, and pretty active work was required to save it from wasting, as sometimes the tree would be shattered in its fall. Several gallons have been known to have been taken from a single tree. Thus, by a very little work, pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round, and thus save buying sugar at the store. By the time the honey was a year old, and sometimes sooner, it would granulate, but this did not interfere with its quality.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of pioneer life was the procuring of bread. The first settlers had to be supplied the first year from other sources than their own lands, and the first crop, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills at hand to grind the grain. Hence, the necessity of grinding by hand-power, and very many families were very poorly provided with means for doing this. The old grater and the wooden mortar burned in the end of a log did duty for many months ere either a hand-mill or a horse-mill was found in the country. Soon after the country became more generally settled enterprising men embarked in the milling business, selecting sites on streams that were large and rapid enough to furnish the power. Mills were considered a public necessity, and were permitted to be erected wherever a desirable water-power could be secured. Those who lived contiguous to the rivers or streams did not have far to go, but those who located in the country back had many hard days' travel "going to mill." When it became a day's journey or more it was considered quite a job, and sometimes swollen streams, without ferries or bridges, would keep them several days on their journey. Not only did the old settler go to mill, but he managed to lay in some supplies at the store which was generally near at hand.

BIG WOLF HUNT.

The "circular wolf hunt," in which all the men and boys would turn out on the appointed day, was generally considered

the most effectual as also the most exciting method to get rid of these pests and depredators. The band of hunters would form in a circle comprising several miles square of territory, and then with their horses and dogs close up gradually toward a common center of the field of operation, gathering in not only wolves, but also deer and other animals. Five and sometimes ten wolves were captured and killed in a single day. The men were organized in true army regulation style, and posted in the meaning of every signal and the rule to follow. Guns were seldom allowed on such occasions, as their use, while dangerous in a formed circle, was also likely to frighten and excite the animals to a more dangerous degree. The dogs, which were held by their keepers until the proper time arrived, were depended upon in the final slaughter, and when the signal came they were turned loose, when they rushed to the center of battle, followed and cheered by the excited hunters. They would fight and hold the animals until the men got a chance to get in their work. The scene which would then transpire in the center of the battle could not easily be described, but it was exciting and dangerous enough to satisfy the most reckless.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, adder, blood snake, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting some of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice in some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their

heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

These implements as used by the pioneer farmers of the State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "barshare" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. Sometimes they were made shorter to suit the ground in which they were to be used. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of the required length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding or cross-grained timber, or hewed into shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was dragged in by drawing over the ground saplings with bushy tops. Instead of reapers and mowers for harvesting, the sickle and cradle were used, and the wooden rake. The grain was threshed out with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call on his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two covered with loose boards or plank constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshed in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from the crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged, to hold the

animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the breast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher knife into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling hot water with a shovelful of good green-wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved round a minute or so until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaner would take hold of him and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout men would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the gambrel (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

There was one feature in this method of packing and marketing pork that made the country in the fall and winter a paradise for the poor man. Spare ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of much value, and were freely given to all who would take them. If a barrel was taken to any pork house and salt furnished, the barrel was filled and salted down gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare ribs, etc., to be disposed of that they were hauled away in wagon loads and dumped in the woods out of town or some convenient ravine.

MONEY AND BARTER.

Money was a scarce article, and was not seen in large quantities, often, among the settlers. Indeed, unless to pay for their land or invest in a yoke of oxen, they had little use for it, as they could transact most all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein a good deal of tact in making exchanges was often displayed. When

it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the 25 cents demanded by the Government.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be customary to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

HOMESICKNESS.

Among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily homesick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed and were willing to endure privations belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and privations endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to those hardy pioneers who could endure that the people of to-day owe the wonderful improvements made, and the developments, almost miraculous, that have brought this commonwealth in the past eighty years from a wilderness to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an ob-

ject as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fire-place wide and deep enough to receive a four to six foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and maybe a few lights of 8 x 10 glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing-desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs or "punchions," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country.

SPELLING-SCHOOL.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first thirty or forty years of pioneer existence was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain.

SUGAR-MAKING.

Not until after the settlers had supplied themselves with the more needful articles of clothing and with edibles of various kinds did wheat bread become a common article of food. It had not been "daily bread," but had been eaten only occasionally, as on Sundays and when visitors came. Then one would get a little of this luxury, with some "store coffee." Fortunately, there was not the same lack of sweetening material. The sugar maple furnished an abundance of sugar and molasses.

Trees were "tapped" in various ways. Generally a notch was cut into a tree with an ax, or a hole bored with an auger, below which a spile, or spout, was inserted to conduct the sap into a trough. Troughs were made from easy splitting trees twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. They were cut into pieces about two feet long, which were split exactly through the center. Of each of these halves was made with an ax a trough, holding about a common pailful of sap. The sap was generally carried in pails or buckets to the boiling place, and emptied into a reservoir, which was a long trough made of a large tree, and holding many barrels. Sometimes a number of empty barrels or casks were taken to the bush, and used for that purpose. The kettles were hung against the side of a large log or fallen tree, and the sap was boiled down to a thin syrup and strained. The straining and final boiling were usually done in the house. For molasses, it was boiled to the proper consistency; for sugar, until it was gran-

ulated, when it was poured into dishes to cool, and taken out in solid cakes.

Great improvements on the early mode of sugar-making have been made. Wooden and tin buckets have been substituted for the rough, uncouth trough which could not be emptied without waste. Kettles are sometimes set in tight furnaces of stone laid in lime mortar. Coals, ashes, and other dirt are thus kept out of the kettles, and clean, light-colored sugar is produced. The first settlers had no market for their surplus sugar and molasses. Each made for himself; and there was no store in all the county; nor, if there had been, would a merchant have taken sugar at a remunerative price, even in exchange for goods, as it would not have borne transportation to market. The nominal price was from 5 to 6 cents per pound, though its cash value was much less. Those who have preserved their maple groves, or sugar orchards, as they are called, have, for several years past, received a fair reward for their labor in its production.

THE RED MAN ON THE WAR PATH.

The war spirit which had been excited, and kept up for a long period, by conflicts between the whites and the Indian tribes in the Northwestern Territory, had not long slumbered—perhaps had not been entirely allayed—when the former began their settlements in the valleys of Whitewater. This warfare, there is reason to believe, was not, as some have supposed, wholly a “conflict between civilization and barbarism.” Many acts of savage barbarity recorded in the history of the early settlements were the outbreaks of resentments transmitted by those who had suffered injustice at the hands of half-civilized white men, or were provoked by some evil-disposed white men at the time. Judge Hoover, referring to some of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, says: “Candor, however, compels me to say, that, as is usually the case, we Christians were the aggressors.” It must be confessed, however, that many of these Indian atrocities appear to have been committed in cold blood—at least without any immediate provocation.

Scarcely had hostilities between the two countries com-

menced before these apprehensions were realized; and it became necessary for the inhabitants to provide means of safety. The expedient adopted was the building of forts and block-houses by the people of the several settlements. These forts, or stockades, were made of two rows (sometimes but one row) of split timbers twelve to fourteen feet long, planted in the ground two and one-half or three feet deep. The timbers of the second row were so placed as to cover the cracks of the first. Small cabins were erected inside of the stockades for the accommodation of the families. Usually one block-house was built in each fort. These block-houses were two stories high, the upper story projecting over the lower, say two feet, with port-holes in the floor of the projection, so that the men could see to shoot the Indians if they succeeded in getting to the walls of the block-house. There were also port-holes in the walls of the upper and lower stories, through which shooting of much execution could be performed as the foe was advancing.

The block-house was at a corner of the fort, the second story extending on two sides several feet beyond the marked boundaries of the fort. The projection of the second story beyond the walls of the first was generally between three and four instead of two feet. The block-house thus standing out a few feet beyond the walls of the fort gave ample range to shoot any person approaching the fort on two sides. And, by placing another block-house in the diagonally opposite corner of the fort, the other two sides of the fort were similarly guarded.

The early settlers were much annoyed by the Indians. They were often frightened by their suspicious appearances and open menaces; and these fears were strengthened by actual murders committed in various parts of the territory, one of which is related by Rev. Mr. Smith in his "Miscellany," in substance, as follows: A man named Jones, returning from hunting, found his wife terribly frightened by the menaces of an Indian who was plundering the house. The Indian, on the approach of Jones, rushed out and made off, and Jones shot him as he ran, inflicting a severe, though not mortal, wound. The Indian escaped and reached his people.

In a few days a delegation of Indians came to the white settlement and demanded redress. The whites were so well acquainted with the Indian character that they knew an amicable settlement must be made, or the Indians would take vengeance; and perhaps some of their women and children would be the sacrifice. The white men met for consultation, and appointed Esquire Rue, Wm. L. Williford, and George Smith, as commissioners to treat with the Indians. The Indians demanded blood from the white man. The commissioners agreed and showed that the Indian was the aggressor. In view of this fact the Indians proposed to take a horse. A horse was accordingly purchased for them, and they were pacified.

In 1811 John Shortridge was shot by an Indian south of the present town of Germantown, and about a mile east of Milton, while riding on horseback in company with George Ish. This, however, is said to have been done by mistake. The Indian had had some difficulty with a man by the name of Isaiah Drury. Shortridge, having on Drury's overcoat, was mistaken for the owner, and shot on his white horse. He was carried about a mile to a fort which had been built half a mile south of where Germantown now is. Word having been sent to the fort north (Boyd Fort), Samuel K. Boyd and Larkin Harding went down, and attended Shortridge until his death, the next day. For the want of boards to make a coffin, puncheon floor plank were used for the purpose.

Charles Morgan, residing near the stream now called Morgan's Creek, and two boys, or youths, his half-brothers named Beesly, were killed near a sugar-camp by Indians in the evening. The leader, or principal in this murder, is supposed—perhaps generally—to have been the notorious Indian, John Green. This supposition is probably based upon the fact that a mutual hatred existed between him and Morgan. The writer has been informed, upon authority which he can not doubt, that Morgan, under the apprehension that Green was meditating his murder, intended to take the life of Green in order to save his own, and that he once started from home with the avowed intent of waylaying his adversary for this purpose. Although Green probably had evil designs against Morgan, and perhaps was accessory to the murder, there is

strong presumptive evidence that he was not present when it was committed. The suspected murderers, four in number, were traced toward Muncietown and overtaken, and one of them was shot; the others escaped. Morgan and his brothers were all scalped. The murder was committed in the spring of 1813. This occurrence induced many families to take shelter in the forts erected for their protection.

WATCHFUL CARE.

We give as an illustration of the watchful care which characterized pioneer life the following remarks of an old settler: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was that on all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, and a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I was awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusement were the "quilting bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling," and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to

all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hand was busily engaged in making the quilt, the desire being always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was subject to a kiss from her partner; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss his lady partner. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Indiana is a grand State in many respects, and in almost everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy bottom lands. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and

howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Less than a century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude hut on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? Let us cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, woven and made into garments with their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.


As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but fourscore years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red man, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of

over 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this section it would be well to impress on the mind of the reader the fact that a debt of gratitude is due to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memory of them lose none of its greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with just devotion and gratitude.

WOMEN PIONEERS.

Thus far the pioneer has been referred to as of the sterner sex, but were they the only pioneers in these once uncivilized regions? Was man the only one who suffered privation and want, who worked that a generation, then verging on manhood, might find the way "blazed" to the light of a higher civilization, and that a generation yet unborn might find the fruits of struggle in well-tilled fields, a full granary, and a home blessed with all the art and progress that a new era gave them? Was it in the culture and refinement of the people of a later day, who had received not only wealth descended from their forefathers, but those benefits which science had discovered hidden in the deep and dark mysteries of nature, and were they to thank men alone for the blessings around them? No! but high on the scroll of fame should the pioneer women of our land have their names emblazoned that generations yet to come, and for all time, may honor and bless the memory of the heroic women who gave themselves to the duties of a



pioneer's life, and who proudly and uncomplainingly did the work which came before them, as only women could do it, smoothing their rugged lives with the light of an undying love, and proving in every way the equal of man in carrying forward the work of making a wilderness take upon itself the garb of civilization, and barren plains the wealth of fruitful fields and abundant harvests. Thus have the pioneer women worked and struggled, and the rude cabin to them was a home of love and happiness.

Rude and primitive as that cabin might be, with a floor of mother earth, simple and unadorned, there was found within its walls many a heroine of early days. Not in the palaces of the rich of what is called this enlightened era is more true life-like happiness found than in those lowly cabins. There was no waiting in those days for a home of splendor before man found his mate, but the heroes and heroines of those days joined hands and hearts, and helped each other down the rugged pathway of life. He went into the field to work, that he might supply the food necessary for life, while she worked on in her own sphere, furnishing her husband's cabin with smiles of a loving heart, greeting her partner with the evident work of willing hands, keeping her true and womanly talents in full play, not only in preparing the food for the family meal, but in spinning and weaving, cutting and making, not only her own clothing, but the garments of those who were of her household and under her loving care. Much has been written of the "old pioneer" and his struggles in the early years of his life, heavy trials, misfortunes, and ultimately his success, but little has been recorded of his noble companion, the light of his cabin, who cheered him in his misfortunes, nursed him in sickness, and in health gave her whole strength to labor for their future welfare and happiness. There was little luxury or ease for the pioneer's wife of those early days, but whatever her destiny might be, it was met with a firm faith and a willingness to do her whole duty, living in the love of her husband and children and trusting in Providence to receive her final reward for the unceasing labor of years, well and nobly performed. Yes, there was something decidedly primitive in the building and furniture of

those cabins of old. They were built one and a half stories high, in many cases, that they might have a "loft" to store away things, and sometimes to sleep in. The windows were covered by a light quilt to keep the wind and rain out; the puncheon floor was laid, the stick-and-mud chimney set up, a table and a chair or two, or stools made of split logs, with anger holes bored to put in the legs; some shelves made of the same material, holes bored and pins put in to hang up their clothes and other things, and that pioneer heroine was ready to meet her friends and neighbors and the world at large in a roomy and comfortable house.

Then it was discovered that woman's work was never done. The household was asleep. The tired husband and father was resting his weary limbs in dreamland; the children were tossing here and there on their beds, as restless children always do. Nature itself had gone to rest and the outer world was wrapped in darkness and gloom, but the nearly exhausted mother sewed on and on, and the midnight candle was still shedding its pale light over the work or the vigils of the loved and loving mother. And this is the record of the thousands of noble women, the female pioneers, whose daily presence, loving hearts, earnest work and keen judgment made the work of civilization and progress one of success. And the question has often been asked, "What would the men of olden times have done if the women of olden times had not been with them?" And the reply comes back, "Ah! yes, what would they have done?"

These were the kind of women who made civilization a success, and brightened the pathway of material progress with the promise of a glorious future. There are a few yet living of that glorious pioneer band of women who gave their lives to the hard fate of a pioneer's wife. They bore their share of the trials, troubles, and labor of the times. They are deserving the love and veneration of all, and may their pathway to the unknown river be brightened by kind words and loving hearts. Let them glide softly and pleasantly down the river of Time, and let no regrets come from them of neglect or coldness. Their young days were days of hardship; let the evening of their life be bereft of care, peaceful and joyous.

Of those who are now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, they did their duty nobly and well, and while their allotted time on earth has passed they have gone to a better world, a reward to all those whose life's pilgrimage has been worthily performed. And thus the pioneer women pass away. May they be ever blessed while living. One and all, living or dead, deserve a high and honored place in our country's history, and the compiler of the "History of Wayne County" gives this short tribute to their memory. Not that it is much, but that the lives of those who have done so much to bring this once wild valley to a land of civilization and Christianity has the veneration of the writer and of those he has met. And of those who have gone before will he hold a cherished memory until he, too, joins the throng on the golden shore, where time ceases and eternity begins the endless round.

A PEACEFUL LIFE.

The county of Wayne from the exit of the red man had few stirring incidents to record in its early history. There was little to arouse the old pioneer from the even tenor of his way. The Indians had ceased from troubling, game was plenty, and honey could be easily found. The distance to mill and postoffice to those who settled back in the country was their greatest trouble, and though wolves were oftentimes found troublesome on the way, there were no thrilling horrors enacted, and so the settlers, through all these trying years, trying because of the privations endured, if not from danger, were working to improve their homes, that they and their children might have a competency in their old age. To be sure there were many incidents of these privations and cares that would be interesting to the reader; of hunting excursions that sometimes cost more than they came to; of the simple implements of industry which are now obsolete, and yet were the only help in all those early years of the hardy pioneers, and of the forest and the prairies.

This and much more could be written, yet it is more or less familiar to all. The old pioneer, in many cases, has departed to his long home; even the children of those days have passed their threescore years and ten, yet with memories tenacious

they have told of their childhood days until it has become an open book to all. Yet these pages are gathered together that with the future onward march of time, when memory has ceased and the last link broken that unites the present with the early days, then this work will be treasured as the missing link that should forever unite the pioneer of early history with the men and women of to-day.

The country grew and prospered under the strength of the brawny arm and endurance of her noble old pioneers. Civilization advanced, and material progress could be seen on every hand. School-houses were built; education and Christianity went hand in hand, for the school-house was also the church, and thus the pioneer sought enlightenment, and bowed before his Maker.

In closing this part of our history, covering a little less than a quarter of a century of time, there has been something written founded upon tradition, but little of it in comparison with the vast array of facts gathered and compiled within its pages. The early pioneer made history, but knew little how to preserve it. This is a sad loss to the country. Those years and the lives and actions of the heroes and patriots then living were of the greatest importance. Then it was that the foundation was laid upon which a noble and enduring superstructure was to be reared, and upon which the moral, physical and political future of the country was to rest.

There were no great stirring events or remarkable happenings, but it was a time of self-reliance, of persevering toil, of privations and of suffering that was endured with heroic fortitude. They believed in a future reward of successful labor and of the good time coming when the wooded hills and open prairies should resolve themselves into well-cultivated farms, their humble cabins into residences that would be fitting their improved financial condition and the advanced era in which they would live. They had come into the boundless wilderness poor in purse, but rich in faith, powerful in endurance, and their future was before them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GEOLOGY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH DOAN.

WAYNE COUNTY GEOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.—ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.—THE BLUE LIMESTONE.—NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FOSSILS.—WAYNE COUNTY COMPARED WITH OTHER LOCALITIES.—THE WESTERN CONTINENT NOT THE NEW WORLD.—THE ANCIENT WHITEWATER RIVER.—THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE.—CHARACTER OF THIS FORMATION.—THE GLACIAL EPOCH.—WHAT IT DID FOR WAYNE COUNTY.—VALUE OF THE LIME-ROCK.—THE ABSENCE OF MINERALS.—GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

GEOLOGY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

The geology of a county that can offer to the miner no treasures of economical value will hardly prove interesting to the general reader.

In localities where the finger of science points to hidden wealth waiting in the nether strata for the enterprise of man, all classes become intensely interested in the smallest details of the stratigraphy. Although the blue limestone beneath us contains nothing more valuable than inferior building stone and marl for the soil, yet Wayne County in an important respect is one of the most remarkable geological localities in the world.

Cincinnati is known to all civilized countries as the Mecca of the geological devotee. Sir Charles Lyell, of England, made the pilgrimage to this favored locality twice in his life, and stated that in the circle of seventy miles radius around the Queen City there were more perfect fossils accessible to the hand of man than in all of the rest of the world beside. Now

fossil remains are the only clew to the dark mysteries beneath us. They form the articles of the geological creed and enable the student of nature to point out with unerring certainty to the miner and say, "Here dig for coal; there probe the rocky layers for salt and bromine; yonder find treasures of gold, silver, tin, copper and lead; but in Wayne County save your capital, leave the rocky crust undisturbed, unless you seek for marl for your worn-out fields, building-stone or lime."

THE BLUE LIMESTONE

upon which Wayne County rests has not been explored to any great depth here, but every layer of it has been studied in other localities. Its upper members only are exposed here, and yet this vicinity has afforded more than a hundred species of animal and vegetable life, the largest number of any single locality in the world to my knowledge.

At Columbus, Ohio, in the State House yard, the artesian auger struck this rock 926 feet beneath the surface, and perforated all its layers, finding it to be 1,058 feet thick.

At Saint Louis the builders of the great steel bridge, seeking for bed rock beneath the bottom of the Mississippi River, found our Richmond layer of blue, and placed their masonry upon it ninety-five feet below low-water mark. At High Bridge, on the Kentucky River and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the waters have worn a channel in it 1,300 feet lower than the strata of Richmond and have not reached its lowest member.

These rocks yield the lead of Galena, Ill. Why not here? Ages ago the Silurian strata at Galena rested immediately upon the melted igneous rocks below, and were cracked by the pressure and the cracks filled by melted galena. Melted lead was also forced into the meshes of porous rocks there, and veins of segregation formed.

The great thickness of marine and sedimentary strata between Wayne County and the igneous rocks below make it next to impossible to suppose that there are any valuable minerals within our reach. The lowest point reached by the action of water in these layers in the Cincinnati plateau is

the bottom of the Ohio River, at Point Pleasant, above the city. Prof. Orton divides the Cincinnati group into Point Pleasant beds, fifty feet; Cincinnati beds, 500 feet; Lebanon beds at the top, 425 feet thick. The strata here are level. No dip can be proved to exist. Wayne County appears to be situated exactly upon the Cincinnati anticlinal axis, which is believed to be a plateau in this locality on which for a large area these rocks have no dip but abound in depressions.

East of us, though, the blue plunges under the gray at New Paris and disappears; it re-appears at Dayton in force and is not finally covered until we reach a point east of Xenia, Ohio. South of us, though, they are covered with Niagara rocks. Beyond Elkhorn they re-appear to the southward and extend far into Kentucky, forming the foundation of the famous blue-grass region of that State, suddenly dipping at a steep angle at Houstonville, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and disappearing forever in that direction.

Southwest of here for twenty-five miles they show in most of the low places until on Williams' Creek, near Longwood Station, on the C., H. & I. R., they vanished under the cliff limestone in an interesting manner. Northward they are not exposed, but as the surface rises in that direction the fact of dip cannot be established. This blue bed rock of Wayne County, being impervious to water, furnishes it with its numberless springs which are of great importance. The depressions are often filled with gravel in which the water stands and is easily reached by driven wells. Some of these iron pipes afford a flow of water without the aid of a pump, as witness the well at No. 205 Thirteenth street, and at Colonel Ileff's, No. 102 Fourteenth street.

Of the great number of fossils* of this county we mention no names. As they are known and familiar in the cabinets of all enlightened countries, it is important that the name of each should be the same in English, French, German, etc., therefore the names were formed from the Latin and Greek languages.

*One of the finest and most valuable collections of fossils west of the Allegheny Mountains has been made by Mrs. Mary P. Haines, of Richmond. She has in her cabinet 120 species of life from the blue limestone alone.

Students of the county who are desirous of making the acquaintance of these mute historians of the unmeasurable past are referred to the "Analytical Key to the Richmond Fossils," published by Prof. David Dennis, formerly of the Richmond High School, in which 109 species are indexed and arranged so that any one may be identified and an accurate description of it obtained.

Speaking of strata near Richmond, Prof. Dennis says:

"The conditions of the sea in this vicinity during the time the layers were being spread out must not go entirely unnoticed. *Leptena* and *Strophomena* flags may be found near Mering's mill, at the lowest horizon exposed at that place, in which the shells are evenly distributed and nearly all are lying the same side up." "I have never seen a flag from that horizon and locality in which any of the shells stand on edge; but at many other localities and horizons it is not at all uncommon to find these same shells standing at all possible angles in the layers and bearing in other respects the marks of a turbulent sea. Moreover, the rule in the locality and horizon spoken of is, that the two pieces of bivalvular shells are united, while at Test's mills the rule is that they are separated." "From these and other things it is clear that the lower stratum at Mering's mill was spread out in a comparatively deep and quiet sea; whilst at Test's mills, at about the middle horizon, the sea was sufficiently shallow to wear the shells or grind them to pieces as would be done on a beach."

Beneath the blue comes the Potsdam or primordial stata which has never been seen here. They can be studied at Knoxville, Tenn., Minneapolis, Minn., and on the Saint Lawrence River, which is the oldest stream of water in the world, and flows for hundreds of miles over rocks which were elevated above the sea apparently before animal life of any kind appeared on our earth. The Eastern Continent has falsely borne the name of the "Old World." Its mountains are new, with sharp outlines that cleave the sky with well defined peaks while ours are rounded by the corroding action of frost water and age, and the oxydizing influence of the air. *This* is the old world, and our Whitewater was nearly in its present condition long before the Nile River, where the pyramids of

Egypt stand, found its newly made channel in its delta in the Mediterranean Sea.

The theory cannot be for a moment maintained that our Silurian age was contemporaneous with that of Europe. Their coal age may have come millions of years later than ours. Indeed, if a new continent should now form in the Pacific Ocean, it would have at first a Silurian age, similar to that which our blue limestones portray, and then would come the later ages. At first it would have no mountain ranges; they would be heaved up as ours have been after the marine strata had been nearly all laid down. At the proper time its bogs and extensive fern flats would accumulate coal strata and so on up to later rocks. The idea of the synchronism of the different continents is thoroughly exploded.

NIAGARA LIMESTONES

are named for the great American cataract, because they form the falls of the Niagara River, precisely in the same manner that they do the falls of Elkhorn, in section 22, and the falls of Short Creek, at Elliott's Mills, in section 11. Here in Wayne County the upper member of the blue is a bed of marl, which at Elkhorn Falls and at Elliott's Mills is ten feet thick. This readily dissolves and washes away, leaving a shelving rock projecting westward, in each case, over which the falls flow.

At Niagara the upper part of the Cincinnati group is a soft shale that behaves in the same manner.

This gray limestone is exposed close to Richmond. There are outliers of it across the river near the railroad bridge, on the bluff east of Earlham, near the Lutheran cemetery, on the Liberty pike, and other places. They furnish the Middleboro and New Paris lime and paving-flags. A layer at Middleboro is made up of the large brachiopod fossil, *Pentamerus oblongus*. A magnificent slab of this was a few years ago exhibited in Richmond and labeled "A Middleboro clam-bake." If one were to go up the East Fork through section 26 he would find high up the bluffs large fragments of this formation projecting out, and others that had been broken off and lying below. An exploration of Short Creek and Elkhorn below the falls will show the same.

At Dayton, Ohio, the superior building material bearing the name of that city is of this age; and just below St. Paul, or "Paultown," in Decatur County, the very same layer appears so nearly identical that "Dayton stone" and "Greensburg stone" cannot be told apart in the yards of Indianapolis. This exact lithological similarity is strong evidence that the ancient Niagara sea was continuous at least from Dayton to Greensburg. This valuable member of the Niagara may exist in Wayne County, but it has not yet been discovered. The other layers are not valuable for building purposes. They abound in vertical cleavage cracks, which, when fallen apart, give this formation the name of "cliff limestone" in many localities. Its tendency to wear away by the action of water has caused many sink-holes in various parts of the country. Four of them are pointed out between Richmond and Connersville. The surface-water finding a passage down through the fissures wears it larger and larger, carrying soil with it through the subterranean passage. Some of these depressions now hold water, possibly because the passage may have become closed by a precipitate of lime from the water. At Fountain City there is an underground lake that I believe to have been formed in this way. Its waters are reached by driven pipes and they rise with a slight force. This fact has given Newport the name of Fountain City.

Newer Strata.—The Niagara or Upper Silurian are the newest bed-rock found in Wayne. The next period, or Devonian, has either been planed off by glacial ice, or else this county was lifted above the Devonian sea and received no marine deposits during the age and all subsequent ages. The absurdity of expecting to find coal at New Paris is only equaled by the demented old man who gropes around for his glasses while they rest securely upon his head. He who would bore for coal or oil at New Paris should bore *upward*, for the strata that bear these carboniferous products belongs 2000 feet above us.

The most important period to our county was the glacial epoch, that great winter of the ages whose vast ice energies planed off the rocky crust and ground it into soil. This action of the ice was to Wayne County what mastication is to

food, and without it this region might have been as barren, bare and worthless as the "bad lands" of the West. It made soil for our crops, gravel for our roads, boulders for our streets and sand for our buildings. It furnished beds for our streams and incomparable natural drainage for most of our farms.

Wayne County is situated wholly in the great Miami Valley. But this was not always so. Our Whitewater once had a mouth of its own in the Ohio River below Lawrenceburg. A great glacier pushed before it a vast moraine of clay gravel and boulders; and when it retreated during the short summer of those frigid times, the dam formed across the river's bed caused the water to flow around to the left and find a mouth where the east line of Indiana reaches the Ohio River.

The Big Miami then entered the Ohio where Cincinnati now stands through the valley of Mill Creek, which valley is a wider and deeper cut in the limestone than the one the Ohio River flows through. A well bored at Cummins ville reached a point much lower than the bottom of the Ohio River and it did not strike the bed-rock.

President Harrison stated in his life-time that the Great Miami had formerly occupied Mill Creek Valley. The fact then received no attention, for Harrison was a man far ahead of his age. But now the old beds of the Little and Great Miamis are so laid out on the geological maps of Ohio. Later the bed of the Big Miami was stopped up by a glacial moraine at Stone Station on the present C. H. & D. R. R., and flowing over westward it usurped the bed of Whitewater at Valley Junction, on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, and our waters became tributary to it.

The astronomical position of Richmond, Wayne County, is latitude $39^{\circ} 40'$ north, and longitude $84^{\circ} 47'$ west. The fortieth parallel passes through the northern tier of townships, and the meridian of 85° west from Greenwich through the west, crossing in section 33, one-half mile south of Economy. Richmond is 969 feet above the level of the sea by a barometrical measurement. The highest point in the county is in the northeastern part, in section 2, North Franklin Town-

ship, or section 23, New Garden, which points are about 1,212 feet above the sea. The lowest is the bed of the west branch of Whitewater where it leaves the county in section 30, 876 feet above the sea, a difference in height of 336 feet. The highest point on the road-bed of the C., St. L. & P. R. R. between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis is at Jackson's Hill, west of Centreville.

Every farmer in this county is indebted to the blue and gray limestone for the fertility of his lands, and should not slight an acquaintance with that from which he inherits his wealth, and which has furnished him and must furnish his descendants with bread. This lime, so grateful to the soil, makes the water of the county excessively hard, so that it is injurious to steam boilers.

Rain-water takes into its composition a large proportion of lime when it gives out its carbonic acid. It then parts with this lime again. This process in caves forms stalactite and stalagmite. Large masses of this material are on Elkhorn. The "big rock" on Little Elkhorn is wholly composed of it. This concretion has been mistaken for igneous rock, but there are positively no marks of heat on any rocks in Ohio or Indiana. This deposit is successfully manufactured into cement at Clermont County, Ohio, and elsewhere. The avidity of rain-water for lime has robbed our soil in many places of this essential ingredient. Although largely composed of carbonate of lime originally, many specimens will not now in an analysis show a trace of it.

The wholesale destruction of the forests is having a deleterious effect upon our climate and soil. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the trees destroyed in Wayne County would to-day be worth more than the net value of all the crops that have been taken from the land. It is estimated that the walnut trees alone that stood here in pioneer times would be worth more now than all the improvements in the county. We may well be alarmed at the possibility that the fertile fields about us may become sterile. That those lands that have yielded so abundantly to the fathers may fail to respond to the efforts of the grandchildren. When our grandfathers settled in North Carolina, they found the land

exceedingly fertile. It became a proverb that "they had only to tickle it with a hoe and it would laugh with a harvest." But the child who moved from Nantucket to North Carolina lived to see the soil worn out and in old age left it for Wayne County.

Is there no way to induce this fertility, which is the bread of our future descendants, to stay with us? It is going down with every flood to feed the insatiable delta of the Mississippi. Most assuredly the soil can be maintained. In England heavy penalties are visited on those who deteriorate their lands. The late James Endsley stated that his four farms are more fertile now than at first and yield better crops of everything. The lands around the Mediterranean Sea in ancient times supported 70,000,000 more people than they will now. Large tracts of the once fertile land there have become sandy deserts. Only the cereal grains were raised, and these being shorn from the land in early summer left the ground stark and bare during the dry season. Luckily our descendants will escape the extreme penalty of our crimes against the forests and against the soil. The corn plant, of which we cultivate so great an area, remains green and succulent until the fall rains set in, and gives out almost as much moisture as the primeval forests did; and the despised rag-weed tries to clothe the stubble with green and often shelters the ground from the scorching sun of August and September.



CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL HISTORY.—OFFICIAL ACTS AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

ORGANIZATION OF WAYNE COUNTY.—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS.—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT AT SALISBURY.—THE EARLY COURTS.—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT EMBROGLIO.—THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—REMOVING THE COUNTY SEAT TO CENTREVILLE.—THE LONG STRUGGLE.—THE DEATH OF SALISBURY.—THE LOST RECORDS.—NEW TOWNSHIPS.—JUSTICES AND ELECTIONS.—TAVERN CHARGES.—REDUCING THE COUNTY'S SIZE.—TAXATION.—JAIL.—CENTRE AND GREEN TOWNSHIPS, FORMATION.—DEFALCATION.—EDUCATIONAL.—CLAY AND JEFFERSON TOWNSHIPS.—FRANKLIN, BOSTON AND ABINGDON TOWNSHIPS.—DALTON AND WEBSTER.—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT FROM CENTREVILLE TO RICHMOND.—THE PETITION.—THE CONTROVERSY.—AND THE RESULT.

ORGANIZATION OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County was organized in 1810, and was taken from Dearborn County. Its extent of territory at its formation was somewhat larger than at present, extending further south, taking in a portion of both Union and Fayette counties, and north, a part of Randolph County. Franklin County bounded Wayne on the south from the year 1811 when that county was formed, its description being all north of Dearborn County to Wayne, east of the Ohio State line, and Rush being also included in it and under its jurisdiction until it was organized in 1822. Fayette County was formed from Wayne and Franklin, Jan. 1, 1819, and Union was also formed from the same counties. Harrison Township, now in Union County, was taken from Wayne County. Randolph County was taken from Wayne and Delaware. The surface of the territory is



Thomas G. Noble

mostly rolling, with some slight hills in the southeastern portion. The two forks of Whitewater, fed by numerous branches, pass through the whole county, from north to south, and supply abundant water-power to every part of it. Between these streams—usually from one to four miles apart—the land swells gradually, so that from the summits, in each direction, the most delightful prospects are everywhere presented. The forests have disappeared, except such as have been reserved for timber, and more than three-fifths of the county is under profitable cultivation. The soil is principally a rich loam, bedded on clay, with a light mixture of sand and limestone. The soil is well adapted to wheat, corn, grass, etc.

Wayne County lies on the eastern central border of the State, with Richmond as its county seat and principal commercial emporium, some seventy-five miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Randolph County; on the east by the Ohio State line, which separates it from Darke and Preble counties; south by Union and Fayette counties, and on the west by Henry and Fayette. It has an area of 251,821, acres of land. The principal streams are the East Fork, Middle Fork and West Fork of Whitewater River; Noland's Forks, Elkhorn Creek, Short Creek, Lick Creek, Green's Fork, Martindale's Creek and Nettle Creek. Nearly all have good milling privileges.

COUNTY SEAT.

On the organization of the county, the act which gave it independence also designated John Cox, John Addington and George Holman as commissioners to locate the county seat, on or before the first Monday of the following May, and the house of Richard Rue, as the place for holding courts until a court-house was completed.

The County Judges were Peter Fleming, Aaron Martin, and Jeremiah Meek. George Hunt was Clerk; John Turner, Sheriff; and James Noble, Prosecuting Attorney.

The first court was held Feb. 25, 1811, at the house of Richard Rue, three miles south of Richmond. At this session the county was divided into two townships, Wayne being one and Harrison supposed to have been the other, the county

remaining so divided until the session of the County Court, Feb. 10, 1817. For Wayne Township, David Railsback and John Shaw were appointed Overseers of the Poor; Abraham Gaar, John Collins, and Lewis Little, Fence Viewers. For Harrison, David Galbraith and George Smith, Overseers of the Poor; Wm. Fouts, Nathaniel McClure, and Robert Hill, Fence Viewers. A committee was also appointed to adjust the accounts of the overseers of the poor, viz.: David Carson, Timothy Hunt, Samuel Jobe, Jacob Meek, Elijah Fisher and George Holman.

The next session of the court was held at the same place, the next month. A grand jury was for the first time impaneled in the county. The names of the jurors were: Jesse Davenport, David Fouts, Joseph Cox, Charles Wright, John Burk, Wright Lancaster, Robert Galbraith, Isaac Williams, John Smith, Benj. Small, John Townsend, John Burgess, Wm. Blunt, Michael Snider, Peter Weaver, Benj. Harvey, Joshua Meek, John Beard, Benj. Jarvis, James Gordon, Harvey Miller, Lewis Little, Wm. Graham. The court consisted of Jesse L. Holman, Circuit Judge; Peter Fleming and Aaron Martin, Associates. The court was held in the woods, and the seats consisted of family chairs and logs; and the jurors retired for deliberation to logs at a suitable distance.

The County Court, so-called, was not a court in reality, but the business managers of the county's business affairs.

The names of the jurors who sat on first petit jury trial are: John Benton, John Drake, John Armstrong, Nathaniel Scire, Thomas Bulla, Samuel Hunt, Harvey Druley, David F. Sacket, Joel Ferguson, Benj. Smith, Jesse Davenport.

At the June term, 1811, Jno. B. Stitt states that the commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature, having failed to discharge their duty according to law, in selecting a seat of justice for the county, the court declared their duties ended, and appointed in their stead Samuel Walker, Richard Maxwell, and Benj. Harris.

In Young's history the following explanation is given of this change of commissioners:

"Richard Rue and David Overman were members of the Territorial Legislature of 1810, from the county of Dear-

born, of which the present county of Wayne formed a part. There were then but three counties in the Territory—Knox, Clark and Dearborn. Residing within the limits of the present county of Wayne, these gentlemen were active in support of the act authorizing its organization. The commissioners were as named above. The law prescribing their duties, fixing the time and the place of their meeting, did not reach the court, then held at Rue's, until about a month after its publication. On its reception, the commissioners were promptly notified to meet. They appeared and were qualified and proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

Instructed by the act to fix the county seat *near the geographical center*, Addington and Holman designated a quarter section about three-fourths of a mile north of the present town of Centreville. Cox dissented, alleging that they were not authorized to select land not yet sold by the Government, though it had been advertised for sale in the coming October. The court sustained the views of the minority, refused to receive the report, and appointed three other commissioners, as above stated, who reported, "That the permanent seat of justice is and shall be on the donation of Samuel Woods of sixty-five acres in the 13th township, range 3, with a small reserve." And the court ordered, "That the town in Wayne, or the seat of justice, shall be called Salisbury." Smith Hunt, Samuel Woods and James Brown were appointed Trustees to lay off the lots, and Andrew Woods and John Meek, Sr., to superintend the building of a jail and an estray pen.

This action of the court was denounced by the friends of the central location. The land being within the bounds of the county as fixed by the law of the State, they regarded the objection that the unsold lands were out of the jurisdiction of the court as utterly invalid, and the decision as a flagrant outrage. A paper was circulated to take the sense of the citizens in respect to the legality of the action of the court, designed to be presented to the court. The result showed 330 in favor of the report of the legislative committee, and 150 approving the action of the court.

A log court-house for temporary use, and a jail of hewed, square logs, were built by Wm. Commons, who also erected

the court-house and jail at Centreville, and were soon followed by a brick court-house.

Salisbury at once took a start, and, being the oldest town and the county seat, it was at one time not only the most flourishing town in the county, but of the State.

EARLY COURTS.

Additional facts regarding early courts in Wayne County are given in a series of articles communicated to the *True Republican*, by Hon. Jacob B. Julian, in 1865 and 1866, from which the following account is gathered:

While Indiana was a Territory there was held in each county a court having both criminal and civil jurisdiction. One of the first terms held in Wayne County convened at the house of Richard Rue, a few miles south of the present site of Richmond, on the 17th day of June, 1811. The record of the proceedings (made on a single sheet of foolscap) contained the following:

“At a court of *Nisi Prius*, *Oyer and Terminer* and General Jail Delivery, held at the house of Richard Rue, Esq., in and for said county of Wayne, on the 17th day of June, 1811. Present, the Hon. Benj. Parke, Judge.”

The absurdity of styling the court one of “general jail delivery” is readily apparent, as the county had no such institution as a jail. According to authentic testimony, the court adjourned from “the house of Richard Rue, Esq.,” to a large log in the edge of the wood, and there the session was held, the grand and traverse juries retiring in opposite directions to deliberate.

The grand jury empaneled at this term was as follows: Joseph Cox, Foreman; Isaac Williams, Wm. Townsend, Samuel Job, John Starr, Timothy F. Hunt, Shadrach Henderson, John Meek, Sr., Thomas Addington, John Pool, Benjamin Modlin, Nathan Pierson, David Bailey, John Morrow, Jasper Koutz, John Hawkins, Sr., David Bales, John Clark, Amos Hawkins, Wm. Bulla and Wm. Price.

There was also a traverse jury empaneled, as follows: Henry Hoover, James Morrison, Jacob Griffin, James Jacobs, John Ireland, John Stephens, Andrew Endsley, John Hunt and

Abraham Endsley. The only case for trial was that of the "United States *vs.* James Pettit." The defendant was a boy living in the family of Henry Bryan, a prominent citizen of the county. He was charged with stealing a knife from John Smith, the Richmond merchant. He was found guilty, and the court adjudged that he should pay to Smith 12½ cents, the value of the knife, and to the Territory 25 cents and costs, all of which seems to have been promptly paid. The prosecutor, James Dill, who had drawn the indictment, was not present, and so Henry Hoover, one of the jury, was called upon to read it. The document was in the verbose and ancient form and alleged that "the said James Pettit, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being moved and instigated thereunto by His Satanic Majesty, the Devil, did then and there wickedly, unlawfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away the knife,"—with much more to the same effect. The indictment was read in an impressive manner, and proof was brought establishing the guilt of the boy. One of the jury reluctantly agreed to the verdict, maintaining that he thought the boy stole the knife, but did not think the offense as bad as was charged in the indictment.

Most notable of all the early terms of court was that of March, 1816. At this term was tried the case of the "United States *vs.* Henry Chryst," for murder. [An account of this murder is elsewhere given.] Judge Jesse L. Holman presided, and Associate Judges Hoover and Fleming were present. Hon. John Test assisted the prosecuting attorney. The defense was conducted by James Noble and perhaps others. The jurors who served during this first murder trial were Richard Lewis, David Noland, John Brattan, John Patterson, Caleb Harvey, Jacob Meek, John Stewart, Lewis Hosier, Michael Neiss, William Clawson, John Small and Bladen Ashley.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

When the State of Indiana was organized in 1816, the little hamlet of Centreville succeeded in wresting the county seat from her, and claimed it as its own. From that day Salisbury began to droop, and ten years later boasted of only ten

families, two taverns, one cabinet-maker and one baker. A few years later the plow had done its work, and there is not a stone to mark the spot, as a memento of the past. The effort on the part of Centreville to get the county seat commenced two years or more before the State organization, but she effected nothing with the Territorial Legislature. The first session of the State Legislature, however, passed the following act, which was the death warrant of Salisbury and a half-century revival for its successful competitor.

REMOVAL ACT.

"An Act to remove the seat of justice from the town of Salisbury in the county of Wayne to the town of Centreville in said county.

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, by sundry affidavits and the petition of a very large majority of the citizens of said county of Wayne, that great injustice has been done to the inhabitants of said county by the seat of justice having been fixed at the town of Salisbury contrary to the wishes and interests thereof:

"SECTION 1. *Therefore*, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first day of August the seat of justice in and for the county of Wayne shall be, and the same is, hereby removed to and permanently fixed in the town of Centreville in said county; and that the trustees of the town of Centreville shall be and are hereby authorized and required to transfer by proper and lawful deeds of conveyance and assignment all property, both real and personal, together with all bonds, notes, bills, or receipts for payment of any money or other things which may, or shall, be held by such trustees in trust for said town to such person or persons as shall be authorized by law to do and transact county business for the said county, and erect, or cause to be erected, public buildings, which property, money, or other thing so transferred from such trustees to the authority aforesaid shall be appropriated by the said authority to the sole purpose of erecting a court-house, jail and estray-pen, all of which shall be erected and completed as soon as the same can be per-

formed with convenience; and that the trustees of the said town of Centreville shall, if required by the persons authorized to do county business, give bond and security in a penalty in the discretion of said authority, payable to the said person or persons so authorized to do and transact county business, with a condition that if the property, real or personal, so transferred by the trustees of said town of Centreville for the purposes aforesaid shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of erecting the said public buildings in the said town of Centreville, which shall be equal in point of convenience and value to those already erected and built in the town of Salisbury, that they will make up such deficiency, and that they will provide and furnish at their own expense a suitable and convenient house for the holding of courts, and the doing of all public business necessary to have and be performed in and at the court-house of said county, and also a suitable and secure jail and estray-pen for the use of said county until such public buildings shall be erected by the proper authority.

“SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process-writs and other proceedings that now are, or hereafter shall be depending in any court in the county of Wayne, returnable at the court-house in the town of Salisbury at the time this law shall take effect and be in force, shall be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be returned to the court to be held at the court-house in the said town of Centreville, and there tried in all respects as if the same had been made returnable to the same court in the first instance.

“SEC. 3. That all officers whose duty it shall be to keep their said offices at the seat of justice in the said county of Wayne shall be and are hereby required to remove to or keep their said offices at the town of Centreville within six months after this act shall take effect. That from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, all public business which shall be required by law to be transacted at the seat of justice in the said county of Wayne shall be held, performed and transacted at the court-house or at the building assigned for that purpose in the town of Centreville.

"SEC. 4. That all public buildings that now are, or at the time this law shall be in force, in the town of Salisbury shall be disposed of in such manner as the person or persons who shall or may be authorized to do and transact county business shall deem most to the advantage of the said county of Wayne, and particularly to the interest of the town of Salisbury; *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to remove the seat of justice from the town of Salisbury to the town of Centreville in the said county of Wayne at any time, should the said trustees of the town of Centreville fail and refuse to comply with any of the provisions contained in the first section of this act on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

"This act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

"ISAAC BLACKFORD,

"Speaker of the House of Rep.

"CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,

"Pres. of the Senate.

"Dec. 21, 1816, Approved,

"JONATHAN JENNINGS."

After the removal of the county seat, Salisbury was rapidly deserted. The new frame and brick buildings were taken down, and some of them moved to Richmond. The bricks in the building on the southeast corner of Main and Pearl streets, known as Ham's Corner, were formerly in the court-house at Salisbury. There remains nothing on the site indicating that a town was ever there. The ground on which it stood is now a part of the farm of Enoch Railsback.

It was not until 1818 that the seat of justice was removed to Centreville, the county commissioners holding their last session at Salisbury in August, 1817.

DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The county records having been lost or destroyed, the first commissioners' records found are of date June 22, 1812. At that date is a statement of a settlement with the county treasurer, which shows to his credit the sum of \$341.54 brought forward from the record to date. Wolf scalps were paid for at the rate of \$1 each.

The receipts into the treasury in 1815 were as follows: For town lots, \$34.68. Store licenses, \$86.86. Tax on horses, \$7.39. Slaves, \$20. Men of color, \$15. First rate lands, \$23.59; second rate, \$292.63; third rate, \$53.34. Total, \$1,265.10, not including fines for breaches of the peace, assault and battery, swearing, etc., which were lodged in the hands of the sheriff and clerk. In 1816, wolf claims amounted to \$84.

The receipts for wolf scalps in 1812-'13 amounted to \$25. The first session of the commissioners in 1817 was on Feb. 10. As this was the first meeting after Indiana had been declared a State, it was the duty of the commissioners to divide the county into smaller municipal divisions. The Commissioners were: Thomas Beard, for one year; James Odell, for two years, and Thomas J. Warman, for three years. A new commissioner was to be elected each year thereafter for a term of three years. Their first business was the formation of the county into townships, and the following names were selected and their boundaries as given: Washington, Harrison, Jackson, Wayne, Perry and New Garden.

WASHINGTON.—The boundary began at a lake one mile east of the range line dividing ranges 12 and 13, east of the principal meridian, on the county line between the counties of Wayne and Franklin; running thence north seven miles to the corner between sections 7 and 18; thence west to the Indian boundary; thence with same to the corner of Franklin County, and thence to the beginning. Election to be held at Waterloo.

HARRISON Township's boundary began at the beginning corner of Washington Township, and turning with the line of that township to the corner of the same; thence east to the State line; thence south to the corner of Franklin County; thence west to the beginning.

JACKSON Township began at the north corner of Washington Township; thence west with the line of the same to the Indian boundary; thence with said line northwardly ten miles to the corner dividing fractional sections 23 and 26; thence east along the section line to the corner of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, and thence to the place of beginning. Election to be held at Jacksonburg.

WAYNE Township boundary began at the corner between the townships of Washington, Harrison and Jackson; running thence north ten miles to the northeast corner of Jackson Township; thence east to the State line; thence south with said line to the corner of Harrison Township, and thence west with the line of said township to the place of beginning. Election to be held at Salisbury.

NEW GARDEN Township began at the corner of Jackson and Wayne townships on the Perry Township line; running thence east with the line of Wayne Township to the State line; thence north to the extreme settlements of Wayne County; thence west to the northeast corner of Perry Township; thence with the line of the same to the place of beginning. Election to be held at the house of Benjamin Harris.

PERRY Township began with the northwest corner of Wayne Township running two miles east to the corner between sections 21 and 28; thence north to the extreme settlements in Wayne County; thence west to the Indian boundary; thence south with said boundary to the corner of Jackson Township, and thence east to the place of beginning. Election to be held at the house of Thomas Lamb.

The commissioners then decided that the number of justices of the peace should be as follows: Washington, three; Harrison, two; Jackson, three; Wayne, three; Perry, three, and New Garden, two. They also appointed the following Inspectors of Elections: Train Caldwell, Washington; Rene Julian, Jackson; Abraham Elliott, Perry; Benj. Harris, New Garden; John Stewart, Wayne; Joseph Cox, Harrison. Constables: Reason Davis, Washington; Samuel D. Lothian, Jackson; John Bailey, son of Hugh, Perry; John Whitehead, Harrison; Thomas T. Lewis, Wayne; Tense Massey, New Garden. Listers: Stephen Griffith, Washington; Major Dodson, Harrison; Ezekiel Leavel, Jackson; Henry Hoover, Wayne; Pleasant Harris, New Garden. County Treasurer: John Beard. This was all the business of importance transacted at this session.

The May session ordered an election in the several townships within the county. Washington Township election was to be held at Waterloo, which is now in Fayette County;

Harrison Township, at the house of John Williams; Jackson Township, at Jacksonburg; Wayne, at the house of John Lamb; and those in Perry and New Garden, at the most convenient place for the citizens to assemble. The following were then appointed School Trustees for the several school sections in the county, viz.: Lewis Johnson, Archibald Reed, John Spahr, John Shaw, Ezekiel Leavel, Isaac Shelby, Samuel Carr, Richard Lewis, Josiah Bradbury, Jonathan Hunt, William Scarce, Henry Hoover, Benjamin Harris. Taverns were licensed and the following fixed rates were made a matter of record, by which the tavern-keepers were to be guided: For a meal, 25 cents; lodging, $6\frac{1}{4}$; Cognac brandy, rum or wine, one-half pint, 50; whisky, one-half pint, $12\frac{1}{2}$; cider, quart, $12\frac{1}{2}$; strong beer, quart, 25; horse, night, hay and grain, 50; hay only, 25; single feed, $12\frac{1}{2}$. These rates were altered from time to time. In 1820 lodging was judged worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Peach brandy was added to the liquor list at 25 cents the one-half pint, just one-half the price of the imported liquors. And in 1822 the price of a meal had fallen to $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; whisky to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and peach brandy to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents the one-half pint.

The commissioners met in special session July 21, 1817, evidently in relation to the removing of the county seat from Salisbury to Centreville. Thomas J. Warman, one of the commissioners, presented himself, but objected to the meeting because he considered it not legal to sit at any other time than that authorized by law, and refused to sit. The other two commissioners proceeded to hold the session, and were confronted by John Maxwell, William Sumner, Jeremiah Meek and James Jenkins, Trustees of the town of Centreville, who produced the deeds, bonds and papers which they held in trust for the said town, and which they presented to the Board of Commissioners. The bond which bound the signers in the sum of \$10,000 to produce in Centreville a court-house equal in point of value and convenience with the old one, according to the true intent and meaning of act of the General Assembly on the subject, was signed by the following persons, to wit: James Jenkins, John Maxwell, William Sumner, Job Huddlestone, Levi Jones, Isaac Julian, Patrick Beard, William Crawford, Sr., William Common and Josiah Holman.

At the next meeting, on Aug. 11, 1817, it was ordered by James Odell and Thomas Beard that the board now adjourn from the town of Salisbury to the town of Centreville, to meet there at four o'clock P. M. Thomas J. Warman, the third commissioner who was present, objected to this action and demanded an examination of the papers which had been assigned to the commissioners by the trustees of the town of Centreville. He then maintained that the papers on file did not comply with the requirements of the legislative act entitled "An act to remove the seat of justice of Wayne County from Salisbury to Centreville," and since in this the condition of the law was not complied with, he dissented from the action of his colleagues and refused to adjourn to Centreville.

At the meeting of Odell and Beard at Centreville, a new bond was executed, signed by twenty-one citizens, binding themselves to furnish the county a court-house equal in value and convenience to the one then at Salisbury. Their names were: Joseph Holman, William Sumner, Isaac Julian, Levi Jones, John Maxwell, Lewis Thomas, Nathan Overman, Patrick Beard, James Jenkins, Larkin Reynolds, William Harvey, William Hosier, Greenbury Cornelius, John Harvey, Francis Culbertson, Jacob N. Booker, Shubael Julian, Thomas Jones, Jeremiah Meek, David Galbraith, Robert Culbertson, Jacob Griffin, Jesse Ross, David J. Wood, Samuel King. [Robert Galbraith's name does not appear among the signatures.]

In the spring of 1818 the court was held at Centreville. The next year the question was brought before the court whether Salisbury or Centreville was the county seat. Says Dr. Plummer: "The Presiding Judge, John Watts, was absent. The Associate Judges, William McLane and Jesse Davenport, were of the opposite opinion in this matter. Their decision was 'that the seat of justice was permanently at Salisbury; that the act of Dec. 21, 1816, not having a sufficient repealing clause, has not removed it; but that the act of Jan. 28, 1816, authorized the court to hold their *pro tempore* session in the town of Centreville, until the Legislature should otherwise direct.'" As the Legislature has never otherwise directed, the legal county seat, according to the decision of these judges, must still be at Salisbury.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.—In August, 1817, the commissioners were petitioned by Jacob Booker and others for a new township which should have Centreville near its center for a voting-place. The commissioners being satisfied that the proposed measure had been advertised the required length of time, viz., thirty days, ordered that a new township, by the name of *Centre*, be established, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of fractional section No. 26, township 13, range 2; running thence north ten miles to the northeast corner of section 27, township 17, range 14; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of section 26, township 17, range 13; thence south ten miles to the southwest corner of section 11, township 15, range 13; thence east six miles to the beginning.

An election was ordered to be held at Centreville on the third Monday of September following, for the purpose of electing three justices of the peace and three constables. John Harvey was appointed Inspector of Election.

At the May session of the Board of Commissioners, 1818, it was ordered by James Odell and Thomas Beard that, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, the public property in the town of Salisbury be sold at public sale, on the third day of the following July, after proper advertisement. Thomas J. Warman objected to the sale and left his seat.

The organization of Fayette County in 1819 caused the boundary line of Washington Township to be changed, as that county in its formation took a portion of its territory from Wayne County. This gave Washington Township the following new boundary, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 30, thence north three miles to the northeast corner of section 18; thence west three miles to the northeast corner of section 15; thence north three miles to the northeast corner of section 34; thence west to the boundary between sections 27 and 34; thence southerly to the corner of Fayette County; thence to the beginning. John Wallace appointed Inspector of Election, the election to be held at the house of Levi Willetts.

It seems that after the election of Enos Graves to the

Board of Commissioners, their sessions were held again at Salisbury. When Isaac Julian entered upon his office as Commissioner in August, 1819, he at once moved the board that it adjourn to Centreville, for the following reasons, viz.: That the Legislature by their act of Dec. 21, 1816, did remove the seat of justice from Salisbury to Centreville, with certain conditions to be complied with by the trustees, which conditions have been fully complied with by said trustees as will appear evident by the act of the Legislature of Jan. 28, 1818, which act declares the courts shall be held in Centreville and lastly the decision of the court was that courts shall be held in Centreville until altered by law. And also Judge Watts did advise the clerk of said county against removing his office from Centreville, notwithstanding the office has been removed contrary to law. His motion being overruled by the other members of the board, Julian refuses to take his seat in Salisbury since in his opinion it is contrary to law. He did not sit with the board until February, 1820, second day of session.

In the county records of August, 1819, the following appears: Daniel Fraley is appointed to take charge of the new court-house in the town of Salisbury and see that the doors and windows are kept in repair.

On meeting for the August term, 1820, Benj. Harris took the place of Warman in the board, and he being a "Centreville man," he and Julian at once ordered an adjournment to Centreville for the same day at 2 o'clock. This was Aug. 14, 1820. Graves refused to concur and entered his protest which was in substance as follows: "That the first section of the act of Dec. 21, 1816, authorizing the removal of the seat of justice to Centreville on certain conditions, had never been complied with; that the decision of the Circuit Court of Wayne County was against removal, and that the action of Isaac Julian, in finally consenting to sit with the board at Salisbury after that had been decided the county seat by a committee of disinterested men, thus virtually conceding that to be the rightful seat of justice, should render this action to the contrary now void, and for these reasons he protests against the decision for said removal."

He refused to sit at Centreville.

At this session Wm. Sumner produced a deed for the public square in Centreville, which was already recorded in Book B, p. 140, and which was accepted by the board. The board, consisting of Isaac Julian and Benjamin Harris, consider that the requisitions of the removal act of 1816 have been fully complied with by the Trustees of Centreville, and that the undertakers of the court-house in said town, having in good faith fulfilled their obligation according to contract, they are hereby discharged.

John Rolston is appointed to take charge of the court-house in the town of Centreville. These commissioners also, before the close of this August term, 1820, insert in their minutes that the protest of Enos Graves having been recorded by himself out of session, the same is not subscribed to by them.

This was the last of the struggle, and Salisbury accepted her doom. Mr. Enos Graves took his seat at the session beginning Nov. 14, 1820.

The township of Centre not being considered large enough to sustain itself and the new county seat, the Board of Commissioners ordered at the same session the following addition to its territory, viz.: "Beginning at the northwest corner of fractional section 26; running thence east to the old boundary; thence south to the range line; thence down said line to the southeast corner of section 25, town 14, range 1; thence west to the old boundary; thence south to the south line of Centre Township."

THE JAIL.—A jail was ordered built at Centreville, in May, 1821, and the contract was taken by Thos. Commons for \$2,000 as the lowest bidder. The letting was advertised in the Brookville *Engineer*.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.—Upon the petition of numerous citizens of that part of Perry Township for a new independent organization, the petition was received and granted by the Commissioners at the November session of 1821. It was "ordered that a new township, to be known by the name of Green, be formed with the following bounds: On the east by New Garden Township; north by Randolph County; south by the line of Centre and Jackson townships, and on the west by the line dividing sections 20 and 21, which is to be the dividing line

between Perry and Green townships, the place for holding elections for said new townships to be in the houses of Seth May in Green Township and Ebenezer Reynolds in Perry Township."

This township was taken wholly from Perry Township, except one range of sections on the east side which was taken from New Garden.

There was little of interest for the next three years. No more townships were formed, and the commissioners only performed their routine work until 1824, when the law changed the Board of Commissioners to a Board of Justices, who were then appointed as the custodians of the county's business affairs.

The first meeting of the justices was on Sept. 6, 1824, and the following are the names of those who were present: "Joseph Flint, Samuel Taylor, Joseph Ladd, Abel Thomberry, Edward Starbuck, Barnabus McManus, Wm. Peelle, Hugh Cull, Levi Jarrot, Samuel Henderson, Asa M. Sherman, Eli Wright, Jonathan Platts and Daniel Clark. Barnabus McManus was elected President."

The first defalcation of record was that of Abraham Elliott, who when his career as Sheriff was closed was indebted to the county \$281, and the Board of Justices ordered the County Treasurer, W. Pugh, to commence suit to recover the amount claimed. The case was finally settled.

There had been much said on the subject of education for several years, and after the final settlement of the county-sea question the cause took a new start. A private and a public school had at this time been underway in Centreville, and the Board of Justices had appointed agents or trustees to look up a site and purchase it to establish a seminary in the town or village of Centreville. These trustees were David Jenkins and Lot Bloomfield, and July 2, 1827, they reported to the Board of Justices that Wm. Sumner had donated to the county two lots in the town of Centreville, Nos. 100 and 101, covering one acre of ground for the purpose proposed. The question of acceptance was placed before the full board of twenty-two justices and carried by a vote of thirteen in its favor to nine against. This being carried a contract was let

on April 28, 1828, to Jesse Neil, to put up a building for the sum of \$775.

Five years the Board of Justices carried forward the business of the county, when, in 1829, it was again changed to that of County Commissioners, the first under the change being Jonathan Platt, Daniel Reid and Jesse Willet. This continued until 1831, the commissioners being voted for at large. In the latter year the county was divided into commissioners' districts as follows: Wayne and New Garden townships forming District No. 1; Green, Perry and Jackson, No. 2, and Centre and Washington townships, No. 3.

After a decade had passed the subject of new townships again came up and a call made for.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.—On petition of Thomas Hatfield and others the Board of Commissioners ordered "the erection of a new township by the name of *Clay*, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the half mile stake in the south line of section 18, town 17, range 14; thence west four miles to the half mile stake of section 16, town 17, range 13; thence south through the center of sections 21, 28 and 33 to the half mile stake of section 33 on the township line dividing townships 16 and 17; thence east four miles on said township line to the half mile stake on the south line of section 31, town 17, range 14; thence north through the center of sections 31, 30 and 19 to the place of beginning. Election to be held at the house of Thomas Hatfield in the town of Washington."

May, 1831.

Nothing further was done for the next three years, and the county moved along with some eight townships. Then another petition was presented at the March term of 1834, praying for another new township, which was granted by the commissioners.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.—The order read as follows: "Ordered that a new township to be called Jefferson be laid off as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 8, town 17 of range 13; thence running west on the section line to the northwest corner of section 9, town 17 of range 12; thence south with the Henry County line to the southwest corner of section 33, town 17 of range 12; thence east along

the line dividing townships 16 and 17 to the southeast corner of section 32, town 17, range 13; thence north with the section line to the place of beginning. Elections ordered to be held at the town of Hagarstown. Jefferson added to commissioners' district, No. 3."

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.—On the petition of Thomas Morton and others it is ordered (May session, 1834,) by the commissioners that a new township, to be called "Franklin," be laid off as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of Wayne County and running west on the line of said county to the road leading from Richmond to Fort Wayne; thence south with said road to the Wayne Township line; thence east with said line to the State line; thence north with said State line to the place of beginning. Elections ordered to be held at the town of Hillsborough.

In February, 1835, another petition came in to be taken off of Wayne. This was

BOSTON TOWNSHIP.—Ordered by the Board of Commissioners at their session in February, 1835, that a new township, to be called Boston Township, be formed with the following boundaries: Beginning on the Ohio State line at the northeast corner of section 25, town 13, range 1 west; running thence six miles west to the Centre Township line; thence south three miles to the Union County line; thence east along said line to the Ohio State line; thence north along the State line to the place of beginning. The township to be added to commissioners' district, No. 1. The election to be held at the town of New Boston.

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP.—At their session in February, 1837, the Board of Commissioners ordered the establishment of a new township to be known by the name of Abington, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 1, town 12, range 2 west; running thence north three miles to the northeast corner of section 25, town 13, range 2 west; thence west along the section lines to the northwest corner of section 11, town 15, range 14 east; thence south to the line dividing Wayne and Fayette counties; thence east with said line one mile; thence north one mile; thence east with the line dividing Fayette, Union and Wayne counties to

the place of beginning. The said new township to be attached to the third commissioners' district. Elections ordered to be held at the town of Abington.

PERRY, CLAY, JEFFERSON AND GREEN.—Ordered by the board at their January session (1839) that section 15 of Green Township be attached to Clay; section 16 of Perry be attached to Clay; section 8 of Jefferson be attached to Perry; sections 17, 20, 29 and 32 of Jefferson be attached to Clay.

DALTON.—At the June term, 1847, the Board of Commissioners was petitioned by Caswell Harst and other citizens of Perry Township, that a new township be stricken off of the western part of Perry Township and be called Dalton Township. The said new township was established with the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of Wayne County; thence east to the range line between townships 12 and 13; thence south with said range line to the north line of Jefferson Township; thence west to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning.

This ended the township organizations for some twenty-three years, when the last township, "Webster," was formed in 1870. This made fifteen townships in Wayne County. The organization of this last township and the remonstrance against is mentioned below, the latter being overruled and the township formed.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP.—Dec. 5, 1870, the Board of Commissioners was petitioned by Levi Bon and 127 others residing in the adjacent corners of Centre, Wayne, Green and New Garden townships, praying for a new township to be formed from the adjacent corners of the above named townships, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 17, town 17, range 14, east, in Green Township; running thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of section 32, town 17, range 14 east in Centre Township; thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 18, town 14, range 1 west in Wayne Township; thence north to the half section line dividing section 13, town 17, range 14 east in New Garden Township; thence west to the place of beginning in Green Township.

At the same time a remonstrance was presented by Ezekiel H. Johnson and 118 others, residents of Green Township, against the formation of said new township, and especially praying that no part of Green Township be taken to form such a township. The remonstrance was overruled, and the township was granted as petitioned for and named Webster Township. The new township was assigned to the second or middle commissioners' district of Wayne County.

THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

The county very early in its existence began making provision for the support and care of its poor. Thenceforth until the present, great attention has been given this matter. Although there have been instances of mismanagement, in general, the paupers of the county have been well cared for and humanely treated. The present county asylum is a well-managed institution, which will compare favorably with others of like character anywhere in the State.

At this time it is impossible to ascertain when the first county farm was purchased. Quite early, however, a farm was bought in Jefferson Township which remained in possession of the county until 1848. It was managed by a superintendent, selected by the county commissioners. The farm was leased to the superintendent, and he was paid a certain amount per capita for the support of the paupers. The system worked unfavorably; abuses crept in, and a change was demanded.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, June term, 1845, the following order was placed upon record:

"WHEREAS, In our opinion, the system by which the Poor House in this county has hitherto been conducted is miserably deficient, and falls far short of the benevolent design originally intended by its institution and construction; therefore, ordered by the board, That James Perry, Samuel Hannah and Samuel K. Hoshour be appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the location thereof, and whether any good would result therefrom, and what would be the expense incurred thereby, and report to this board at full length; and, also, to inquire into and report at length what changes could

be introduced into the system of conducting the Poor House with advantage to the comfort of the paupers without incurring additional expense, and generally to mature and suggest any general reform in the present plan."

What the committee reported is not to be ascertained, as no record of the same can be found. But it was soon decided to abandon the old farm and the old system. In 1846 a farm of 157 acres, located near Centreville, was purchased by the commissioners from William S. T. Morton for about \$5,000. In April, 1846, the commissioners contracted with Jason Ham to build an asylum for the sum of \$3,730, the building to be of brick, two stories high and forty-five feet square. In June, 1847, the board ordered that the farm in Jefferson Township be sold at public auction. This was not done, but in 1848 the board disposed of it to William Conway for \$3,500.

The original plan for the asylum was changed, and a wing was added to the above specifications. The cost of the addition was \$2,000. Jan. 6, 1848, the board ordered "That John Crum, Superintendent of the Wayne County Asylum, be, and is hereby, authorized to attend to the removal of the paupers from the *Poor House* to said asylum, as soon as he can make arrangements."

The new system, adopted on completion of the asylum, provided for paying the superintendent a salary, while the products of the farm were to be used for the support of the poor, the deficiency, if any, to be made up by the board. On this plan the asylum has since been conducted. The buildings have from time to time been enlarged and improved, and the size of the farm was doubled a few years ago by the purchase, from Joseph W. Jackson, of 160 acres of land at a cost of about \$18,000.

THE LAST REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

After the four years' quarrel between Salisbury and Centreville, over the location of the county seat, which was finally settled in 1820, over half a century elapsed before another change was demanded. In 1872 Richmond entered the field aspiring for the prize which Centreville had so long possessed.

The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Acting under a law passed Feb. 24, 1869, Richmond was soon victorious. The law mentioned is entitled, "An act amendatory to an act of 1855," and contains the following provisions:

"That whenever 55 per cent of the legal voters of any county in this State shall by written petition request the Board of Commissioners of their county to re-locate the county seat of such county, designating in such petition the site where such re-location is desired, and shall procure the conveyance to such board by deed conveying good title to two lots of ground, one containing not less than two acres as a site for the court-house, and the other containing not less than one-fourth of an acre as a site for the county jail, to be held by such board for that purpose, and shall deposit with such board the sum of \$100 to pay an architect, and \$150 to pay commissioners to assess damages; then such board shall proceed to have new county buildings erected thereon and the county seat removed thereto, in the manner and upon the conditions set forth in the following section: *Provided*, That no such re-location of a county seat shall be made unless it shall be moved at least three miles.

"SECTION 2.—That said section 3 of the said act above recited, approved March 2, 1855, be, and the same is, hereby amended so as to read as follows: If such petitioners, or some of them, shall, within three months after such estimates and plans are presented, cause to be paid into the county treasury, or the payment thereof secured to such board to their satisfaction, a sum equal to the value of the real property belonging to the county at the then county seat, then such board shall at once cause the auditor to advertise immediately in the newspapers of such county if any there be, or if none, then in the nearest newspaper of general circulation and by posting in six public places in said county, for sealed proposals for the erection of such buildings according to said plans and specifications, such proposals to be presented to the board at its next regular session."

It was not to be supposed that Centreville would remain inactive while being despoiled, and she did not; she made a bitter and unrelenting fight from the beginning until she lost

her prize, which was wrested from her by main force by her more powerful sister. Undoubtedly the question is now permanently settled, for a more powerful rival is not likely to rise and change the present location. How it was done is here added.

On the 3d day of June, 1872, a petition was drawn up and signed by 4,937 persons, and presented to the Board of Commissioners of Wayne County, asking for the removal of the county seat from Centreville to Richmond. On June 5, William A. Peelle filed a remonstrance against such action, setting forth his reasons, and asking a continuance of the case. This was refused by a majority of the board, A. S. Wiggins and William Brooks, opposing, and O. T. Jones, the other member of the board, favoring the action of Mr. Peelle; and on the 11th of June, by the same majority of the board, it was decided that, as out of 6,842, the whole number of legal voters in the county, a majority of them had asked for the relocation of the county seat, it should be removed, and a new building erected, provided the petitioners, or some of them, shall, within three months after estimates and plans are presented, cause to be paid in the county treasury a sum equal to the value of the real property belonging to the county at the present seat. On Oct. 30 Asahel Stone, William Wallace and Simon Stansifer were appointed, by Governor Baker, Commissioners to appraise the real estate and improvements in Centreville belonging to the county. Their appraisement was \$80,000. On Nov. 6, George W. Barnes, in his own behalf and of others of the petitioners for the relocating of the county seat, deposited with the Board of Commissioners \$80,000 in Richmond City bonds as security for the payment of the assessed value of the above property, which was accepted by the board, Oliver T. Jones protesting. On Dec. 4, 1873, these bonds were withdrawn, and another substituted, providing for the payment of the above amount in one year. The auditor was ordered to advertise for bids for the building of a new court-house and jail. George Hoover was the architect, and Thomas W. Roberts got the contract for the building, complete, at \$22,700. Aug. 4 the building was completed and accepted, and the Board of Commissioners

ordered that all the books, papers, furniture, and the occupants of the county prison be removed to said new buildings. On the 15th of August, 1873, this was carried into effect, and the city of Richmond declared to be, from and after that date, the seat of justice of Wayne County. Thus ended a strife which will not be forgotten by the participants or their descendants for many years to come—a strife very natural on the part of the Centreville people, and at one time so sharp as to cause apprehensions of very serious trouble.

The grounds in the city of Richmond are worthy of a fine court-house, and it is likely that but a few years will elapse before a structure will be erected upon them that will be a pride to the people and an ornament to the city.



CHAPTER XX.

GROWTH AND RESOURCES OF WAYNE COUNTY.—OFFICIAL LIFE.—POPULATION.

INTRODUCTORY.—AGRICULTURAL.—WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—WHEN ORGANIZED.—STOCK COMPANY.—DISTRICT SOCIETY.—OFFICIALS.—FARMS, 1870 TO 1880.—MANUFACTURES.—VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BY TOWNSHIPS.—PRODUCTS OF 1874.—OF 1879.—WILD-CAT TIMES AND CURRENCY.—VALUATION AND DEBT OF 1883.—VALUATION OF PROPERTY FROM 1842 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.—POPULATION, 1820 TO 1880.—OFFICIAL RECORD.—COUNTY OFFICERS AND LEGISLATORS FROM 1816 TO 1884. — INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. — CANALS, TURNPIKES AND RAILROADS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The resources of Wayne County are varied, and their full development brings wealth, contentment, health and happiness. The soil in the valleys is of exceeding richness, its alluvial qualities reaching several feet below the surface, while in other places the eroding of the hills forming gulches finds the soil of the valley enriched by these washings. Streams of running water and timber of almost every variety, yet somewhat limited in supply; lands undulating here and there, and again hilly, making vast ranges for stock; all these things make the resources of Wayne County a fruitful theme, which, to but give it partial justice, would fill many pages of history. It is the home of the succulent grasses; cereals and vegetables are everywhere productive, and with them as a ground work of solid ingredients, it gives it a prominence as a stock-raising and dairy country. The latter would certainly flourish here, the equal of any county in the State or country.

There are few States in the Union that have so great a variety of soil, so salubrious a climate, are so rich in agricultural resources, as well adapted to stock, or as healthy a climate for man as Indiana.

In all that constitutes wealth, refinement and culture, in the luxuries of life and in her schools and churches, she has no superior. It is her great educational facilities and her numerous railroads and waterways, which give her a pre-eminent stand over both Eastern and Western neighbors. She equals the East in all the luxuries of life, of social ties and advancements, and living at less than two-thirds the cost. She surpasses the West and the borders of civilization in everything that constitutes a comfortable home, the necessities and luxuries of life, and all this without going into the confines of savage life, and enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life. One and all of these advantages may be found in Wayne County, and it is these inducements of wealth, happiness and prosperity which give the people faith in its future.

AGRICULTURE.

Who stands in so enviable a position as the owners of soil and the producers of bread? They feed the teeming millions of our population; they supply their most pressing wants. Agriculture is the basis of all our material relations. More than one-half of the population of our country is engaged in tilling the soil, and over three-fifths of the permanent wealth of the country is in their hands. The prosperity of the country is based upon the prosperity of the owners and tillers of the soil. Truly, then, is agriculture the mother of all arts, the foundation and basis of every other calling.

Agriculture, like every other art, must be educated. We educate for the law, we educate for medicine, we educate for war—for war upon the land and war upon the sea. We educate for all arts and sciences save, but in a limited degree, that art or science which is the noblest of them all, and upon which all other arts and sciences depend.

The cultivation of the soil was the first and is the most ennobling of all callings. When the first happy pair were

created they were placed in a garden, the most delightful spot upon earth; their physical employment was its cultivation, their mental exercise to admire and adorn the wisdom and goodness of God, that appeared in every shrub and plant that flourished throughout the garden. In this department of labor the whole realm of truth is spread out before us, and invites our inquiry and investigation. The composition of soils, the laws that govern vegetable life, are wide and pleasant fields for the exercise of the mind, and while contemplating and studying Nature's laws, the mind takes a pleasing transit from Nature's works up to Nature's God.

The principal crops grown in the county are wheat, corn and hay. In stock hogs rank first; then cattle, sheep, horses and mules, in the order named. As a sheep county, Wayne ought to rank high, but does not, in numbers; in fact, the sheep industry has not grown much in the favor of the farmers of the county.

Early agricultural statistics are not so valuable, as the crops at first raised were but little beyond the wants of the people. Small towns consumed but little, and transportation was confined to wagons on land and flat-boats on the Whitewater and Ohio, but the price for grain in early days did not warrant extensive crops.

While not having any record to go upon in regard to the amount of cereals raised in Wayne County in the infancy of its settlement, yet that agriculture and its improvement had a strong hold upon the farming community was shown in the early move for an agricultural society. These societies are what quicken the pulse of progress and advance the knowledge, ambition and pride of the cultivators of the soil.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WAYNE COUNTY.

The second agricultural society was organized in 1833 with the above name. Just who its officers were of that year was not found, but the following notice was published in the *Western Times*:

"*Agricultural Notice.*—The members of the Agricultural Society of Wayne County are requested generally to be punctual in attendance at their quarterly meeting, which will

be held at Centreville, on the second Saturday (8th) of March next, when and where an election will be held for officers of said society, for the ensuing year.

"J. FINLEY, *Secretary*.

"Feb. 22, 1834."

The meeting was held as advertised and the *Western Times* gives this local item:

"*Agricultural Meeting*.—At a regular quarterly meeting of the Wayne County Agricultural Society, held in Centreville on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

"President, Isaac Willits; Vice President, Daniel Clark; Secretary, Samuel Hannah; Treasurer, Lot Bloomfield; Directors, William Russey, Cornelius Ratliff, John D. Morrison, David Commons, Solomon Meredith, Joel Hiatt and Nelson Boon.

"On motion of William Polton, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the tax for the ensuing year be fixed at one dollar, each member.

"The meeting then adjourned."

It seems that the society the next year went the way of a former one. When the first was organized, unless files of papers could be found previous to 1830, cannot be told. The papers of that day took a great interest, and encouraged these societies. The failure of this second attempt is thus spoken of in the *Palladium* of October, 1835:

"That 'Old Wayne' seems determined to take it 'in the natural way.' She has made two abortive attempts at forming such a society, and we presume will not again attempt it until shame or necessity shall compel her. We would hope, however, that the return of spring and the animating example of some other parts of the State may arouse her latent energies, and that she may be induced to exhibit her strength 'like a giant refreshed with wine.'"

There may have been other attempts made to organize a county agricultural society between 1835 and 1850; if so the records have not come to hand, but the latter year another one was formed as here given.

WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was formed Oct. 29, 1850, Daniel Clark, President; A. M. Bradbury and Joshua Eliason, Vice-Presidents; Archilles Williams, Treasurer; William T. Dennis, Secretary, and D. P. Holloway and others, Directors. The first fair was held in Richmond, Oct. 7, 8 and 9, 1851.

From one of the vice-presidents the following account of the organization of the society is given, taken from Young's history:

"I called a meeting at Centreville for the purpose of securing an organization. Wm. T. Dennis and myself went over to the 'hub' of the county; but few attended—at most not exceeding half a dozen. We adjourned to meet at Richmond on the following Saturday. But two practical farmers were present. The mechanics took no interest in it. We adjourned to next morning, Sunday as it was. I sent for Dennis to come to my office. I proposed that he and I organize the society to give character to it. We elected Daniel Clark, an enterprising farmer, President of the board, and myself Vice-President, and Dennis, Secretary. We then appointed one citizen from each township on the Board of Directors. We got up a premium list, and published it, appearing as the work of the directors. We subsequently rented about two acres of ground of Jonathan Roberts, and had it inclosed with a tight board fence, and held the fair that year all on our own personal responsibility. From the receipts we paid all expenses, except for our services and individual expenditures, and had a surplus of several hundred dollars. In the following winter or spring we called a county meeting at Centreville, which was largely attended, and handed over to the treasurer the profits of the first fair. This was the beginning of our institution which subsequently reflected great honor on Wayne County."

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

As Wayne County stands second in wealth in the State, although fifth in population, it is not hard to believe that this advancement in wealth has been due to her great agricultural resources, and her improvement in stock, and that these have

been accomplished to a great extent in the rivalry and pride brought out in agricultural, stock and horticultural societies. Her farmers and stockmen have taken a pride in their calling, and instead of taking their money and investing away from home, have given their time, talents and money in adding to the wealth and developing the resources of their own county.

Thus can be summed up, that while inferior in population, she has the greatest wealth; for, taking out the manufacturing interests of Marion County, in agricultural wealth Wayne leads Marion and every other county in the State.

In agricultural wealth she ranks first; aggregate wealth, second; manufactures, fifth; population, fifth.

There is something to be proud of in the above. She already ranks in manufactures even according to her population, while she is far ahead in holding the first and second rank. Her manufacturing interests are increasing rapidly and she is destined ere the present decade is ended to still further improve her standing in this respect.

The progress of Wayne County, which has been of a marked degree, is the result of an energetic and at the same time an educated and cultured people. Ignorance and progress do not go together, neither does wealth, weighed down by indolence and want of ambition, tend to the material prosperity of the country. These last have had no foothold in Wayne County, but the former has marked the progress of the county since the day of its organization. Of the result of this energy of character and the progressive spirit of her people, a fair illustration may be gathered from the award of the State Fair at Indianapolis in 1855. It is worthy of record.

PREMIUMS AWARDED TO CITIZENS OF WAYNE COUNTY AT THE
STATE FAIR, 1855.

Stallion, four years old, W. F. Spinning & Co., silver pitcher, \$30.

Gelding, four years old, Sol. Meredith, \$5.

Mare, four years old, A. Boyd, \$5.

Trotting stallion, "Morgan Hector," W. T. Dennis, silver cup, \$20.

Gelding, three years old, Sanford Lackey, silver cup, \$10.

Mare, three years old, C. B. Jackson, \$5.

Matched horses, John A. Bridgeland, silver cup, \$20.

Matched horses, Sol. Meredith, silver cup, \$10.

Jack, two years old, C. B. Jackson, \$5.

Jennet, two years old, David Commons, silver cup, \$10.

Plow for Indiana, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$25.

Thrasher and separator, A. Gaar & Co., silver cup, \$20.

Horse-plow, A. Gaar & Co., silver cup, \$25.

Corn-sheller, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$25.

Harrow and cultivator, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$25.

Straw-cutter, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$25.

Set of horse-shoes and nails, with specimen of shoeing,
Wilson & Horner, silver cup, \$25.

Farm implements, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$25.

Bull, two years old, first premium, Milton Thornburg, silver
cup, \$20; second premium, J. M. Maxwell, silver cup, \$10.

Bull, one year old, second premium, Sol. Meredith, \$5.

Cow, three years or over, first premium, Sol. Meredith, silver
cup, \$20; second premium, Sol. Meredith, silver cup, \$10.

Heifer, two years old, first premium, Levi Druley, silver
cup, \$10; second premium, George Davidson, \$5.

Heifer, one year old, first premium, Sol. Meredith, silver
cup, \$10.

Heifer calf, first premium, Sol. Meredith, \$5.

Fat bullock, first premium, George Davidson, silver cup
\$20.

Fat cow, first premium, George Davidson, silver cup, \$20;
second premium, Sol. Meredith, silver cup, \$10.

Fat steers, second premium, George Davidson, silver cup,
\$10.

Steer, two years old, first premium, George Davidson,
silver cup, \$10.

Pair of yearlings, first premium, David Commons, silver
cup, \$10.

Best boar over two years old, first premium, Irve Smith, \$5.

Boar, over one year old, second premium, Irve Smith, \$5.

Best pair shoats under ten months old, first premium, Irve
Smith, silver cup, \$10; second premium for do, Irve Smith, \$5.

Sweepstakes.—Cow of any age, Levi Druley, silver cup, \$20.

Best buck, first premium, James Hammond, silver cup, \$20.

- Best ewe, first premium, Sol. Meredith, silver cup, \$20.
 Best boar, first premium, Irve Smith, silver cup, \$20.
 Best pair of Chittagongs, A. H. & J. W. Vestal, \$3.
 Best pair of Polands, Joshua Dye, \$3.
 Best pair of Seabright bantams, A. H. & J. W. Vestal, \$3.
 Best pair of China geese, J. Dye, \$3.
 Plow for clay soils, first premium, S. Horney & Co., silver cup, \$10.
 Plow for light sand soils, S. Horney & Co., silver cup, \$10.
 Prairie plow, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$10.
 Subsoil plow, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$10.
 Horse-rake, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$10.
 Grain cradle, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Hay-fork, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Manure forks, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Bryer scythe, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Hoes, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Scythe snaths, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Spades, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Grain-scoops, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Post-digger, Beard & Sinex, diploma.
 Display of farm implements, Beard & Sinex, silver cup, \$10.
 Satin bonnet, Mrs. Anna D. Woolman, diploma.
 Straw bonnet, Mrs. Anna D. Woolman, diploma.
 Blue Grada Afric bonnet, Mrs. Anna D. Woodman, diploma.
 Collection of different varieties of seed corn, L. T. Vanschoick, silver cup, \$10.
 Cabbage, A. H. & J. W. Vestal, *Practical Farmer* and \$2.
 Half bushel sweet potatoes, A. H. & J. W. Vestal, *Farmer* and \$2.
 Knives and forks, Henry Hunter, \$3 and diploma.
 Butcher knives, Henry Hunter, \$2 and diploma.
 Fine cutlery, Henry Hunter, diploma.
 Flour, L. B. Morrison, \$2 and diploma.
 Washing-machine, John Cockefair, \$5 and diploma.
 Ten pounds of honey, first premium, C. J. Gould, set ea-
 spoons.
 Pickles, second premium, Miss Mary A. Hammond, \$3 and diploma.
 urrant jelly, Miss Mary A. Hammond, \$1 and diploma.

STOCK COMPANY.

The Wayne County Stock Company was first organized in the winter of 1833-'34, the date not exactly ascertained. It did not, however, survive but a few years. They offered premiums at the spring meeting of \$7.50 for the best spring colt of that year, to be paid July 4, 1835; \$5.00 for the second best, and \$2.50 for the third best. The show came off and the premiums were paid July 4, as advertised. The same fall they held a stock or horse show, the premiums being \$20.00 for the best brood mare, and a \$15.00 saddle to the owner of the best saddle horse. The society gradually fell through.

Nothing of interest was then done as a separate society for many years, but there was no cessation on the part of the breeders of stock to advance their grades.

WAYNE COUNTY JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

In August, 1867, the Wayne County Joint Stock Agricultural Society was formed, Rankin Baldrige being made President; Henry B. Rupe, Treasurer; Sylvester Johnson, Secretary, and Daniel S. Brown, Superintendent.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Cambridge City District Agricultural Society was organized June 18, 1870. It comprises Union, Fayette, Franklin, Rush, Shelby, Hancock, Henry, Delaware, Randolph and Wayne counties.

It owns sixty acres of land adjoining Cambridge City, purchased at a cost of \$12,000, while the improvements, including buildings, fences and race-track, added another \$12,000 to its cost, or with incidental expenses the round sum of \$25,000; perhaps there are few grounds in the State with a better or more beautiful location, or better adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. Of the race-track, the character of the soil, firm yet springy, makes it the equal of any in the United States, while it has not its equal in the West. The track is of an oval form, with a splendid view from the grand stand.

The officers chosen at the organization were the following:

President, General Solomon Meredith; Vice-President, Captain John Colter; Secretary, John I. Underwood; Treasurer, Thomas Newby; Superintendent, Sanford Lackey; Assistant Superintendent, Robert A. Patterson; Board of Directors, Wayne County, General S. Meredith, John Calloway, Charles Boughner, Henry Shinler, Wilson Jones, John I. Underwood, John W. Jackson, Jonah Riesor, James W. Carpenter, Sanford Lackey, John Colter, Nathan S. Hawkins, Charles W. Routh, Robert A. Patterson, Nathan Raymond, Cleophas Straub, Joseph Morrey; Fayette County, A. B. Claypool; Union County, R. M. Haworth; Franklin County, Hon. John Beggs; Rush County, Isaac B. Loder; Shelby County, W. S. Wilson; Hancock County, Dr. N. P. Howard; Henry County, Simon T. Powell; Delaware County, Volney Wilson; Randolph County, Colonel H. H. Neff.

FARMS, 1870 AND 1880.

In 1870 there were in Wayne County 1,989 farms of all sizes; 564 of these were over 100 acres in size and less than 500, while there were but six over 500 acres and less than 1,000, the remainder being all less than 100 acres each.

In 1880 there were 2,572 farms of all sizes, the increase in the decade being 583. The State of Indiana had in 1870 161,289 farms of all sizes, and in 1880, 194,013, showing also a handsome increase, but not by as great a per cent. as Wayne County, the latter's increase being a little more than 25 per cent., and the State a trifle over 20 per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

The census of 1880 gives the following exhibit of the manufacturing interests of Wayne County for that year. It was as follows: Number of manufacturing establishments, 332; number of persons employed, 2,938; capital invested, \$2,963,535; material purchased, \$4,400,503; amount paid for labor, \$1,087,391; amount of product, \$6,805,259. From the above figures it appears that the value of the manufactured products exceeds the cost of material and labor by a little more than twenty-four per cent. This certainly is a satisfactory showing.

ASSESSED VALUES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS, AND IN THE AGGREGATE, OF WAYNE COUNTY IN 1874.

TOWNSHIPS.	REAL ESTATE	PERS'AL ESTATE	TOTAL.
Abington	\$ 472,650	\$ 149,500	\$ 622,150
Boston.....	610,780	233,460	844,240
Clay.....	558,480	204,230	762,710
Centre.....	1,328,475	494,615	1,723,090
Dalton.....	386,645	115,695	502,340
Franklin.....	518,405	240,275	758,680
Green.....	694,780	263,500	958,280
Harrison.....	421,685	152,850	574,535
Jefferson.....	846,980	344,450	1,191,430
Jackson.....	1,554,005	1,190,160	2,744,165
New Garden	567,355	163,215	730,570
Perry.....	326,925	109,060	435,985
Washington.....	1,374,995	477,385	1,852,380
Wayne.....	5,979,930	3,128,885	9,008,815
Webster	386,965	97,690	484,655
Total Wayne County.....	\$15,924,655	\$8,164,970	\$24,089,625
Add appraised value of railroads in the county.....			737,322
Add appraised value of telegraphs in the county.....			4,530
Add appraised value of turnpikes in the county.....			82,865
Grand total.....			\$24,914,342

The principal products in 1874 were as follows :

Corn, bushels.....	1,829,625
Wheat, "	722,340
Potatoes, "	45,595
Oats, "	213,220
Rye, "	12,265
Barley, "	33,255
Grain and clover seed, bushels.....	1,623
Flax seed, bushels.....	6,341
Fruits, bushels.....	45,855
Hay, tons.....	17,035
Bacon, pounds.....	1,561,750
Lard, "	391,840
Wool, "	31,280
Tobacco, "	385,006
Maple sugar, pounds.....	11,270

Cider, gallons.....	44,785
Vinegar, ".....	14,350
Sorghum molasses, gallons.....	7,740
Maple " ".....	7,858
The number of acres of wheat sown in 1874 was..	42,710
" " corn " "	61,365
" " in meadow.....	15,555
Of live-stock there were	
Horses.....	9,402
Mules.....	482
Cattle.....	19,591
Sheep.....	15,698
Hogs.....	85,598

THE GRAPE.

There are but few vineyards in Wayne County, and the cultivation of the grape has not become general. The soil is very well adapted to grape culture, and almost all varieties can be grown. The Concord has generally taken precedent, being considered the hardiest and less liable to mildew. The Alvira is but little grown, and really but little known, but for wine it is considered superior to Norton's Virginia Seedling or the Martha. The Catawba is a grape that was cultivated many years, but it is light in yield and light in body and in the quality of its wine.

The Concord for light wine is the superior of any grown, when yield and quality is considered. This is meant in the nature of a common wine. The Herbemont is also cultivated to some extent, and has yielded a very heavy crop, about 800 gallons to the acre. Among the varieties promising well, but which are not as yet extensively cultivated, are the Cunningham, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Taylor, Cynthiana, Martha, North Carolina Seedling, Roger's Hybrid, No. 1, and the Alvira.

There is no doubt but the grape finds here its natural home, and will produce unrivaled yields, and while at this time the Concord is the favorite, from its hardy nature and sure returns, other varieties will doubtless find favor as vineyards increase and a taste for superior vintage becomes more widespread and desirable.

FRUIT AND BERRIES.

Wayne County is a natural county for fruit of all kinds and of berries. Apples, peaches and pears grow luxuriantly. The plum is not cultivated, but the climate is suited for it. Apples are plentiful, and there are many extensive orchards in the county. Peaches are not so certain a crop, yet they do well, and when the seasons are favorable they yield a bountiful harvest. Pears thrive well. Berries grow any where, and are in large quantities, both wild and cultivated.

PRODUCTS OF 1879, FROM CENSUS OF 1880.

Acres in corn, 59,040; bushels of corn, 2,082,914; acres in oats, 9,800; bushels of oats, 298,051; acres in wheat, 31,434; bushels of wheat, 681,939; acres in barley, 451; bushels of barley, 14,162; acres in buckwheat, 69; bushels of buckwheat, 1,075; acres in rye, 111; bushels of rye, 941; Irish potatoes, 89,923 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,803 bushels.

In 1880 Wayne County had 8,967 horses, 350 mules, only working oxen, 6,757 milch cows, 12,048 head of other cattle, 11,751 sheep and 67,042 head of hogs. Its clip of wool for the same year was 71,851 pounds, while it turned out 523,793 pounds of butter, and 2,110 pounds of cheese, and its milk production numbered 201,877 gallons. The orchard product netted \$50,524.

Hay, tons, 15,504; tobacco, pounds, 268,024.

BACK TO 1826.

The county made progress quite rapidly during the first decade of its existence. It contained in the year above mentioned about 17,000 inhabitants, and it had the following villages within its limits: Centreville the county seat, Richmond, Newport (now Fountain City), Economy, Washington, Milton, Jacksonburg, and Abington. These towns still have an existence. There were also in the county at that time four other villages which are now no more. These were Salisbury, the first seat of justice, in Wayne Township, Vandalia, in Jackson Township, Bethlehem, in Abington Township, and Lancaster. The assessor's return for 1826 gave the number of polls at 2,500, 9,375 acres of first, 72,979 of second, and 99,000 acres of third rate land on the assessment roll; also

2,431 horses, 24 stallions, and 248 oxen. The valuation of town lots was \$15,175, without the improvements; there were in the county eight merchants' flouring mills, twenty-three grist, or custom, mills, forty saw-mills, twelve carding machines, six fulling-mills, two oil-mills, one woolen factory, and one nail factory. The county also boasted of two newspapers with a combined circulation of upward of 800 copies weekly. At that time Wayne County surpassed any county in the State in wealth, population and enterprise. Over a half century later Wayne County still ranks first in agriculture and enterprise, and is second in wealth, only being exceeded by Marion, which has the State Capitol within its limits.

WILD-CAT TIMES.

It speaking of the products of Indiana that of the peculiar currency of the old wild-cat times, from 1837 to 1845, is worthy of place. The solid currency of to-day of gold, silver and greenbacks is somewhat different from the precarious issues of the wild-cat banks of the above period. This currency should find a place here, and it had, in this State, a local habitation and a name. In fact several names were given the circulating medium then in use, such as "Scrip," "Bank Scrip," "White Dog," "Blue Dog," "Blue Pup." Paper of our State Bank, with the specie paying banks of Ohio, and some two or three banks in Michigan, comprised the circulating medium of this section of the State.

"Scrip, Proper," was issued to pay the domestic debt of the State, and was receivable for all State dues, county taxes, and for all trust fund loans; in all receipts, however, except for taxes, no interest was allowed.

"Bank Scrip" was issued to pay the State Bank of Indiana the State indebtedness to that institution, for advances made to canal contractors.

"White Dog," a scrip issued by the State to pay repairs and other expenses of the Wabash & Erie Canal east of Lafayette. This scrip was receivable for canal tolls east of Tippecanoe, at its face and interest.

"Blue Dog," issued for the extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute, based upon and



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receivable for the lands selected for such extension. It was, however, by a law passed in the winter of 1842-'3, made receivable for canal tolls, on Wabash & Erie Canal.

"Blue Pup," a thin plaster currency, issued in small sums by contractors on the extension, payable in "Blue Dog." Some of this was undoubtedly as good as the "Blue Dog," except its not being received for tolls; other of it was unsafe as there was no limit to its issue.

The following was the value in this market in the summer of 1843:

Scrip, old, 85 to 90; Bank Scrip, 85; White Dog, according date, 80 to 90; Blue Dog, 40; Blue Pup, —.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

A regular annual statement of the valuation and assessment of real and personal estate, prior to 1842, cannot be found in the records of the county. At first, lands were classed as first rate, second rate, and third rate, and taxed, per 100 acres, 10, 20, 30, or 40 cents, according to quality. Taxes were also laid per head on horses, and sometimes on wagons, watches, and other articles. And what is, perhaps, not generally known, there were, for a few years, taxes on *slaves and men of color*.

For the first three years mentioned below, only the taxes levied are given.

1811—The county taxes amounted to \$468.40.

1815—county land tax, \$124.24; tax on horses, \$739; on slaves, \$20; on men of color, \$15; merchants' licenses, \$36.86. Total taxes, \$1,265.10.

1819—County land tax, \$718.87; tax on horses, \$918.08; town lots, \$273.04; State tax, \$143.74. Total tax, \$3,347.73.

	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.	TAX.
1842.....	\$ 3,505,548	\$ 828,533	\$ 4,334,081	.....
1845.....	3,568,958	985,463	4,554,421	\$ 19,939
1850.....	3,913,385	1,364,101	5,277,486	.....
1855.....	4,991,803	3,889,097	8,880,900	74,012
1860.....	9,976,794	4,706,794	14,683,587	98,845
1865.....	11,617,105	6,406,195	18,517,885	255,442
1870.....	12,214,380	9,070,880	21,385,210	248,556
1880.....	16,817,380	6,185,802	23,003,182	268,857
1881.....	.....	.....	24,217,725	.....
1882.....	.....	.....	24,593,212	297,439.51

The personal of 1880 in city and towns, is taken from the census of that year and as so divided.

In assessed valuation Wayne County is the second in the State, only exceeded by Marion; Vigo is third and Vanderburg, fourth; the former is over one million and the latter two million less in valuation.

The county debt July 1, 1883, was \$40,000.

POPULATION.

The population of Wayne County for each decade from 1820 to 1880 is thus given by the census returns:

1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
12,119	18,571	23,290	25,320	29,558	34,048	38,614

From 1850 to 1880 inclusive, the population is given by townships as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1850.
Abington.....	834	833	924	1,042
Boston.....	936	884	897	936
Centre.....	2,307	2,855	2,765	2,822
Clay.....	1,063	1,094	1,069	1,052
Dalton.....	746	766	789	855
Franklin....	1,423	1,385	1,283	1,362
Green.....	1,189	1,293	1,319	1,532
Harrison.....	588	580	644	766
Jackson.....	5,294	4,949	4,811	3,466
Jefferson.....	2,007	1,785	1,752	1,723
New Garden.....	1,443	1,519	1,370	1,609
Perry.....	890	876	837	868
Washington.....	2,015	2,040	2,171	2,305
Wayne.....	4,586	3,734	2,834	3,516
Webster.....	755	.....	.....	.....
City of Richmond—1st Ward.....	2,885	.....	.....	.....
2d Ward.....	2,445	.....	.....	.....
3d Ward.....	1,796	.....	.....	.....
4th Ward.....	3,120	.....	.....	.....
5th Ward.....	2,496	.....	.....	.....
City of Richmond—Total.....	12,742	9,445	6,603	1,443

POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN 1870 AND 1880.

	1880.	1870.		1880.	1870.
Abington.....	148	161	Franklin.....	86	80
Bethel.....	96	88	Hagerstown.....	898	830
Cambridge City.....	2,370	2,162	Jacksonburg.....	112	109
Centreville.....	875	1,077	Milton.....	855	823
Dalton.....	64	73	Newport.....	370	343
Dublin.....	1,070	1,076	Washington.....	374	379
East Germantown.....	451	536	Whitewater.....	122	144
Economy.....	233	229	Williamsburg.....	273	243

NOTE.—The population of the towns is included in the population of townships.

The gain of the county the past decade was 4,566, of which Richmond gained 3,297, and the county, outside, 1,269.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1816, duties now devolved upon the Board of County Commissioners were performed by the county judges. The first board held its first session at Salisbury, and was composed of Thomas J. Warman, James Odell and Thomas Beard. The term of office was three years, and one commissioner was to be elected every year. Hence the first commissioners were required so to class themselves as that one should serve for one year, another for two years, and the other for three years, that thereafter one should be annually elected. Thomas Beard was drawn for one year, James Odell for two years, and Thomas J. Warman for three years. In the following list the names of new members only, and the years they respectively came into office, are given. If in any year the name of no incoming member appears, it may be presumed that some one had been re-elected :

Thomas Beard, James Odell, Thomas J. Warman, came into office in 1817; 1818, Enos Graves *vice* Thomas Beard; 1818, Beal Butler *vice* James Odell; 1819, Isaac Julian *vice* Beal Butler; 1820, Benjamin Harris *vice* Thomas Warman; 1821, John Jones *vice* Enos Graves; 1822, Peter Johnson *vice* Isaac Julian; 1823, William Sumner *vice* Benjamin Harris.

In 1824 a board, composed of justices of the peace from the several townships, was substituted for the commissioners, one of the justices being chosen by the board as president. This continued from 1824 to 1829, the officers being elected.

The presiding officer in 1824 was Barnabas Mc Manus, followed successfully by Daniel Fraley, Jonathan Platts, Lot loomfield. The latter was chosen in 1826, also, and in 1828, Asa M. Sherman. In 1829 it was changed back into Commissioner's Court again.

1829-30, Jonathan Platts, Dan'l Reid and Jesse Willits;

1831, Achilles Williams *vice* Dan'l Reid; 1834, John Bishop *vice* Jesse Willits; 1835, Gabriel Newby *vice* Jonathan Platts; 1836, Philip Saville *vice* Jno. Bishop; 1837, Dan'l P. Wiggins *vice* A. Williams; 1838, Thomas Mc Coy *vice* Philip Saville; 1839, Dan'l Bradbury *vice* D. P. Wiggins; 1839, Dan'l Clark *vice* Thomas Mc Coy; 1840, David Commons *vice* Dan'l Bradbury; 1841, Larkin Thornburg *vice* Thos. Newby, same to 1843; 1843, Joseph M. Bulla *vice* Dan'l Clark; 1845, Dan'l Sinks *vice* David Commons; 1846, William Elliott *vice* Larkin Thornburg; 1847, Thomas Tyner; 1848, Dillon Haworth; 1849, Dan'l B. Crawford; 1850, John Stigleman; 1851, Thomas Tyner; 1852, John H. Hutton; 1853, John Stigleman; 1854, Andrew Nicholson, 1855, John H. Hutton; 1856, Edmund Lawrence; 1857, Jonathan Baldwin; 1858, John H. Hutton; 1859, Edmund Lawrence; 1860, Jonathan Baldwin; 1861, Dan'l B. Crawford; 1862, Edmund Lawrence; 1863, Oliver T. Jones; 1864, Dan'l B. Crawford; 1865, Isaac A. Pierce; 1866, Oliver T. Jones; 1867, Dan'l B. Crawford; 1868, A. S. Wiggins; 1869, Oliver T. Jones; 1870, Wm. Brooks; 1871, A. S. Wiggins; 1872, Oliver T. Jones; 1873, William Brooks; 1873, Jonathan Baldwin *vice* O. T. Jones; 1874, Cornelius Thornburg; 1875, J. W. Martindale *vice* J. Baldwin; 1876, Wm. Brooks; 1877, Cornelius Thornburg; 1878, Thomas Hunt; 1879, John Bowman; 1880, Cornelius Thornburg; 1881, Thomas Hunt; 1882, John Bowman, Thomas Hunt, and George Hindman.

PRESIDING JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin Parke, 1811; James Noble, January, 1815; Jesse L. Holman, March, 1816; John Test, March, 1817; John Watts, February, 1819; Miles C. Eggleston, March, 1820; Charles H. Test, February, 1830; Samuel Bigger, March, 1836; James Perry, November, 1840; Jehu T. Elliott, March, 1844; Oliver P. Morton, March, 1852; Joseph Anthony, March, 1853; Jeremiah Smith, March, 1855; Jehu T. Elliott, March, 1856; Silas Colgrove, March, 1865; Jacob Haynes, February, 1872; George A. Johnson (appointed), 1873; John F. Kibbey, elected 1873; re-elected, 1879; term expires, 1885.

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Nimrod H. Johnson, October, 1852; William P. Benton, October, 1856; Jeremiah Wilson, October, 1860; John F. Kibbey, March, 1865; re-elected; served until the court was abolished in 1873.

JUDGES OF THE CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT.

This court was established in 1867, and consolidated with the Circuit Court in 1873. Judges: William A. Peelle, April, 1867; Nimrod H. Johnson, October, 1867; died in office, April, 1869; George Holland, May, 1869; afterward elected and served until 1873.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Wayne Superior Court was established in March, 1877, and abolished by act of the Legislature Feb. 12, 1879. Hon. William A. Bickle, the first Judge, served by appointment until Oct. 28, 1878, when Hon. Henry C. Fox took his seat upon the bench.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The associate judges of the county held Probate Courts until 1829. In September of that year a special judge, known as the judge of the Wayne Probate Court, entered upon the duties of his office. The Probate Court continued in existence until 1852, and was succeeded by the Court of Common Pleas. The Probate Judges were: Septimus Smith, 1829-'32; David Hoover, 1832; Nathan Smith, 1833-'35; Abner M. Haynes, 1835-'37; Stephen B. Stanton, 1837-'41; John B. Stitt, 1841-'47; G. W. Whitman, 1847-'49; John Curtis, 1849-'52.

COUNTY AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Wayne County was organized in 1810, and on the 18th of December, Peter Fleming, Aaron Martin and Jeremiah Meek were appointed Judges of the County Court, and George Hunt, Clerk, who held the office several years.

March 25, 1812, William Harland was appointed a Judge; Jan. 3, 1814, Peter Fleming, first Judge, Aaron Martin and

Jeremiah Meek, Judges; April 4, 1815, Josiah Davidson, Associate, in place of Judge Martin, resigned; June 12, 1815, David Hoover.

Appointments of Associate Judges after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1816, were made as follows: March, 1817, Jesse Davenport, Wm. McLane; February, 1824, John Jones, John Scott; August, 1849, Caleb Lewis, Beale Butler; in 1830, Beale Butler, Asa M. Sherman; March, 1837, Jesse Williams; February, 1839, David Hoover; March, 1842, James R. Mendenhall; August, 1845, John Beard; August, 1848, Abner M. Bradbury.

By the Constitution of 1852, a change was made in the judiciary of the State, and the office of associate judge was abolished.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

George Hunt, March, 1815; David Hoover, September, 1819; Samuel Hannah, March, 1831; John Finley, March, 1838; Thomas G. Noble, March, 1845; Andrew F. Scott, March, 1852; Solomon Meredith, March, 1860; Samuel B. Schlagle, March, 1864, died in office; Moses D. Leeson, appointed January, 1866; Wm. W. Dudley, 1868; Wm. H. Lynde, 1874, removed January, 1876, and J. W. Moore appointed; Wm. T. Noble, 1880; Wm. H. Schlater, 1884.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The list of circuit prosecutors, so far as obtainable from the court records, is here given. Some of those mentioned served only one or two terms, by special appointment.

Territorial Prosecutors—James Dill, 1811-'15; John Test, 1816. State Prosecutors for Judicial Circuit—Stephen C. Stephens, 1817-'19; James B. Ray, 1819-'22; James Raridan, 1822-'25; Oliver H. Smith, 1825-'27; Cyrus Finch, 1827-'28; Martin M. Ray, 1829-'30; James Perry, 1830-'31; Wm. J. Brown, 1832; Samuel Bigger, 1832-'33; Wm. J. Brown, 1833-'36; Samuel W. Parker, 1837-'38; D. W. Macy, 1839-'40; Martin M. Ray, 1840-'42; Jehu T. Elliott, 1843; Samuel E. Perkins, 1844; J. B. Julian, 1845-'46; John B. Stitt, 1847-'48; N. H. Johnson, 1848-'51; Joshua H. Mellett, 1852;

Silas Colgrove, 1853; Wm. A. Peelle, 1854; E. B. Martindale, 1855; Hon. Thomas M. Browne, 1856-'61; James N. Templer, 1862-'66; John Yaryan, 1867. Prosecuting Attorney of Criminal Court—D W. Mason, during the existence of this court to 1873.

Prosecuting Attorneys of the Wayne Circuit Court—Daniel W. Comstock, 1873-'76; Henry W. Johnson, 1876-'80; Charles E. Shively, the present incumbent, officiating since.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

This office was in connection with the Court of Common Pleas, and was abolished with it. Wm. P. Benton, 1852-'56; C. H. Burchenal, 1854-'56; Jehial Railsback, 1856-'58; John H. Popp, 1858-'60; John C. Whitridge, 1860-'64; Henry C. Fox, 1864-'68; W. H. Jones, 1868-'70; and John L. Rupe from that time until the court was abolished.

SURVEYORS.

No records to be found earlier than 1833.

Nathan Smith, 1833-'36; William Personett, 1836-'38; William Cox, 1838-'51; John F. Kibbey, 1851-'56; Robert C. Shute, 1856, to fill vacancy caused by J. F. Kibbey's resignation, thence successfully re-elected and served until November, 1867, when his successor, R. A. Howard, succeeded him.

R. C. Shute succeeded him in 1874, serving until October, 1880, when the present incumbent, A. H. Study, took the office and has since continued.

CORONERS.

It is impossible to find a record of those who held the office of coroner prior to 1839. From that time forward the list is as follows:

Walter Pryne, 1839; S. C. Meredith, 1839; S. W. Forsha, 1840; Thomas Manning, 1840; Larkin Thornburg, 1841; Chas. O'Harra, 1842-'44; S. C. Meredith, 1844-'46; John C. Page, 1846-'48; Clayton T. Wilson, 1848-54; J. W. Swafford, 1854-'58; Charles C. Dennis, 1858-'60; Jesse Wiverns, 1860-'62; Jesse Stephens, 1862-'64; Jonas Stephens, 1864-

'66; Fabius Fleming, 1866-'68; John J. Roney, 1868-'74; Sample C. Byer, 1874-'78; C. A. Kersey, 1878-'82; James E. Taylor, since.

SHERIFFS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

John Turner, March 4, 1815; Elijah Fisher, Dec. 25, 1818; Abraham Elliott, Sept. 3, 1819; Elias Willetts, Oct. 22, 1821; Samuel Hanna, Oct. 22, 1823; William McLane, February, 1826; Jacob R. Fisher, Aug. 28, 1829; John Whitehead, Aug. 28, 1830; Sol. Meredith, Aug. 28, 1834; Thomas G. Noble, Aug. 28, 1838; William Baker, Aug. 28, 1842; David Gentry, Aug. 28, 1844; William Baker, 1848; John C. Page, Nov. 4, 1852; Jesse T. Williams, Nov. 12, 1856; Joseph L. Stidham, Nov. 13, 1858; John M. Paxson, Nov. 12, 1862; Jacob S. Bellenger, Nov. 13, 1866; William H. Study, Nov. 12, 1870; Joseph L. Smith, 1873; William H. Trindle, 1877; Isaac H. Gorman, 1882.

AUDITORS.

This office was established in 1840. Francis King, 1841; Thomas Adams (two terms), 1846; Benjamin L. Martin, 1855; Sylvester Johnson, 1863; Elihu M. Parker, 1871; Caleb S. DuHadway, 1879; Thaddeus W. Braffett, 1882. The term, originally five years, was changed to four by the new Constitution.

TREASURERS.

John Beard, 1817-'18; Henry Hoover, 1819-'20; Samuel P. Booker, 1821-'23; Peter Ringo, 1824; William Pugh, 1825-'28; Thomas Commons, 1829-'42; Jason Ham, 1843-'47; Achilles Williams, 1847; William W. Lynde, Aug. 18, 1853; Christy B. Huff, Aug. 13, 1859; Henry B. Rupe, Aug. 13, 1863; John Sim, Oct. 30, 1867; Joseph W. Lemmon, 1872; William M. Thompson, 1876-'78; Peter P. Kirn, 1880.

RECORDERS.

David F. Sackett; James Woods; Henry Beitzel, March 19, 1852; Theodore J. Riley, March 18, 1860; Jonathan R. Whitacre, March, 1864; Jonathan Whitacre, 1871; Jesse

E. Jones, 1872; Christian Zimmer, 1879; James W. Wilson, 1882.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

rior to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1816, all judges and justices of the peace were appointed and commissioned by the Governor. Richard Rue was appointed in 1806. In October, 1809, the year before the formation of Wayne County, Jeremiah Meek, Jesse Davenport, John Ireland, Abraham Elliott and John Cox were appointed Justices of the Peace for Dearborn County. After the organization of Wayne County, David Hoover, John Ireland and Jesse Davenport were appointed Justices for this county. Other appointments were made before the State Government under the Constitution of 1816 was formed, after which justices were elected by the people in their respective townships.

It has been impossible to find a complete record of the justices of the county since its organization. The following incomplete list is taken from the county records.

The year given is that in which the term of office commenced.

1817, Isaac Julian, Isaac Estep, J. Flint, John Nelson, Adam Boyd, John Marshall, Ira Hunt, John McLane; 1818, Jacob Hoover; 1820, Josiah Bradbury, Jacob N. Booker; 1823, Samuel Taylor; 1824, Eli Wright, William Brown, John Finley; 1825, Richard L. Leeson, Levi Willetts, Jos. Personett, William Elliott, Lot Bloomfield, Andrew Carington (probably); 1826, Edward Starbuck, Daniel Clark, Benjamin F. Beeson; 1827, Jesse Allison, S. G. Sperry, Eleazar Smith, Richard Henderson, William Rupey; 1828, Jesse Williams, Edmund Jones, Elijah Lacey, Absalom Cornelius, Jesse Willetts, John Stigleman, Jonathan Platts, John D. Robertson, James Wickersham; 1829, Isaiah Osborn, James P. Antrim, Joseph Curtis, William Wright, James Beeson, Daniel Strattan, Abner M. Bradbury, George Springer, Jahiel R. Lamson, Benjamin Beeson, James P. Burgess, Lewis R. Strong, Lot Day, Abraham Jefferis; 1830, James Baxter, John M. Addleman, Rice Wharton, William Swafford, Joseph Flint; 1831,

John Brady, Samuel Johnson, Edward Starbuck, Rice Whar-
ton, Jesse Osborn. Preserved L. W. McKee; 1832, Jonathan
Platts, John Bradbury, Samuel G. Sperry, Thomas Cooper;
1834, Absalom Wright, Corbin Jackson, Joseph Curtis, Abra-
ham Cuppy, William Lambert, Jacob Brooks, Richard Jobes;
1848, George Develin, David Cornelius, Edward Wiley,
Miles Marshall, Edward C. Lemmon, Richard Jobes, John
McLucas, Ithamar Beeson; 1849, Thomas Wilson, Alfred
Moore.

WAYNE COUNTY SENATORS.

NAMES.	YEAR.	NAMES.	YEAR.
Patrick Baird.....	1816	Lewis Burke and David Hoover.....	1843
No data.....	1817	Abner M. Bradbury and D. P. Hollaway.....	1844
Patrick Baird.....	1818	Abner M. Bradbury and D. P. Hollaway.....	1845
No data.....	1819	Abner M. Bradbury and D. P. Hollaway.....	1846
No data.....	1820	David P. Hollaway.....	1847
Patrick Baird.....	1821	" " ".....	1848
" ".....	1822	" " ".....	1849
No data.....	1823	" " ".....	1850
No data.....	1824	No data.....	1851
James Rariden.....	1825	No data.....	1853
James Rariden.....	1826	Lewis Burke.....	1855
" ".....	1827	" ".....	1857
" ".....	1828	Othniel Beeson.....	1859
Abel Lomax.....	1829	" ".....	1861
" ".....	1830	" ".....	1863
No data.....	1831	" ".....	1865
David Hoover.....	1832	Isaac Kinley.....	1867
" ".....	1833	" ".....	1869
" ".....	1834	Othniel Beeson.....	1871
Wm. Elliott.....	1835	" ".....	1873
" ".....	1836	Wm. Baxter.....	1875
Wm. Elliott and Abner M. Bradbury.....	1837	" ".....	1877
Nathan Smith and Achilles Williams.....	1838	Daniel W. Comstock.....	1879
Achilles Williams, N. Smith.....	1839	" ".....	1881
Chas. H. Test.....	1840	Wm. Dudley Foulke.....	1883
Lewis Burke and David Hoover.....	1841		
Lewis Burke and David Hoover.....	1842		

WAYNE COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES.

NAMES.	YEAR.	NAMES.	YEAR.
Joseph Holman* }	1816	Joseph Holman }	1817
Ephraim Overman }		John Scott }	
John Scott }		Robert Hill }	

* Joseph Holman was also a representative to the Territorial Legislature in 1815, chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Brown.

The list of Senators and Representatives was mainly furnished by Hon. Wm. A. Peelle, Jr., of Indianapolis, who has the sincere thanks of the editor for this favor.

NAMES.	YEAR.	NAMES.	YEAR.
John Sutherland.		Martin M. Ray	
Lewis Johnson	1818	Joseph Curtis	1835
Zachariah Ferguson		Richard J. Hubbard	
Joseph Holman	1819	Daniel Clark	
No data		Richard J. Hubbard	
Joseph Holman		Joseph Curtis	183
Simon Yandes	1820	Nathan Smith	
Thos Swaine		Lot Bloomfield	
Joseph Holman	1821	Richard J. Hubbard	
No data		Nathan Smith	1837
Robert Hill		Joseph C. Hawkins	
Isaac Julian	1822	Achilles Williams	
John Jordan		Richard J. Hubbard	
Robert Hill		Caleb Lewis	1838
Abel Lomax	1823	Caleb B. Jackson	
Wm. Jones		Joseph Morrow	
No data	1824	Wm. Baker	
Abel Lomax		Morris Lancaster	1839
Henry Hoover	Jan., 1825	Caleb B. Jackson	
Eleazer Hiatt		Lewis Burke	
Abel Lomax		Allen Hiatt	
Samuel Hanna	Dec. 1825	Daniel Bradbury	1840
Caleb Lewis		Daniel Stratton	
Abel Lomax		Daniel Stratton	
Caleb Lewis	1826	Daniel Sinks	1841
Henry Hoover		Wm. R. Foulke	
Wm. Elliott		Daniel Stratton	
Abel Lomax		Allen Hiatt	1842
Wm. Elliott	1827	Wm. R. Foulke	
John Jones		Samuel Hannah	
Wm. Steele		John Williamson	1843
Abel Lomax		David P. Holloway	
Wm. Elliott	1828	Joseph Lewis	
Wm. Steele		Walter Legg	1844
John Finley		Eli Wright	
James Rariden		Geo. W. Julian	
Henry Hoover	1829	Joseph Lewis	1845
John Jones		Walter Legg	
John Finley		Jacob B. Julian	
John Finley		Solomon Meredith	1846
Henry Hoover	1830	W. S. Addleman	
Wm. Elliott		Robert Gordon	
Eli Wright		David Commons	
Wm. Steele		Solomon Meredith	1847
Henry Hoover	1831	Robert Gordon	
John Jones		Stephen B. Stanton	
Richard Henderson		Jacob B. Julian	
James Rariden		David Commons	1848
Wm. Steele	1832	Solomon Meredith	
Caleb Lewis		James Elder	
Abner M. Bradbury		Isaac N. Beard	1849
Wm. Steele		Oliver Butler	
John Jones	1833	Joseph M. Bulla	
Abner M. Bradbury		Miles Marshall	1850
Abel Thornbury		Edmund Lawrence	
Abner M. Bradbury		John P. Doughty	
Martin M. Ray	1834	Edmund Lawrence	1851
John S. Newman		Joseph M. Bulla	
Joseph Curtis			

Elihu Hunt			Wm. A. Peelle		
Henry M. Shuman	.....	1853	Benj. L. Martin	.....	1867
Bronson L. Harris			W. W. Foulke		
Solomon Meredith	.....	1855	W. C. Bowen	.....	1869
Chas. H. Test			John I. Underwood		
Henry M. Shuman	.....	1857	Benj. L. Martin	.....	1871
James M. Austin			Wm. S. Ballenger		
W. C. Jeffries	.....	1859	Wm. Baxter	.....	1873
W. C. Jeffries			Lewis C. Walker		
James M. Austin	.....	1859	Bronson L. Harris	.....	1875
Jonathan M. Hamilton			J. C. Rathliff		
Edmund B. Newman	.....	1861	Bronson L. Harris	.....	1877
Oliver T. Jones			John Yanvan		
Israel Woodruff	.....	1863	Nathan Harland	.....	1879
Israel Woodruff			J. H. Thornburg		
Oliver T. Jones	.....	1865	Henry C. Meredith	.....	1881
Edmund B. Newman			Halleck Floyd		
John Sim	.....	1865	Mumford G. Beeson	.....	1883
W. W. Foulke			L. M. Mering		
E. Cox					

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The following Wayne County men served in the Constitutional Convention of 1816: Jeremiah Cox, Joseph Holman, Patrick Beard, Jeremiah Meek. Convention of 1850: John S. Newman, James Rariden, Othniel Beeson, John Beard.

CANALS.

After the legislation of 1835-'36 on the question of internal improvements, the citizens of Wayne County began to be deeply interested in this matter. Canal fever broke out in violent form. Ohio had completed a canal from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, and was energetically at work building others. This fever raged in Wayne County, and the Whitewater Valley Canal Company, chartered by the Legislature of 1841-'2, was organized with a capital stock of \$400,000. On the 28th of July, 1842, ground was broke at Cambridge City, with the largest assembly present which had ever congregated within the limits of Wayne County. Four years later it was completed. It met with several severe losses by heavy rains and floods. A quarter of a century passed and it began to be dropped except for the most bulky freight, and in this year, 1884, it is comparatively closed. Now and then a wood-boat passes up or down, and that which called forth the rejoicings of 10,000 people in 1840, and was welcomed with loud hosannahs in 1846, is now looked

upon as worthless. Such is progress, and the rapid advance in the building of railroads has caused canals to languish in this and adjoining States, and they are now like the wagon and the coach among the things of the past, or so nearly in that condition that they are looked upon as a relic of a former era.

The Whitewater Valley Canal never extended above Cambridge City, but in 1846 the Hagerstown Canal Company was organized, and the canal, completed to that place in 1847. But a small number of boats, however, ever reached that place, and the canal soon fell into disuse, except as a source of water-power for Conklin's and other mills.

In 1838, authority was granted to the Richmond & Brookville Canal Company to construct a canal from Richmond to Brookville, but without the aid of the State. The length of the Richmond & Brookville Canal was nearly thirty-four miles; the estimated cost, \$508,000; whole lockage, 273 feet, Richmond taking stock to the amount of \$50,000. Work was let to the amount of \$80,000, and about \$45,000 expended. The enterprise was then abandoned. By the great flood on the first day of January, 1847, the value of nearly all the work that had been done was suddenly destroyed. This is now regarded as a fortunate occurrence. Had the canal been finished—the fall being 273 feet in thirty-four miles—it would probably have been utterly destroyed.

TURNPIKES.

Not many years later the building of the first turnpikes in the county was undertaken. This work, which has developed year by year, has been of great benefit in adding to the resources of the county, and only second to the railroads in advancing its material prosperity.

After completing the National road to the east line of the State, work was for awhile suspended. It had been still further constructed from the Ohio State line through Wayne County as far as Vandalia, Ill., and graded and bridged. The Government then turned it over to the States, and gave the project up. It was originally called the Cumberland Road, Congress having authorized its construction as a turnpike

from Cumberland, Md., to Ohio. When the road came into the possession of the State, it was in an unfinished condition. Application was made to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Wayne County Turnpike Company, and a charter was granted in the winter of 1849-'50. The company completed the road in 1850. It is twenty-two miles in length, crossing the county from east to west. The road was a great benefit, and the land along its border became very valuable. Its success caused others to be built in all sections of the county, and it was the inspiring effects of these roads which enabled Wayne County to keep in the van of her sisters, increasing her population, extending the area of her cultivated fields, and adding to her wealth and greatness.

For fifteen years Wayne County made rapid strides in furnishing local means of travel worthy of her enterprising people. In 1865 she boasted of the following turnpike roads. The list is taken from Power's Directory of that year:

Cambridge City, running northwest from Cambridge, four miles.

Centreville and Abington, distance seven miles.

Centreville and Jacksonburg, two miles finished in 1865.

Chester and Arba, finished to the county line, eight miles.

Hagerstown and Dalton, distance six miles.

Hagerstown and Franklin, distance six miles.

Hagerstown and Washington, distance seven miles.

Milton and Bentonsville, four miles finished.

Milton and Brownsville, five miles finished.

Milton and Connersville, four miles finished.

Pleasant Valley, from Centreville to Robinson's Cross Roads, Fayette Co.; finished three miles from Centreville.

Richmond and Boston, from Richmond through Boston to the county line, seven miles.

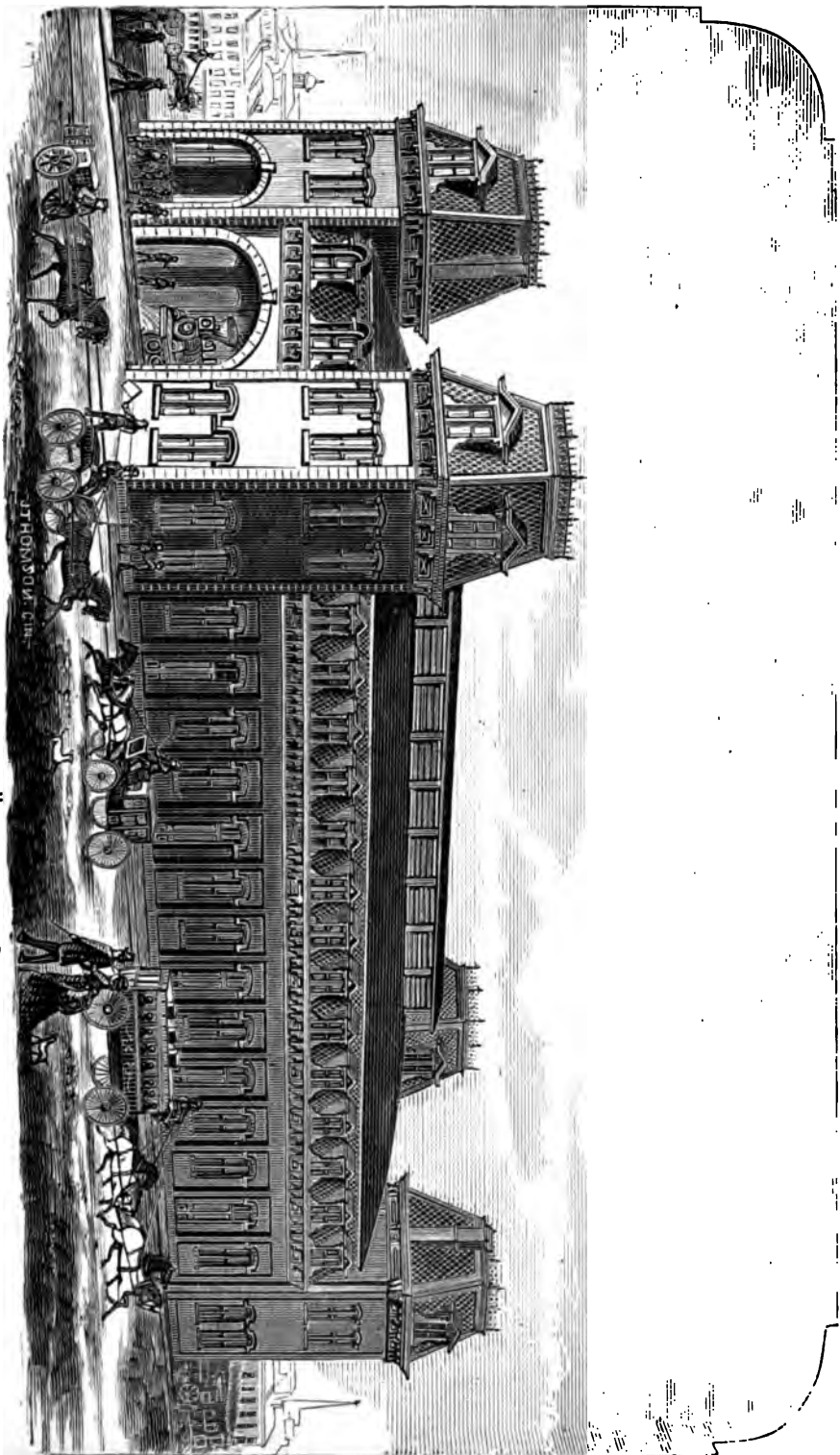
Richmond and Newport, eight miles, all finished.

Richmond and New Paris, from Richmond to New Paris, O.

Richmond and Hillsboro, nine miles, all finished.

Richmond and Lick Creek, running south from Richmond, on the west side of the river.

Richmond and Liberty, finished from Richmond, seven miles.



"UNION PASSENGER STATION," RICHMOND, IND.

Richmond and Williamsburg, ten miles, all finished.

Short Creek, or Green Mount, from Richmond and Boston pike, one and one-half miles south of Richmond, four miles to Ohio line.

Smyrna, from Richmond and Hillsboro pike east to New Paris, Ohio.

Union County Straight Line, from a point on the Richmond and Boston pike, two miles south of Richmond; but a small portion finished.

The *Williamsburg and Centreville*, a distance of ten miles fully completed. The first mentioned turnpike, belonging to the Wayne County Turnpike Company, passes through a number of towns, all of which give it the name of a street. In Richmond, Main street is the old Cumberland, or National, road, and it has the same name in Centreville, Pennville, Germantown and Cambridge City; and when it passes through Dublin, it is called Cumberland street, after its original name.

Since 1865 there have been no long turnpikes built, but quite a number of short cross-roads have been macadamized to connect with those already made. The county, therefore, has good roads at all seasons. There is no county in the State having better roads.

RAILROADS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County owes much of her prosperity to her great railroad facilities for the transportation of her products. Cheap freights increase production on the one side and increase tonnage on the other. This, then, makes the farmer and manufacturer and the railroad companies a joint, or a co-operative, association, in which, by mutual agreement, both are benefited. The product of the farm, be it cereal or stock, is not of much value unless there is a market for it beyond the need of home consumption. This market is made by the railroads bringing consumers and producers nearer together, causing a mutual exchange of values.

THE RICHMOND & MIAMI RAILROAD.

The first railroad incorporated, wherein Wayne County was to be benefited, was the Richmond & Miami Railroad

Co., which was incorporated by the State of Indiana, Jan. 19, 1846, to extend from Richmond to the east line of the State of Indiana to connect with a railroad proposed to be built in the State of Ohio, to the State line. On Jan. 24, 1851, the above act of incorporation was amended so as to include the construction of a branch line to connect with the Dayton & Western Railroad at the State line. Judge Wm. A. Bickle, Wm. Burke and others were the movers in securing the charter. It was completed in 1853, and its first Superintendent was J. H. Hutton. It has since been leased to the Dayton & Western Railroad Co. for ninety-nine years.

The most important line to both the county and the city of Richmond is the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, now called the

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

The Indiana Central Railway Company, of Indiana, was formed as follows: On the 26th of January, 1847, the Legislature of Indiana chartered the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company, with authority to construct a railroad from the western boundary line of Indiana, through Terre Haute and Indianapolis to Richmond.

The first meeting for the organization of the Indiana Central Railroad (then Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company), was held at Centreville, Saturday, May 25, 1850. Four directors were elected, David Commons, Norris Jones, Thos. Tyner and Jacob Yose. The directors elected as President, Thos. Tyner; Treasurer, Norris Jones, and Secretary, John B. Stitt. Bids for the grubbing, grading and masonry from Richmond to Centreville were received and awarded by the board, Oct. 31, 1850. On Nov. 17, 1850, Austin Claypoole, of Cambridge City, was appointed one of the agents to collect the assessments on the stock subscriptions. An act passed Jan. 20, 1851, terminated the road of said Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company at Indianapolis, and created the directors elected by the stockholders of that part of the road east of Indianapolis, a separate company, under the name of the Indiana Central Railway Company, which last named company, under its corporate authority, constructed the road from Indianapolis to the eastern boundary line of Indiana.

The regular trains started Sept. 19, 1853. At the meeting of the board Sept. 12, S. H. Donnell and a Mr. Oglesby were selected as conductors, and C. R. Williams and J. Hutton, baggage masters. These appointments gave perfect satisfaction.

Below is given a list of officers of this road:

Presidents—Sam'l. Hanna was elected March 3, 1851, and resigned July 15, 1851; John S. Newman was elected July 15, 1851, and continued in office until the consolidation, Oct. 13, 1864.

Secretaries—Jno. M. Commons elected March 3, 1851, resigned June 1, 1856, and was succeeded by Samuel Hanna, the latter resigning Jan. 8, 1864; J. B. McChesney was appointed to fill the office, which he did until Oct. 13, 1864, the date of consolidation.

Treasurers—Norris Jones elected March 3, 1851, holding until the annual election, Jan. 15, 1852, at which time John Crum was chosen. Mr. Crum resigned May 10, 1852, and was followed by Samuel Hanna, who also resigned on Jan. 8, 1864, being succeeded by J. B. McChesney, who held the office up to the date of consolidation.

The progress of the road has been steady, always meeting the demand for increased facilities and accommodations.

THE BUSINESS OF 1874.

Without counting local business, this road sent out:	
Loaded cars going East.....	50,292
Empty " " "	12,456
	<hr/> 62,748
Loaded cars going West.....	68,808
Empty " " "	6,120
	<hr/> 74,928
Total cars in through transportation.....	137,676
" " local "	117,559
	<hr/> 255,235
Total freight cars handled.....	255,235
Estimated through freight East, lbs.....	419,897,908
" " " West, "	574,477,992
	<hr/> 994,365,900
Total through freight, lbs	994,365,900
" local " "	457,778,170
	<hr/> 1,452,144,070
Total freight, lbs	1,452,144,070

The local business required an aggregate on all roads doing

business of 117,557 cars, handling freight weighing 457,778,-170 pounds. The amount by each road is given below:

Tonnage and Cars.	C., H. & D. R. R., Richmond to Cincinnati.	First Div. P., C. & St. L. R. R., Richmond to Columbus and Indianapolis	Third Div. P., C. & St. L. R. R., Richmond to Chicago.	C., R. & Ft. W. R. R., Rich- mond to Fort Wayne.	Little Miami R. R., Richmond to Dayton & Xenia.	Grand Total.
Goods received, lbs.	37,597,780	11,856,000	56,950,476	105,840,000	26,832,000	239,076,256
Goods forw'ed, lbs.	43,910,098	112,620,480	27,770,240	9,888,000	24,513,096	218,701,914
Total,	81,507,878	124,476,480	84,720,716	115,728,000	51,345,096	457,778,170

Tickets sold by this road. \$33,429
 " " C., H. & D. R. R. 11,879

\$45,308

Since that date the books of the different roads show an increase of 33½ per cent. and over in all the departments.

The dimensions of stations at Richmond are as follows :

Union passenger station, 85½ ft. wide, 250 ft. long; C., St. L. & P. freight station, 30 ft. 8 in. wide, 330 ft. 7 in. long; C., H. & D.* freight station, 36 ft. wide, 120 ft. long.

The manager's office is at Columbus, Ohio, and is in charge of James McCrea, a thorough and competent official, and the office at Richmond is under the efficient superintendency of J. F. Miller, who combines the courteous gentleman with the prompt and energetic railroad man.

NEW CASTLE & RICHMOND RAILROAD.

By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 16, 1848, John Powell, Jacob Elliott, Elijah Stout, Robert Boyd and Moses Robertson, of Henry County, and Mark E. Reeves, James Scott and John H. Hutton, of Wayne County, were constituted a body corporate under the name "The New Castle & Richmond Railroad Company," the capital stock of which was to be \$250,000, shares \$50 each. Books of subscription for the purpose of raising the funds for the prosecution of the road were opened in the fall of 1848. The road was built wholly as a local enterprise, the citizens of Henry County aiding to construct it from New Castle to the county line,

*The trains of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad enter and leave Richmond over the C., St. L. & P. Company's tracks.

and those of Wayne County completing it to Richmond. The railroad was completed in the latter part of the year 1853, and trains began running early in 1854.

From time to time the road was extended onward from New Castle until it eventually became a through line to Chicago under the name of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line, and afterward the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad. In 1867 it became one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines by consolidation. It is now the Chicago Division of the Chicago St. Louis & Pittsburg, or "Pan-Handle," Railroad.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & FT. WAYNE RAILROAD.

This road was chartered Feb. 24, 1853, under the name of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad. The first directors were William Young, Asahel Stone, John Muna, John Neff, Jr., Anthony Pittman, Sylvanus Church, Peter P. Bailey, Jos. K. Edgerton and Robert E. Flemming. On organizing, Feb. 25, 1853, P. P. Bailey was elected President, and R. E. Flemming, Secretary and Treasurer. The original proposed route was from Richmond to Fort Wayne via Winchester, Ridgeville, Camden and Bluffton. On this route much time and money was expended with comparatively small prospects of a satisfactory result. But on account of a liberal subscription by the citizens of Jay County, April 7, 1869, the route was changed north of Ridgeville, via Portland and Decatur, to Fort Wayne. Work was soon after commenced on the road from Richmond to Winchester. This part was completed, and trains began to run in July, 1870. The northern terminus of the road is five miles south of Fort Wayne, where the road intersects the P., C. & Ft. W., over which line the company has leased the right to Fort Wayne. The southern terminus is a half mile west of the union depot at Richmond, where the road forms a junction with the C., St. L. & P., over which trains are run to the city. The name of the road was changed to that which it now bears July 5, 1866. The entire line was completed and put in operation Jan. 1, 1872. In Wayne County this railroad runs in a direction a little north of west, passing through Wayne and New Garden townships,

thence into Randolph County. There is a little less than twelve miles of it in Wayne County.

The Board of Directors for 1883-'84 is as follows:

William Parry, Richmond, Ind.; John H. Moorman, Richmond, Ind.; Asahel Stone, Winchester, Ind.; David Studebaker, Decatur, Ind.; Pliny Hoagland,* Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. H. Short, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Thaw, Pittsburg, Pa.; William O. Hughart, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William R. Shelby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles C. Binkley, Richmond, Ind.

The officers are:

William Parry,† President, Richmond, Ind.; Wm. O. Hughart, Vice-President, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. C. Binkley, Secretary and Treasurer, Richmond, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati, Connersville & Indianapolis Junction Railroad was completed in July, 1865. It extends from Cincinnati up the Whitewater Valley, through Connersville, entering the southern line of Wayne County in Washington Township, and passing onward to Cambridge City via Beeson and Milton. Cambridge City, at which point the road forms a junction with the Pan-Handle, remained its northern terminus for two years. The railroad now forms a part of the Cincinnati division of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville route.

The Connersville & New Castle Junction Railroad, an extension of the above from Cambridge City to New Castle, was completed in 1867. It was formerly operated under the name of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, then by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Company, and is now included in the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville line.

WHITEWATER VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road connects Cincinnati with Hagerstown, and there forms a junction with the Chicago division of the Chicago, St.

*Deceased since last meeting.

†Chosen April 1, 1888.

Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. It passes through Washington, Jackson and Jefferson townships to Hagerstown and is about fourteen miles in length within the county. Beeson is a small station near the southern line of Washington Township; Milton comes next in the north part; then Cambridge City and Hagerstown. It is a valuable road to the people of the west side of the county.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

The "Cambridge City Extension," connecting Cambridge City and Rushville, was completed in 1867. Only a very small portion of the road is in Wayne County.

MILEAGE OF RAILROADS.

The number of miles of railroad (main track) in Wayne County is given below in the first column. The second column shows the valuation of the track, per mile, and the third the total valuation:

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg.....	39.88	8,800	350,944
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne.....	11.69	4,500	52,605
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville.....	10.15	3,000	30,450
Jeff., Mad. & Indianapolis (Camb'ge. Ex.).....	1.94	3,500	6,790
Richmond & Miami.....	7.96	6,000	47,760
Whitewater.....	14.33	3,000	42,990
	85.95		531,539

The total mileage of side-track is 12.87; value, \$34,015.



CHAPTER XXI.

EDUCATIONAL.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

BY J. C. MACPHERSON, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

THE EARLY SETTLERS' INTEREST IN EDUCATION.—FIRST SCHOOL.—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.—EARLY TEACHERS.—THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE DESCRIBED.—STATE LEGISLATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF SCHOOLS.—THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.—THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.—THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—FREE SCHOOLS.—GENERAL VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—TOWN AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS FROM THE FIRST TO THE PRESENT.

The people of Wayne County have taken an active interest in education. The reputation of the county in that particular has always been creditable, and at times its advanced standing has been the subject of special commendation.

This interest existed from the first. Though struggling under the pressure of frontier privations, the earliest settlers planted the school and the church at the first practicable period. So important a matter as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings.

The early settlers of Wayne County, while not possessed of extraordinary scholarship, had among them but few ignorant or illiterate persons. Many of them had a good knowledge of common rudimentary learning. The majority of the original settlers in the eastern part of the county were members of the Society of Friends from North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Most of the Friends who came from North Carolina to the "Upper Whitewater Country" were of families

which had previously gone to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. "The Quakers have always advocated and maintained a high degree of English education." The Quakers in America had schools under their patronage at an early day; and even in the much ridiculed "Old North State" there were schools sufficiently early to afford opportunities to subsequent settlers of this county.

Those settlers who came from other States and belonged to other denominations, if they were in any degree behind the Quakers in attainments, were fully abreast with them in an appreciation of education and in a determination to secure its benefits for their children. As a class they led lives devoted to industry and regulated by the precepts of morality.

Such a people would not long delay attention to the means of securing that "knowledge," which with "religion and morality" had been declared by the ordinance establishing the Northwest Territory as "being necessary to the good government and the happiness of mankind."

The first clearing was made in the spring of 1805. The first school was taught in the fall of 1807. Hence it can be said that before the third winter after the arrival of the first family, a people who did not come here under any organized colonial direction, nor were settled in a town, but had come by single families or in little bands from widely separated parts, and lived in rude cabins scattered through the forest, far from all reach of help from older communities, had, by voluntary combined effort, erected a house and begun the support of a school.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first house for school purposes erected in Wayne County was situated on the north bank of Big Elkhorn Creek opposite the mouth of Little Elkhorn, in the northwest quarter of section 31, township 13, range 1, west. It was upon ground now included in the Elkhorn graveyard, five miles southward from Richmond.

That school-house was of round logs; and as the saw-mill had been put in operation on Elkhorn the year before, the floor was of sawed boards instead of puncheons. In other respects it did not differ from the houses of its day.

School was taught in this house for the first time in the fall of 1807. Joseph Cox was the teacher. He was the son of John Cox (the founder of Abington) and son-in-law of Richard Rue. A sketch of his career will be found in the account of educational affairs of Boston Township.

OTHER EARLY SCHOOLS.

In the winter of 1808-'9 Isaac Julian taught a term in a cabin a little distance southeast from the position of Richmond. This was the second school.

Robert Smith taught on the site of Richmond, near where North D street meets Fort Wayne avenue, in 1810.

In the same year a log school-house was built on Burgess's hill, where now the Liberty turnpike road crosses the line between Wayne and Boston townships.

In 1809 a school-house was erected on Elkhorn, within half a mile of its mouth.

It is possible that a school may have been taught earlier than 1811, in the house used as the meeting place of White-water Monthly Meeting of Friends—a vacated log house on ground near where their yearly-meeting house afterward stood. That Meeting had a standing committee on schools appointed "23d of 2d month, 1811." Robert Brattain taught in the meeting-house certainly in the winter of 1811-'12.

At the time these schools were held (except the last mentioned), only the land to the east of the Fort Recovery boundary was open to settlers. The county of Wayne had not been formed. The land of the Twelve-Mile Purchase came into the market in 1811. The establishment of schools in that region was more retarded than in the eastern portion. Besides all the difficulties unavoidable in life upon the remoter frontier, the Indians became hostile in the years prior to and during the war of 1812, so that most of the settlers had to flee for safety to some block-house or more densely populated settlement. This retarded the development of the country, as well as the establishment of churches and schools, especially in the Twelve-Mile Purchase. No schools were opened in that region until after the restoration of peace. Attention to education was then increased. Many early schools will be found

mentioned under the heads of the several townships. There is good reason for believing that the inhabitants of this county were in no part without schools for any long period.

Schools were held wherever the convenience or means of the patrons permitted. The families who desired a school banded together and put up a house, or changed a vacant house so that it would be suitable. Where the settlements were thickest houses were generally erected for the special purpose.

The earliest school-houses were very similar to the homes of the people. They were of logs, and the process of erection was the same as employed in erecting log houses generally. Dwellings were often occupied temporarily by schools, and frequently school-houses, after a few years' use as such, were converted into dwellings.

THE EARLY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A typical school-house of the first quarter of the century would answer to the following description.

As has been said, the school-houses differed but little from other houses. The walls, roof and floor were made of the same material and constructed in the same manner. The school-house was eighteen or twenty feet wide and twenty or twenty-five feet long. In the school-house the fire-place was generally larger than in dwellings. It was commonly made by cutting an opening in the wall of one end, about ten feet wide, and building outward about four feet with logs, up to the mantel; then with small poles or split sticks, drawn in to about three by five feet at the top, and daubed with clay. The chimney was thus outside the main building.

Sometimes the school-house would be built with five sides — a pointed extension at one end. In this extension the fire-place was made, and above it the chimney would be built; or there would be a three-sided extension carried up as far as the mantel; then the gable was constructed parallel with the gable on the other end of the building. The chimney would be built upon the walls of the extension, and was outside of the part covered by the roof.

The back and sides of the fire-place were protected by beat-

ing down clay about eighteen inches thick and two and a half feet high. This was often accomplished by placing a line of clapboards at the proper distance from the walls, and filling and pounding the clay into the space between the boards and the walls. When this had been done, a great fire was built in the fire-place, and by the time the boards would be consumed, the clay would be baked into excellent fire-brick. The hearth was made of clay also, and hardened by the same great fire. A few early houses were without fire-places, and were heated by charcoal on a hearth in the center of the room or in large kettles.

A large green back-log, requiring the united strength of the teacher and several larger boys, was rolled into the fire-place, and a small one put on top and another before, and the middle filled with small wood.

Sometimes the boys, to get near the fire without standing before others, would step upon the bank of clay and walk around behind the fire, leaning their backs against the logs of the chimney, putting their feet forward over the back-log to the fire, and studying their lessons by the light coming down the chimney.

In the side opposite the door, and sometimes in the end opposite the fire-place also, a log would be cut out to admit light. In summer these "windows" would be left open, but during winter they would be closed by pasting greased paper over them.

On the same side of the room and under the "window" was the writing desk. This was a wide board, extending the length of the room, leaning one side against the wall and slanting downward, supported on long pins driven into auger holes in the logs. At this board several pupils could write at once; and by turns all who received instruction in writing, there practiced on their copies. The teacher had no other place to write, unless by his own skill he could make a desk for himself.

The pupils sat upon rude benches, made at first of split logs, and later of slabs. Holes were bored in the logs or slabs, and pins driven into the holes and sawed off to a proper length. These benches had no backs, and were of such height

that the feet of the smaller pupils could not reach the floor. In cold weather the benches were placed in a semicircle around the room from one side of the fire-place to the other. The pupils sat facing the fire, the teacher taking position at one end of the semicircle.

In one corner of the room, generally behind the door, and in the corner most remote from the fire-place, was a shelf put up in the same manner as the writing table, only level, as a place of deposit for dinner buckets and baskets. Over this shelf were pegs for hanging hats, shawls and bonnets.

In accommodations, the "master" fared no better than his pupils. His seat was usually a bench made as the other benches were made. Sometimes by good luck, or because a favorite, he would be indulged in the use of the frame of an old split-bottom chair with a board nailed on it; but even this was rare.

The early schools were supported by subscription. There was no public fund at that time, nor for many years after. Except a few school books sent to Whitewater Monthly Meeting by some organization among Friends, in 1810, there was never one cent of foreign aid received or asked by the settlers of Wayne County. Schools were formed because they recognized the benefit thereof to their children. They were unwilling to accept the absence of a legally established system, or even the privation that surrounded them, as an excuse for neglecting the education of their children. They turned to best advantages the opportunities afforded them.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Indiana remained a Territory until 1816. There was no school law under the Territorial Government, nor any State law on common schools until 1824. All the school-houses built in this county up to that date, and most likely later, were erected by voluntary efforts of neighborhoods; and all schools were supported by agreement between teachers and patrons.

The progress of education in Indiana together with the causes of changes that are to be noted within Wayne County, can be understood better by a recital of the legislation of the State upon common schools.

The Congress of the United States declared by ordinance, May 20, 1785, that one square mile of land in every township, as laid off by the Government surveys, should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools within that township. A township according to such surveys is six miles square, containing thirty-six square miles called "sections." The section numbered sixteen was designated as the one to be reserved for schools. Such a township of land is styled a "congressional township" and the sixteenth section is often spoken of as the "school section."

When Indiana was admitted into the Union, in 1816, the school sections within her boundaries were given by Congress into the care of the new State. The first Constitution of Indiana declared that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are intended; but no land granted for the use of schools shall be sold prior to the year 1820; and the money which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purposes of promoting the interests of literature and the sciences, and for the support of schools."

The same Constitution declared, "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, * * * wherein tuition shall be *gratis* and equally open to all."

It was 1828 before any law was enacted permitting the sale of school lands. Provision, however, was made within that time for the protection, improvement and renting of such lands.

In 1824 the first law that may be called a common-school law was enacted. It was entitled, "An Act to incorporate congressional townships and provide for public schools therein." This law required each able-bodied adult male in the school district to do a certain amount of labor in assisting to erect a school-house in his district. Such house should "be forever open for the education of all children within the district without distinction."

It is doubtful whether any school-houses were erected ac-

ording to this law, in Wayne County. It was not enacted until nineteen years after the settlement of the county had been commenced, and the people of nearly every neighborhood had already provided houses. It is, perhaps, safe to say that all the early school-houses in this county were erected upon the voluntary plan.

The money derived from rent of the school land could be applied to the furnishing of houses, and if any surplus remained after that had been done, the trustees could apply it to the payment of the teacher. But the school itself was not free. Tuition was to be paid according to an agreed rate per scholar.

The probabilities are that all the legislation on public schools until 1831 was of little, if any, avail to the people of Wayne County.

In 1831 an important revision of the school laws was made. Trustees were to be elected in each of the congressional townships, with sub-trustees in the districts. At the time of electing trustees the voters of each congressional township were to give expression upon the question whether their school section should be sold or not. The Act of 1828 provided for a school commissioner in each county, whose duties were to conduct the sale of the land whenever the inhabitants decided in favor of selling; to place the proceeds at interest; and to disburse the interest derived, in such manner as to return the benefits thereof to the people of the congressional township of which each section was a part.

The law of 1831 directed the sub-trustees to call meetings in their respective districts, and submit the question whether the district "will or will not support a public school for any number of months not less than three in each year."

Wherever it was made necessary by the new arrangement of districts, to build a school-house the question of building such house was decided by the voters at a meeting.

This law seems to have affected the school affairs of Wayne County generally. Meetings were held in the years following the passage of the Act, mostly in 1832 and 1833 and in many townships the sale of the school section determined and the erection of houses directed.

The effect of this action was to change the location of many schools, to cause the erection of new houses, and to distribute them more uniformly over the country. Many of the houses erected by this movement were better than those of the former period. Frame houses were frequently erected, and the interior furnishings were proportionally improved.

The school system of that period may be called

A DISTRICT SYSTEM,

for the establishment and support of schools was a matter left to the voters of each district. The voters were to decide upon all questions "touching the building of the school-house, procuring ground therefor, the material, dimensions and workmanship of such house, its location, the support of a public school for a term not less than three months in each year, the employment of a teacher, and other things pertinent to the objects and welfare of a common school." The voters could levy a tax to be paid in work or in money, or in both, for purchasing ground, erecting and furnishing a house; and might, by a two-thirds vote of all the voters of the district, authorize the levying of a tax for the payment of a teacher for a longer period than three months in each year.

It is known that houses were erected in Wayne County by tax as early as 1840, but houses had been erected by labor levied according to the direction of school meetings before 1834. It is doubtful whether there ever was a levy for the payment of the teacher.

The school meeting had power to direct the trustees to stipulate with the teacher that "he shall be paid by the year, by the month, by the quarter, or in proportion to the time sent, as may be determined on by the meeting." And should a tax be levied for paying the teacher, a parent might escape it by making "his own contract with the teacher for tuition."

A STATE FUND.

In 1837 Indiana received its share of the surplus revenue of the General Government. Part of this share was applied to the debt of the State, and \$573,502.96 were placed at interest for the benefit of public schools.

Before that, common schools had been local affairs, their establishment determined by the district and their fund managed within the county. Now, with a fund in the keeping of the State, common schools became a concern of the State. A State bank was chartered in 1834. The State became a shareholder in that bank, and demanded a certain annual dividend which was turned into the school fund. Money from this source began to come into the State treasury. Certain pieces of public land on which were salt springs were given by Congress to Indiana, and were sold about this time, the proceeds being added to the school fund.

A more distinct agitation of the free-school question was now at hand. Previous to this time the legislation on common schools had been directed almost wholly to the care and disposal of the congressional land and of the fund arising from the sale of the school sections, and to the erection of school-houses. The school laws were revised in 1838, in 1841, and again in 1843. But it was apparent that there would be no free schools without a direct tax for the payment of teachers.

POPULAR VOTES FOR TAXATION.

The Legislature recommended that "a State common school convention be held in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, May 20, 1847, to be composed of individuals voluntarily attending to deliberate upon the great subject of common-school education." About 350 persons met and continued in active session three days. Judge Blackford, of the Supreme Court, was President; Dr. Andrew Wylie, President of the State University; Prof. E. O. Hovey, Judge A. Kinney, Oliver H. Smith (ex-U. S. Senator), Rev. (afterward Bishop) E. R. Ames, Charles H. Test, Calvin Fletcher, R. W. Thompson, James Blake, were among the participants.

The convention declared that common schools to be effectual must be free; that the time had come for action by the State; that the revenue already provided must be increased *by taxation* until sufficient to maintain at least three months' *free* school each year.

Two committees were appointed, one to draft a law to be

submitted to the next session of the Legislature; the other, to prepare an address to the people. Solomon Meredith, of Wayne County, was a member of the latter committee.

The first committee prepared a bill which passed the House with some modifications, but reached the Senate too late for action. However, it was provided by that session that at the general election in 1848 the voters should "give their votes for or against the enactment of a law by the next Legislature, for raising, by taxation, an amount which, added to the present school funds, should be sufficient to support free common schools in all the school districts in the State not less than three nor more than six months each year.

The vote at that election stood in the State: For free schools, 78,523; against, 61,636.

In Wayne County the vote was 2,492 for free schools; 1,420 against.

Thus instructed by the people, the Legislature (Jan. 17, 1849,) passed "an act to increase and extend the benefits of common schools." It provided for a general tax of 10 cents on the \$100 assessment, and 25 cents on each poll, and a district tax of 15 cents for building purposes.

It was further provided that at the annual election in August, 1849, the voters were to answer to the question, "Are you in favor of the act to increase and extend the benefits of common schools?" And where a county gave an affirmative majority the law was to be in force; but the question was to be propounded in the counties refusing, at each succeeding annual election.

In 1849 the affirmative answers numbered 79,079; the negative, 63,312. Sixty-three of the ninety counties gave affirmative majorities. The vote in Wayne County in 1849, stood: In favor of the law, 2,050; against, 1,412.

But before this law could effect anything, the people of Indiana were asked to pass upon a new State Constitution. That instrument made it obligatory upon the Legislature "to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." The new Constitution embracing this requirement was adopted by a majority of over 80,000. It went into

effect in 1851, thus closing the period of popular agitation upon the question of supporting free schools by taxation.

There were no free schools in Indiana for nearly forty years after its admission into the Union, or at least none of such efficiency and duration as to cause them to be remembered. Some part of the interest on the congressional township fund was applied to the payment of teachers. About 1844, several schools in this county are known to have received some money from that source, barely enough to pay for one month's teaching, leaving the rest of the term to be paid for by rate-bill.

INTELLIGENCE IN WAYNE COUNTY.

But it must not be supposed that the people of Wayne County were neglecting the education of their children, or were without good schools. Elementary schools were common institutions in this county, and it is probable that no year passed without each neighborhood having at least a short term in the months in which it was customary for schools to be held. The number of school-houses mentioned in the traditions of every locality is surprising. In a region of country five miles long and three miles wide, on the east side of Whitewater River, mainly in Boston Township, the sites of fourteen school-houses are pointed out. Other localities can show similar enterprise in providing facilities.

In addition to the elementary schools there were several schools of higher grade. The County Seminary was built at Centreville, in 1828. A seminary flourished for several years at Cambridge, under the instruction of Rev. Samuel K. Hoshour, and an academy was founded at Dublin in 1837. There were private secular schools in Richmond, besides the denominational school presently to be mentioned. The State officer who had charge of educational statistics, in his report for 1846, after speaking of colleges and incorporated institutions, says: "There are several not incorporated of high standing which do honor to those who have been active in their organization and support. Some of these are situated in Wayne County."

But the best testimony to the character of the people who

came to Wayne County, and to their efforts for their children, is derived from the United States census of 1840. By that census it appears that in the United States at large, one adult person in every 11.6 was illiterate; in the free States, one in 22; in the slave States, one in 5.6; in Indiana at large, one in 7; in *Wayne County*, one in 222. In Wayne County were 9,349 persons over twenty years of age. Of these only forty-two could not read and write.

The late Prof. Caleb Mills (afterward State Superintendent) in an address to the people of Indiana while the question of a tuition tax was pending, cited the above figures among others, and in commenting thereon, said:

"There is one bright spot on our eastern horizon presenting an agreeable contrast with other parts of the State, which, to the honor of the 'Friends,' deserves to be exhibited, showing as it does what can be done even in Indiana when there is a disposition."

FRIENDS' SCHOOLS.

To the Friends is to be credited the first organized educational effort in Wayne County. Elementary schools had been established by them, frequently under the direction of their "monthly meetings," quite early.

In 1830 Indiana Yearly Meeting (Orthodox) advised the establishment of schools by the subordinate meetings, under management of committees. In 1834 the Yearly Meeting called for information upon the educational effort within its jurisdiction. The figures from Whitewater and New Garden Quarterly Meetings will serve to indicate the state of education among Friends in Wayne County and adjoining region:

Number of children of school age.....	2,193
" in Friends' schools.....	1,474
" in other schools.....	513
" receiving no schooling.....	206
" of meetings with schools, 35; without.....	5

Four schools were in session the entire year; the others from two to nine months. The number growing up without schooling decreased gradually until, in 1840, only five were reported, and in 1842, none.

The average length of school in 1840 was six and two-thirds months.

Efficient schools attracting non-resident pupils were conducted by Friends' committees at Richmond (by both branches of the society), at Economy, and in New Garden Township. The first "High School" in the county was conducted by Friends at Richmond in 1836, and shortly thereafter they began preparations for establishing the boarding school which has developed into Earlham College.

Friends are to be commended for their efforts, and although the causing of the "bright spot" noted by Prof. Mills, cannot be attributed to Friends alone, yet they certainly had the requisite *disposition*.

Truthful history requires that it be said, that while Friends were active promoters of education and contributed largely to the general intelligence of any community in which they located, they were not among the early advocates of public free schools. They thought they foresaw in such schools a system which "would militate against" "the guarded education of the rising generation."

This apprehension, together with the fact that their Meetings were at that time well supplied with school facilities at considerable cost, caused the taxation law to receive from the Friends many adverse votes. Moreover, they did not then foresee the vast population that in a short time would come to inhabit this land, and that must grow up in ignorance if left without free schools.*

METHODIST SENTIMENT.

A hearty support to the proposition for free schools came from the Methodists. The attention of that denomination had been early directed to the establishment of higher institutions, but its congregations were without elementary schools under their charge. Their leading clergyman in Indiana

* The present attitude of Friends toward public schools is shown by the declaration of the Yearly Meeting of 1883: "We must now recognize that the public schools belong to us as citizens; we are dependent upon them for the education of a large proportion of our children, and we must give them our earnest support."

(Bishop Ames) sat in that State common school convention in 1847, and was made chairman of the committee to prepare the appeal to the voters. The ministers of that denomination, almost without exception, were public advocates of free schools.

EARLY SCHOOL CUSTOMS.

Before passing to the story of the establishment and progress of the free public schools, it will be well to glance at the manners and customs of schools of pioneer times and of the "District Period."

For twenty-five years after the settlement of the county, the school accommodations remained much as already described. The hewed-log house came after the round-log house of the earliest pioneer. Frame houses were more generally erected after the establishment of the congressional township system. A pupil's desk, rude and heavy, took the place of the backless bench about 1840. Since that date there has been a slow but steady improvement in the kind of buildings used, and a more rapid improvement in the kind of furniture used in them, and more attention given to the physical comforts of both teacher and pupil.

The early schools were formed and supported by subscription. The teacher wrote a form of agreement, or "school article" as it was styled. Such paper specified so much time and duty on the teacher's part, and so much compensation per pupil on the part of the patron. The signer wrote the number of pupils he would send at the specified rate.

In the earliest years money was scarce, and the teacher was paid in produce of various kinds. The "school article" of that time named the rate per pupil as so many bushels of corn, pounds of meat, and of flax. As the teacher often carried around his own paper, there were occasionally modifications made to suit the ability of the patron, such as, if he could not produce the requisite amount of flax, he might render an equivalent in corn. At first thought this manner of paying the teacher seems grotesque, but it was to the credit of the pioneers that they were willing to utilize every means for the benefit of their children.

Under the congressional township system, the trustees were to hire the teacher on "the most advantageous terms," and enter into written agreement as to what part of the payment should be in money, what part in produce, what kinds and where delivered, and whether he should "board round" with the employers or not.*

After the sale of the school sections, there was some interest money that could be applied toward the compensation of the teacher. Township 16, range 13, had annually \$16 for each school to apply toward tuition. In township 17, range 13, each school had about \$25. Schools for at least three months were expected by the school law of that time. The interest money must be supplemented by subscription. Township 15, range 13, did not sell its school section until after the price of land had so increased that the interest was sufficient to maintain the schools of that township without supplemental subscriptions.

When the Friends established their schools, they took an advance step in the manner of paying the teacher. They agreed with him for the full pay for a month or quarter, and the committee managed the collecting, paying the teacher in full, without subjecting him to the labor of doing the collecting, or to occasional losses by failures of subscribers. Many excellent teachers were induced by the assurance thus given to come into the county.

"LOUD SCHOOLS."

The schools of the earlier years were all what were called "loud schools." In such schools the pupils were permitted, nay, required, to prepare their lessons in an audible voice. The spelling and reading lessons and such parts of the other studies as were to be memorized, were studied by being repeated aloud.

Loud schools were held in high esteem. There were several arguments used in their support. Sound intensified the

* "Boarding around" was a common practice in those days. When the teacher was to receive part of his compensation in board, he went to the homes of patrons in succession, and remained at each in proportion to the amount due him, or to the number of pupils sent by the family.

memory, and gave inspiration; children would be trained to think amid the noise that would surround them in the businesses of life; and, the reciting of some pupils did not attract the attention of others from their studies! But the chief argument was that the method afforded evidence that there was no idleness or sham study. Schooling was considered expensive, especially when the children had to be spared from work; and the teacher must know that they were improving the time when they were in school. The teacher would sometimes pass around the room and say, "Speak up; let us hear what you are doing."

Later, the school work became part loud and part silent. Only the spelling lesson was prepared aloud. The first school wholly on the silent plan was taught in Jacksonburg about 1820, by Maria Holman, the daughter of an educated English emigrant. In 1822 a Mr. Manning taught a silent school in Washington. Isaac Hiatt, who taught in the vicinity of Richmond, was the first to introduce the wholly silent plan into that part of the county. Silent schools increased in favor and number, though some schools either wholly or in part loud were in the county as late as 1835.

THE STUDIES.

The "curriculum" of the early schools was brief. It embraced four branches: Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; "and the greatest of these" was spelling. Spelling was the introduction to learning, and the other branches followed. They were often spoken of as the "three R's: *Reading, Riting, and Rithmetic.*" Grammar and geography did not appear until later, though a few classes were taught as early as 1825, but they were not in the schools generally for a decade later.

Spelling.—Chief among the early school books was Webster's Elementary Spelling-book. It was studied until mastered before the pupil was permitted to use a reader. A boy or girl was no scholar until he or she could spell well. Great interest was taken in "getting the spelling lesson." Among the few branches then taught, spelling could receive extended attention. In the days when the loud method prevailed,

never was so grand a concert as when the hour came for learning the spelling lesson.

Classes were formed of such as were sufficiently advanced to spell "off the book." Such classes generally stood around the room and "spelled for head." Sometimes the school would take an afternoon, divide by "choosing up" into two "sides," one side spelling the other down.

Sometimes one school would challenge another, and the meeting was the grand event of the two neighborhoods. As early as 1819 four schools south from Richmond held such contests in regular succession.

The dictionary came into use at a later day, as the book in which older pupils had spelling lessons.

Writing.—One special qualification of a teacher was to be a "good scribe," and know how to make a good pen. A good penman was held in great esteem. As the teacher generally wrote his own "school article," he thus presented public evidence of his attainment in this branch. Writing was done altogether by a quill pen, which in the hands of children required frequent mending. The teacher must have skill for that work. Ink was made of maple bark and copperas. Much attention was given to writing. Pupils were required to write slowly and with great precision. Only a few lines were to be written at one time. It was a tedious and painful exercise. Carelessness was sure to be punished with the rod. There was no regular time for writing. As many as could conveniently use the writing table took places there until their task was completed, when others succeeded them, and so on. A bold, round hand was taught, as that was considered best for copying and for records. Many specimens of the writing of that day which remain do credit to the early teachers.

Reading.—No child was expected to try to read until he could spell well. Pupils went through the spelling book two or three times. They were then considered able to read without stammering. "It mattered not how meaningless were the words, or how little thought was induced by the lesson, spelling must be studied for months, and often years, before reading was begun." "The idea of that day was loud and fast reading—the faster the better."

For reading books, they had Murray's Introduction, his English Reader, and its Sequel. These were the school readers of the early day, though many families were not supplied with them. In that case other books were sent—the Life of Washington, of Boone, of Francis Marion, such as the parents might have in their houses. If nothing else, the New Testament would be sent. Nearly every family could furnish that book. At one period the New Testament was more generally used than any other class-book. This permitted the formation of reading classes, but otherwise there were as many classes as kinds of readers.

Arithmetic.—Dillworth's Arithmetic was the earliest used. Later came Pike's and Talbott's. The formation of classes was impossible because of the variety of arithmetics brought to school. If two or more pupils were so fortunate as to possess books of the same kind their advancement would not be near enough equal to permit them to be classed together. The pupils recited individually and made frequent calls upon the teacher for assistance in "doing their sums,"—often drawing his attention away from a recitation.

"Arithmetic was regarded as the most important, because the most *practical*, science. Every business man desired to be 'quick at figures,' hence its value was high in the estimation of all. The 'ciphering book' was the great preparation for business. Arithmetic was mainly taught from it, each pupil making a copy from the '*Master's*.' It was the best evidence of scholastic success, and whoever could turn out the best ciphering book was himself best. It was common for teachers in the early day to have their pupils skip fractions, 'since they were rarely used in business.' Such teachers only took their classes to the 'Rule of three.' When they got to 'practice,' fractions had to be studied. There were probably good and untold reasons for 'skipping' this subject. The idea generally prevailed that girls had little need for arithmetic beyond 'Reduction,' and their course was very brief. When a young man became an expert in arithmetic, he was much prized as a teacher. He was the neighborhood prodigy."

Grammar.—This was not a usual study in the early schools. Few teachers were able to teach it successfully. Rare classes were found as early as 1824 and '25. Murray was the standard author until about this date. Pupils were required to commit to memory the coarse print and the rules, and stand in the middle of the room to "say it off by heart." A failure was deemed a just cause for a dose of beech. Kirkham's Grammar was more generally used in this county. It was written in an easy and familiar style, and tended to popularize the study.

Geography.—This branch was taught in this county but little before 1830. Olney was perhaps the author of the earliest geographies used in this county.

Other Branches.—About 1840 a few classes studied United States History. Hale was the author. In this and the two studies just mentioned better classification could be secured as there were not so many authors as in reading and arithmetic. But in a few years, partly by the competition of book publishers and partly by the incoming of people from all parts of the country, each school had a perplexing variety. The teachers were unable to reduce their work to system, consequently much time and labor was thereby lost, as a uniformity of books would have permitted the formation of fewer classes. In the latter part of the District Period there would occasionally be a small class or a single pupil, taught natural philosophy or "a little Latin." Comstock was the author in the former branch.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

It was considered the first duty of the teacher to be in the school-room at early dawn, to make the fire and sweep the house. Then to collect all the copy books, inspect them, and write a line of copy on each book where one would be needed during the day. Next, to look after the pens and repair them.

By the time these preliminaries were completed, nearly all the pupils would have arrived, and the school would be called to order and the active labors of the day commenced. In the earlier schools classification was not a ruling feature, and the

business of the day was not regulated by a programme. Pupils recited individually and not in classes, and at one time it was the custom for the pupil who arrived first to recite first. Emulation would often spring up, and in the strife to be first, children would sometimes reach the school-house "before the stars quit shining." Teachers were valued for the amount of teaching they did. Of many it was said that they taught "from sun to sun." When one round of recitations had been heard, they began another round in the same order. Thus pupils who were at school earliest could make the most recitations in the day.

There was no order of opening the school. If nothing interfered, the teacher began in the round of recitations in the place where he left off the evening before. Teachers were very much crowded in their work, and often the more advanced pupils would hear the recitations of the smallest children.

In schools of a later period—1840 to 1850—the daily routine would be more after the following description.

About one-half hour after calling the school to order would generally be given to study and preparation for recitation; then commenced the recitations; first, the reading classes, numbered first, second, third, and so on, or called by the names of the books in which they read; next, the spelling classes, numbered first, second, and so on. Then followed the A-B-C-Darians, one at a time, until all were heard and questioned according to their advancement.

This course would then be repeated in the same order as before, after which the class in geography or grammar would be heard. The younger portion of the school, including all those who could spell at all, and had not advanced beyond the elementary spelling book, would be called into a class and exercised in spelling off the book and in competing with each other for the position at the head of the class. At the close of this exercise the members of the class would be numbered from head to foot, each pupil being expected and enjoined to remember his number so as to know where to take his place in the class the following day. That was generally the last exercise before noon, and the pupils would then be dismissed

for dinner and the noon recess, for which one hour was given.

At one o'clock the school would again be called to order, and the same routine followed as in the forenoon, except, that if the class in geography had been heard in the forenoon, grammar would be heard at a corresponding time in the afternoon session, or *vice versa*; and, except, also, that all the pupils in the reading classes, in arithmetic, grammar and geography, would be called into a large class in spelling, for which Walker's Abridged Dictionary was used.

No classes being formed in arithmetic, the pupils engaged in that branch would be looked after at any time through the day, and if any thing of importance came up while a class was reciting, the class would be left in the care of an advanced pupil while it was being attended to.

The manner of teaching was as follows: A class in orthography would be called, and would recite first from the book and afterward would be required to close the book and recite from memory such words as the teacher saw proper to select from the lesson just recited. In reading, as many pupils as could be found in possession of the same book would be called into a class and each required to read a stanza or paragraph until the lesson was completed, the teacher correcting all errors detected in the reading. After the lesson was completed, questions were asked in regard to what was aimed to be taught in the lesson; and these questions would be more or less extended in proportion to the time the teacher had to spare with each class.

In grammar, geography and history the interrogative method was used, with parsing in the first-named branch.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

"The pioneers were eminently a religious people. They were patriotic, admired integrity and industry, and had great regard for law and order. There was a strong repugnance to immorality generally, however much the people might have been deficient in general culture or learning. They were intensely, but sincerely, sectarian in their religious views, and this feeling would sometimes crop out in school affairs. Whatever might have been their religious differences, they agreed

well in requiring children, at home and at school, to cultivate good habits and polite manners, to avoid profanity, and all immoral and vulgar language or conduct; and the teacher was censured if he did not punish offenses promptly and deservedly; and if complaint was made at home because of such penalties, the result was a duplicate by the parents.

"It was an age of brave men, who ever held themselves in readiness to vindicate their honor by hard knocks when they thought it necessary. This principle was strongly inculcated in the minds of their children, and it was no unusual thing to have a fight at school. It was generally difficult, on such occasions, to find the merits of the fracas for want of correct testimony, or to determine exactly which was the innocent party. Often both combatants were punished that the scales of justice might be made to balance.

"Their school government was an absolute monarchy. The teacher was to be obeyed without question or argument. Teachers were expected to govern on the home plan. The pious people of that day had great faith in the wisdom of Solomon when he said: 'He that spareth his rod hateth his son.' They believed the rod had a twofold virtue. It was not only a terror to evil-doers, but was a specific against stupidity and idleness. It was used as freely on the boy or girl who failed to recite well as on him who was guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Indispensable appendages of the school-house of olden time were two wooden pins over the teacher's desk, on which the whips could be laid. These were generally well-trimmed beech or hickory rods, from two to six feet in length. Sometimes the teacher would have half a dozen in readiness—some well worn, and others kept in reserve. Many pioneer teachers prided themselves on their masterly ability to govern and kept ferule or rod constantly in their hand, as well as a goose-quill pen behind their ear." Says Barnabas C. Hobbs: "I have studied many a lesson in the consciousness that a failure was sure to receive a stinging reward."

While the rigid home and school government was not without beneficial results, yet it is largely probable that the severe public sentiment of the times caused many a whipping

to be inflicted when both unjustifiable and unnecessary. To this may be traced the present unpopularity of the rod in school.

"The fault of the system of that day was that conscience was not sufficiently regarded as the greatest, highest and most desirable restraint on the one hand, and the surest incentive to duty on the other."

A questionable practice of the times was the custom of compelling the teacher to treat on holidays. This custom was so at variance with the sober deportment demanded of pupils by the sentiment of that day, that it seems strange that it was ever allowed. But perhaps the very severity with which young people were ruled at ordinary times may have caused the concession of a release and reversal on at least one day in the year.

The first maneuver was "to bar the teacher out," by entering the school-house before he arrived, fastening the door securely, and refusing him admittance unless he consented to treat. Should the teacher arrive and take possession of the house before them, then he was to be seized at a convenient opportunity and overpowered. If he resisted or refused to accede to their proposition, he received rough treatment until he did accede. Often the rough treatment was administered by throwing him into a neighboring river or pond; sometimes by making a move as if to throw him upon the embers in the fire-place.

Occasionally the teacher got the better of the pupils by strength or artifice or by firm demeanor. But more frequently the teacher yielded to the proposition without a struggle. The story is told of one teacher, who, discovering indications of a consultation among his pupils on Christmas morning, quietly reached up into the loft of his school-room, brought down a jug of whisky, and, placing it beside his chair, proceeded with the work of the day. The day passed with good order, the pupils seeing the evidences of their treat when it should close.

Whisky was the article used in the treating of the earlier years. One old lady says that when she was a little girl the

teacher passed the bottle to the lips of each child, old and young, boy and girl alike.

In time whisky gave way to cider, cider to apples, and apples to candy. The Quakers disapproved of the use of liquor, and apples and cakes came to be substituted in their schools. This custom was, perhaps, brought west by the early settlers. It seems to have existed at the first, and was not in general disrepute until nearly forty years had passed. Occasionally within the last generation a treat has been demanded and a teacher "barred out," but it was rather the good-humored imitation of traditional performances, unattended by violence, and easily appeased. It is a favorite expression concerning the use of whisky at such times that no one became intoxicated, but the testimony on that point is not uniform.

If any reader of this is losing faith in his own times, let him imagine what would be thought or done if any teacher to-day should give liquor in the school-room to little children.

WHO WERE THE TEACHERS?

The teachers of the earliest period were mostly resident settlers who worked on their farms during farming seasons and taught schools in the winter months. A few women are named as teaching in early days, but generally in summer schools attended by the smaller children, or as assistants to male relatives. The best qualified in a neighborhood would be employed to teach. Many of these would be considered poorly qualified to-day; and many hardly fit to teach were employed because none others were available. With few exceptions, the early teachers maintained a high character for morality. They were the trusted men in the community. Not a few of those whose names have been remembered were prominently identified with the religious organizations of their time. Many held public stations—justices, legislators, etc. Their limited scholarship was supplemented by industrious and exemplary habits. They had character.

At a later date still, most of the teachers in this county were either citizens, or persons to some extent identified with the county. Sometimes there were adventurers from the East, or from England, Scotland or Ireland, who sought tem-

porary employment during the winter while waiting for an "opening for business." Some of these were good teachers; some unworthy, either from lack of requisite knowledge or right habits. They rarely taught more than one term in the same place. Men who had been unsuccessful in business, or who were lame or otherwise incapacitated for the hard physical labor required in a new country, often became teachers.

Successful teachers generally became doctors or lawyers, or engaged in some more lucrative employment. Yet a few remained teachers and gave to their work a professional devotion. They left their marks on their time. Superior teachers attracted the aspiring young people from other localities. Their schools thus became the nurseries in which the teachers of the succeeding generation were trained.

Among the earlier teachers who are mentioned as able and as exercising good influence were: John Underhill, Joshua Nelson, Aaron Martin, William Williams, Joshua Williams, Robert Brattain, Isaac Hiatt, Joseph G. Hopkins, Morris Place, Beulah Puckett, Ahira Ballard, Jonathan Harris, Eli Macy, Richard Lewis, Thomas R. Stanford, Jonathan Platts, Maria Holman, Nathan Smith.

At a later period were Samuel K. Hoshour, John Julian, William Houghton, Jeremiah Hubbard, Barnabas C. Hobbs, James M. Poe, Rawson Vaile, Oliver T. Jones, Thomas N. Young, Willis Davis, Sarah Dickinson, Isaac Kinley.

Nearly all who have been named in this article heretofore, rest from their labors "and their works do follow them."

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The adoption of the Constitution of 1851 marks the close of the "District Period," and the beginning of the period of actual free schools. The old Constitution provided for the establishment of a general system of education "as soon as circumstances will permit." The new Constitution clearly implied that the time had arrived. On June 14, 1852, a law was enacted to give form and expression to the constitutional intention. This law provided for the levying of a State tax, and for the better management of the school funds. It abolished the congressional township system of schools and

erected the the civil townships into school corporations, empowering the trustees thereof to build houses and manage school affairs. Cities and incorporated towns were created school corporations, distinct from the townships in which they were situated, and given powers to levy extra tax for extending the school term.

A new impulse was given to school affairs by this law. In the townships preparations were made for the erection of new and more suitable school-houses. In Wayne County many new houses were erected in the course of the next few years. Most of the houses then erected were substantial brick buildings and are still in use. By 1857 nearly all the townships of this county had built new school-houses.

In the cities and larger towns of the State, the erection of houses was accomplished somewhat earlier than in the rural districts. The large house in Richmond, on North Eighth street, was commenced in 1854. At that time it was the best public-school building in the State.

Not only in the matter of erecting houses did the people show their zeal, but in providing the means for longer terms of school. In communities where public sentiment was advanced, liberal provisions were made, superior teachers secured, the schools graded and otherwise reduced to system. Public education was advancing at a gratifying pace when, in 1858, a severe blow was given to the growing systems by a decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the part of the law permitting local taxation to extend the school term was unconstitutional. By that decision the income of the schools was curtailed, the terms shortened, the efficiency of the graded schools impaired, and many excellent teachers sought employment in other States.

But the teachers who remained and the citizens whose interests were inseparable from the good or ill of the State were not idle. Important new legislation was sought and secured. In 1865 the school laws were codified, and trustees empowered to levy tax for building purposes and current expenses, without awaiting the instruction of the voters at public meetings.

In 1867 two very important additional laws were enacted.

One authorized the issue by cities and incorporated towns of bonds for the erection of school-houses. Under this act the fine graded-school house in Cambridge City and the First Ward building in Richmond were erected in 1869. The other law empowered the councils of cities and towns and the trustees of townships to levy taxes for common school purposes, to be "applied and expended in the same manner as funds arising from taxation for common school purposes by the laws of this State." This act seems to have avoided some of the defects of the act upon which the decision of 1858 was rendered. It has never been called in question in the courts, and meets the approbation of the people. By that act, the schools were enabled to lengthen their terms, so that in the county the average amount of schooling in all the corporations was raised from four months to seven months. In Richmond free tuition could be provided for nine months, where before the free term must be supplemented by two or three months of "pay school" each year. The grading of all the town schools was greatly improved, and high schools established in Dublin, Cambridge City, Richmond and elsewhere. The public schools attained great efficiency and were so popular that since 1876, with the exception of three parochial schools—two taught wholly in the German language—no other schools have been opened in the county.

COUNTY UNITY.

The latest important modification of the school system was made in 1873, by the establishment of a County Board of Education and Township Institutes, and the change of the examinership into the county superintendency. These new features have effected more directly the country schools. Indeed, the special purpose was "to collect the scattered fragments of these schools into a united system, that each may be invigorated and improved by the strength derived from the whole." Efforts have been made to secure among the schools similarity in facilities and uniformity in practices, and to induce the commencement of studies at their proper times, their successful prosecution, and the ultimate mastery of all the so-called common branches. Under the present system

the grade of teaching has been raised, and the teachers and school officers of this county, in a marked degree, are working by common methods to common ends.

The County Board of Education is composed of the township trustees, the presidents of school boards of towns and cities, and the county superintendent. The board considers the general wants and needs of the schools and school property of the county; adopts text-books, and directs the management of the township libraries. In this county, the board has adopted standard text-books and secured their uniform use, devised a course of study, rules and regulations for the government of township schools, and taken other action looking to increasing the efficiency of all the schools.

The Township Institute was established that there might be more unity and similarity in the work done in the several separate schools. Since 1876 the townships of Wayne County have been grouped into five institute districts, and the teachers of each district meet in joint session. These meetings have been well attended. The object of the institute being "the improvement of the teachers," the business of the meetings has taken a wide range. There have been discussions of the various plans for the improvement of the schools, of methods of instruction, and other exercises looking to the benefit of the teachers. Much good has been accomplished, and they have been the means of carrying forward the work started by the old County Association, mentioned hereafter.

The County Superintendent is charged with the general supervision of the schools of the county, visits them; conducts teachers' institutes, examines applicants for license as teachers, presides at meetings of the County Board, and is the medium of communication between the State Superintendent and the subordinate school officers. He is commanded to "labor in every practicable way to elevate the standard of teaching and to improve the condition of the schools;" to endeavor "to increase their usefulness and to elevate, as far as possible, the poorer schools to the standard of the best."

In June, 1873, T. C. Smith was appointed County Superintendent, by the township trustees, as provided by act of 1873. He served one term of two years, visited schools and township institutes, made report to County Board, etc.

In 1875 J. C. Macpherson was appointed County Superintendent, and continued in office by successive re-appointments, —present term expiring in 1885.

COUNTY EXAMINERS.

The law of 1837 enacted that "it shall be the duty of the Circuit Court of each county to appoint three suitable persons as examiners of common-school teachers." Before that date the trustees of each congressional township were empowered to examine applicants for employment as teachers. The term of service of a county examiner was one year "or until his successor should be appointed and qualified." The records of the court in Wayne County show the following appointments :

1838, March, John S. Newman, Daniel Strattan and John B. Stitt.

1839, Nov. 8, "Oliver T. Jones and J. B. Stitt are appointed two of the school examiners."

1841, March 18, Jacob B. Julian, James A. Fay and Lot Bloomfield.

1842, Sept. 2, Rawson Vaile, George G. Holman and Oliver T. Jones.

1843, Sept. 15, George W. Julian, Michael Wilson and Rawson Vaile.

1850, March 18, "James M. Poe, of Richmond, John C. Kibbey, of Centreville, and Charles H. Raymond, of Cambridge City, * * * to serve until others are appointed in heir stead."

In 1853 the appointing power was transferred to the County Commissioners. The appointments made by them are recorded as follows :

1853, Samuel K. Hoshour, James M. Poe, Benjamin L. Martin. 1854, same re-appointed. 1855, same re-appointed.

1856, S. K. Hoshour, J. M. Poe, Daniel H. Roberts.

1857, S. K. Hoshour, Lewis A. Estes, John F. Kibbey.

1858, Lewis A. Estes, A. C. Shortridge, John Cooper.

1859, Lewis A. Estes, A. C. Shortridge (third name not recorded).

1860, Lewis A. Estes, Sylvester Johnson, — Bushong.

1861, Hiram Hadley, A. C. Shortridge, John Cooper. Appointed in March, the usual time, and served until June, when a new law went in force, reducing the number of examiners to one, to serve for three years. Hiram Hadley was the first appointed under this law. He served until in 1864. He was the first examiner to visit country schools.

1864, George P. Brown appointed; served until September, resigned, and John Cooper appointed.

1865, Jesse H. Brown appointed under amendment of that year. Re-appointed in 1868. He visited schools and held township teachers' meetings.

1871, James McNeill, served until office changed to superintendent, in June, 1873.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A county association was organized in 1838. It is thought to have been the first in the State. It was called by James M. Poe and Ebenezer Bishop, teachers of Richmond, and met May 29, 1838. Samuel K. Hoshour was President and J. M. Poe, Secretary. "The best information at hand indicates that after some years these associations ceased." A meeting is mentioned as held in 1840 or '41, in Richmond, which was styled an "Educational Convention, the first of the kind in the State." Rawson Vaile was an active member. "There was a large attendance and much interest manifested. Henry W. Beecher, then of Indianapolis, and E. D. Mansfield, of Ohio, were announced for addresses."

In 1854 W. D. Henkle, M. C. Stevens, D. H. Roberts, Jesse S. Wilson, A. C. Shortridge and others organized the "Wayne County Teachers' Association." Joseph Moore, Estes and Hadley joined later. It is said that the organizers pledged fidelity to the association, their motto being, "Whither thou goest, I will go." Meetings were held each month and without cessation for a period of twelve years. The meetings were held at different places in the county, as Richmond, Centreville, Milton, Dublin, Hagerstown, Williamsburg, Fountain City and Economy. The exercises of the meetings were varied, but in the earlier days of the existence of the Association they consisted largely of "How to teach" this

and that subject. Judged by their fruits these exercises can hardly be overvalued. The meetings were well attended, and by going from place to place the whole county became awakened to a lively interest in the cause of education. The citizens of the places visited extended hospitality to the members and attended the meetings, often participating in the discussions. As a result, both teachers and people were imbued with and established in the most advanced views on the subject of education. Wayne County owes much her prestige to that voluntary association.

SUMMER NORMALS.

Either as a part of the labors of the Association or as a result of its spirit, a series of institutes were held each year in Richmond. "In 1854 Wayne County held her first institute, under the supervision of Mr. Sweet, of New York." The session of 1855 was held in the new school building just completed. These institutes were probably continued until 1862, when Hiram Hadley, then County Examiner, held at Richmond a six weeks' summer school for review or "normal institute." Daniel Hough was one of the chief instructors. This was probably the first long session of its kind ever held, at least in the West. The Association had a session of two weeks at Economy in 1861, attended by forty-three members. Normals were held in succeeding years by Mr. Hadley, assisted by George P. and Jesse H. Brown; but abandoned when these gentlemen removed from the county. In 1875 the custom was revived by T. C. Smith and J. C. Macpherson, and a series was held in Centreville.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The code of 1865 required the county examiner to hold once a year a County Institute "for the benefit of teachers or persons preparing to become teachers." The requirement is continued of the county superintendent. The first institute under this law was held at Dublin, in October, 1865. The times and places of subsequent sessions are given below. When no month is named, the session was held in August. The sessions lasted five days, except in 1867 and 1880, when the session was ten days, and in 1881 and 1882, eight days.

1866 (November), Richmond. 1867, Richmond. 1868, Dublin. 1869 (October), Centreville. 1870 and 1871, Richmond. 1872, Dublin. 1873, Richmond. 1874, Hagerstown. 1875 to 1880 inclusive, Centreville. 1881, Hagerstown. 1882 Cambridge City. 1883, Centreville.

LOCAL DETAILS.

That the story of the progress of education in the county might not be interrupted by the statement of details in the history of many localities, the mention of such matters has been left to the last, and will here be given under appropriate heads.

The history of schools in this county is divided into three periods, viz.: 1st, The pioneer period, with log houses erected by the voluntary labor of neighbors, and schools therein supported by subscription. 2d, The district period, with somewhat better houses, erected under the direction of the laws incorporating the congressional townships for school purposes, and schools receiving some support from public fund, and managed by legal school officers. This period extended from 1831 to 1852. 3d, The free-school period, after the adoption of the new Constitution, in which period the present set of houses was erected.

In the following pages more space will be given to the events of the first period, thus attempting to save the accounts which at present are in danger of being soonest forgotten.

The townships are here arranged in the order in which schools were established in each. For assistance in collecting the information in the following pages, acknowledgment is due to Benjamin J. Hunt, Edward Timberlake, George W. Gates, J. D. Rathfon, Nathan Lamar, Elder Hosea C. Tillson, W. F. Reynolds, M. L. Bowmaster, Dr. S. S. Boyd, M. E. Mason, J. H. Bolinger, Levi S. Dilling, Daniel Huff, W. W. Canada, E. B. Newman, N. D. Walford and Hiram Hadley.

The descriptions of early school customs were drawn largely from the recollections of Barnabas C. Hobbs and L. D. Personett.

BOSTON TOWNSHIP.

The first school in Wayne County was situated on ground now within Boston Township. The house was erected by the

neighbors in that part of the settlement in 1807, and school commenced there in the fall of that year. That house stood near the south end of the present Elkhorn cemetery.

Joseph Cox was the first teacher. He was born in Virginia on Nov. 8, 1783. When about ten years of age he moved with his father to Redstone Fort (now Brownsville), Penn., then quite a newly settled region. Soon after they came to Kentucky. The father was a blacksmith and gunsmith, and worked at these employments most of the time, leaving Joseph to take care of the farm. He devoted his leisure hours to acquiring such learning as the limited advantages of backwoods life allowed. He became a school teacher and while teaching at Newcastle, Ky., married Mary Rue; shortly afterward they came to Indiana.

It is claimed for Joseph Cox that he was the first *resident* of Wayne County.

When the Rue and Holman party came to explore this region in 1805, Joseph Cox and his wife were of that party. They brought along all their possessions on pack horses, intending to make their permanent home in these parts. After six days' prospecting, part of the company returned to Kentucky for the families and household goods, while the rest remained and put up a cabin. Joseph and his wife were of those who remained and eventually occupied the cabin for themselves.

Joseph Cox served in some of the "three-months' tours" in the war of 1812, and afterward studied law, but did not enter into practice until 1829, when he removed to Wabash County. He also practiced in Crawfordsville, Ind., and Rock Island County, Ill., where he died on June 12, 1848, and was buried on the bank of the Mississippi River.

In 1809 a school-house was erected about a mile farther down on Elkhorn Creek and many of the children of this neighborhood attended school there for years afterward. See Abington Township.

At a later date the Baptists erected a meeting-house on the site of the first school-house, and it was temporarily used for schools. John Nelson taught there and perhaps Aaron Martin.

In 1810 a log school-house was built at the northwest corner of section 20, township 13, range 1, west, known as Burgess's hill. It was replaced by a frame house in 1819. James P. Burgess was the builder and taught the first school in the frame. Joseph Hodges and ——— Johns also taught there.

Aaron Martin taught in several localities in the northwest part of Boston Township. He was regarded as an expert at "hard sums." He was the moderator of the Baptist congregation, and a County Judge for some years.

Early school-houses stood on the west side of section 20, in the southeast corner of section 30, and on the east side of section 31. Of teachers in these houses are named, Aaron Martin, — Stanley, John Nelson, Alfred Moore, William Sayers, and Hiram Sulser.

As early as 1819 a school-house stood near Elkhorn Falls. In 1820 Dillon Bridges taught in a school-house on the site of the town of Boston. In 1822 Simeon Beck taught in a round-log house on northwest quarter of section 34. A hewed-log house succeeded it. An early house stood on section 26. Later houses stood each about a mile north from present Numbers 1, 2, 5, and 6. Among early teachers named in the eastern part of the township are Fielding and Jesse Johns, James Estel, Ruth Ann Morris, Wm. H. Lowe, Samuel S. Brown. The Friends as early as 1830 had schools at Orange meeting-house and at irregular periods since. David Clark and Sarah Henly were early teachers. Thomas N. Young was a markedly successful teacher at several localities.

The present brick houses were located and built in 1854, except No. 3, which was built in 1857. Hiram Sulser, Emmett Wilcox and D. S. Evans, Trustees.

The town of Boston maintained a school after its incorporation. The present house was built in 1881.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The first school within the present limits of this township was taught by Isaac Julian, for three months, in the winter of 1808-'9, "about a mile southeast from the site of Richmond."

In 1812 a school-house of split logs was erected on section

16, township 12. Early teachers, Edward Holman and Betsey Snow. That house was afterward moved west to section 17. Joshua Williams taught there, 1817 or later.

About the same time a school-house was erected near southeast corner of northeast quarter of section 8. School was taught there as early as 1819.

In 1810 Robert Smith taught in a cabin on ground near position of Strattan's carriage shop.

Robert Brattain taught in Friends meeting-house—a log building on ground near where the yearly-meeting house was erected. He is said to have been the first to teach in that house, and is known to have taught there in 1811-'12. Brattain was from Ireland; was considered a strict but capable teacher; was an exemplary Friend and Clerk of the Monthly Meeting while teaching in that house.

As early as 1812 a log house was erected for school purposes on section 27, township 14, by John Morrow, who owned the land and was himself a teacher. James Wright taught there in 1812.

Joseph Ratliff taught in a log cabin on land now owned by the State for the asylum, in 1813.

On Dec. 8, 1816, Robert Hill deeded to "John Pool, Benjamin Hill and John Horney, trustees of a school, one acre of ground for the use of a school so long as the said trustees or their successors shall occupy it for a school." On that ground (about two miles east from Richmond) a school-house had already been erected at the time of the deeding.

A hewed-log house on section 35—south side—was used for schools as early as 1823. Morris Place, 1823, Robert Brattain, 1824, Jonathan Lister, Isaac Hiatt, 1829 or '30, John Morrow, 1831, and Joshua Pool, taught there.

Another school-house stood on northwest quarter of section 26; Isaac Hiatt and James Weeks teachers. An early house stood on section 24, near present Smyrna meeting-house. Robert Brattain, James Wright, John S. Newman and Joseph Morrow, 1824, were teachers. Ralph Wright taught in the Chester neighborhood after the war and before 1820.

On high ground south from the crossing of Main and Fourteenth streets, in Richmond, a cabin was erected at the

beginning of the war of 1812 by a family who feared to go to their lands farther west. Later John Andrews taught a school there—winter of 1813-'14. The house has been removed southward and still stands.

Other early schools are mentioned under "City of Richmond."

In 1830 the school section in township 13 was sold for 3,460. The section in township 14 was sold in 1883 for \$3,890. School-houses were erected in townships 13 and 14 under the congressional township system. There were eleven school-houses in Wayne Township in 1854.

In 1856 fourteen houses were erected. Several have been rebuilt since, and districts 14 and 16 added. The large house in Sevastopol was built in 1875.

About 1851 John Haines erected a large building south-east from Richmond and opened a boarding school known as "Greenmount." Jesse S. Wilson principal until 1854. From 1854 to 1857 W. D. Henkle and M. C. Stevens were managers and instructors. A Hungarian named Roice followed for one year. The school was closed in 1858. The property is now the Wernlee Orphans' Home.

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Some of the children of the earliest settlers within the limits of this township attended the first school in the county on Elkhorn Creek (see Boston Township), and others attended a school on land now within Union County.

In 1809 a school-house was built by the neighbors interested, on Elkhorn, in northeast quarter of section 25. Being on land owned by a family named Lamb, it came to be called the "Lamb School-house." It was a place of schooling for nearly twenty years, and had many large and successful schools. The first teacher is not known. Among the teachers who taught there were John Nelson, Joshua Nelson, Elijah Holland, Jacob Whiting, Betsy Stark, John Miller.

The second house stood on section 35, near the mouth of John's Creek, as early as 1814. John Nelson and William Williams, early teachers.

An early school-house stood a short distance southeast from

site of present No. 1, on section 1, and another on the north half of section 36. John Nelson taught there, 1816; Lazarus Whitehead also. An early frame house stood on southeast corner of northeast quarter of section 1. About 1840 a frame house was built on section 36.

Some of the teachers already named taught in these houses. Among other teachers were Joseph Cox, Aaron Martin, George Hunt, Jonathan Hunt, (Rev.) Wiles, Enoch Railsback, Alonzo Osborn, Daniel Osborn; later, Mary Williams, A. C. Shortridge, Henry Shombre, Daniel Greene, William Personett.

In 1820 a log school-house was built on northwest quarter of section 17, township 15, range 14. In 1827, one on northwest quarter of section 7. In 1828, one on northeast quarter of section 23, township 15, range 13. One, west side of river, within a mile north from the town, and another on the Fender farm, a mile northwest from town, were among the log houses. School was taught in the old Methodist church northwest from town. In 1830, a neighborhood house was built near the center of section 8; and in 1835, a congressional township house on the north line of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.

In 1830 a neighborhood-house was built near the center of section 8; and in 1835 a congressional-township house on the line of northwest quarter of section 9.

Among early teachers in the west part of the township were Daniel Noland, John Miller, Allen Leeson, William Williams, Peter Quinn, James Wood, Arnold Fairbrother, Caleb Lewis, Daniel Stevens, Elijah Holland; later Shelby S. Jones, William and J. Meek, Franklin Larsh.

There was a frame house in the town of Abington about 1840. At one time the old U. B. church was used and at another the old woolen factory.

Six one-story, one-room brick houses were built by the township trustees after 1853. They are the present houses, except in the town, where the two-story brick was erected in 1870.

In 1862 the teachers of Abington Township organized a Township Association, or Institute. The first regular meeting was held in the town school-house on Saturday, Jan. 11,

1862. This was the first organization of the kind in the county. B. J. Hunt and H. Dobbs were active members. County Examiner Hadley and Prof. Joseph Moore attended the first meeting. Meetings were held every two weeks. One was held as late as March 19, 1864.

NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

The first school was taught in a Friends' meeting-house, section 12, about 1814, by David James. That school was formed by a school article. In a year or two the neighbors built a school-house near the meeting-house. Both houses were of the most primitive order. Among subsequent teachers were Mary Pegg, 1815 ; James McMurry; Charles Baldwin, 1818; Edward Coggs hall, 1821. A new frame meeting-house was built about 1820, in which Ahira Ballard taught several terms. His schools were large, for he was an excellent instructor. He afterward taught in several other localities, finally in section 5, township 14, where he died young, "a teacher beloved." In 1829 Jonathan Harris taught at New Garden. This was probably a denominational school. Friends had erected a new school-house, which was occupied many years. A succession of able teachers were employed in this house through two generations, among them Mordicai Bond, Eli Osborn, Rachel P. Wilson, Robert Harrison, Thomas Woodard, Amos Bond, Eli Jessup, Erastus Test, Hoxie Kenyan, Lizzie Brunson, Tristram Coggs hall, Elias Baldwin, Zeri Hough.

At Newport, now Fountain City, probably the first school was taught by H. H. Way, in an old cabin ; the next, by Beulah Puckett, in a vacated cabin on the northwest corner of Main and Mill streets. In 1827 Joshua Williams, an educated teacher, opened a school in Newport, in a new house built by Friends, and was assisted by his sister Rachel. In that house also taught Eli Macy, 1829, and Jonathan Harris, 1830. These two gave a fresh impulse to the interest in education throughout that region. Willis Davis was the successor for several years. Other competent teachers followed. These schools were denominational, but not exclusive.

Beulah Puckett and her husband, Daniel Puckett, taught

just south from town, in a cabin that had been erected in 1811. In a log school-house with a fire-place in each end, on section 20, east from town, James R. Mendenhall taught in 1817-'18; H. H. Way, about 1823 and 1824; William Way and John Marine, later.

About 1822 one Michael Farmer was teaching a school in an old cabin near the bend of the creek, on section 11. On one Saturday he was breaking flax in a new cabin close to the one in which he taught, and, while a wonderful snow was falling, he was murdered and found on the ground in this unfloored cabin. His murderers were never known.

In various parts of the township subscription schools were taught in vacated cabins during the winters.

In the organization under the congressional township system, six houses were located within New Garden civil township. They were cheap houses. In 1853 the public school affairs passed into the hands of the trustees of the civil township. The board was, that year, composed of William Lacey, David Willcutts and Henry Charles, Trustees; Elam Unthank Treasurer, and Daniel Huff, Clerk. Six brick houses were built, schools organized, and have been continued since.

A graded school was organized by private enterprise, in Newport, in 1858. Joel Parker, Hiram Hough and Daniel Huff bought the Anti-slavery Friends' house, hired first-class teachers and continued the school some years. William Mendenhall and Thomas Charles were prominent among the able teachers in this school. This institution exerted an inspiring influence upon the community. In time the school, being so successful, was transferred to the care of the Quarterly Meeting of the Friends, and two terms later (1866) removed to New Garden school-house (built that year), where it was continued until 1875, when it was abandoned and the house lot for the public school of that district.

In Newport corporation a public school-house was erected in 1841 or '42. It was a small frame. The following were teachers in this house, though not here given in order of succession: Daniel Hough and Henry W. Puckett; Daniel H. Roberts and wife, successfully for several years; George Bowls, 1846; Stephen Venard, 1850; Pulaski Mills, several

terms. When this house was found too small to accommodate, the school was held in the house previously used by the private enterprise above mentioned. That was occupied until the present brick house was erected in 1875.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812, the settlers commenced building school-houses. (1.) In 1815 or '16, a school-house was erected on the northwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 14, about eight rods south from position of West Grove meeting-house. First teacher, William Hastings; ordinary attainments, but considered a good teacher; of good morals and habits; Quaker. Among his successors were Joshua Williams, James Osborn and George W. Julian.

(2.) Another house was built about the same date, on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 16, range 14, northeast corner, on land of John Copeland, who was first teacher, and taught several terms there; Quaker, of excellent qualities.

(3.) The first schools in the southwest part of this township were taught in private houses or abandoned dwellings. Perhaps the first was in 1815 or 1816, on the northwest corner of section 1, township 15, range 13; James Williams, teacher. Other teachers in that vicinity: John Patterson, Daniel Noland, Daniel Osborn. Later, Oliver T. Jones.

(4.) In 1818 a house was built on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 16, range 14; John Copeland, first teacher.

(5.) In 1820 a house was built on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 16, range 14. First teacher, William Jordan, a professional teacher; taught several terms; second teacher, Robert Russell.

(6.) First house in District No. 5; on section 20; 1822.

(7.) A house of round logs, northwest corner of section 24, township 16, range 13; 1823; first teacher, Jonathan Dicks, Quaker, professional teacher; taught several places in this township.

(8.) 1825 or '26; on southwest corner of northeast quarter of section 26; first teacher, Joel Clond, kind and sympathetic.

(9.) 1830; on section 16; had few glass windows; first

teacher, John Keim, a good scholar; second, George Duly, from New England, considered a model teacher. Later, L. D. Personett.

(10.) About 1830; log house, on west side of section 32.

(11.) About 1831; log house, on the southeast quarter of section 6, township 15, range 14; afterward moved into Abington Township.

(12.) 1831 or '32; a brick house on section 20, township 16, range 14.

(13.) 1831; on northeast corner of section 23, township 16, range 13.

(14.) 1831; on section 24, near mouth of Lick Creek; Sallie F. Janes, an early teacher; A. F. Scott, later.

(15.) 182—; hewed log; southeast quarter of section 4, township 15, range 14; called "The Dicks School-house."

(16.) 1834; frame, northeast quarter of section 13, near present No. 7.

(17.) 1834; frame, northeast corner of section 31, one mile south from Centreville.

(18.) 1834-'5; hewed log, southeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 13.

(19.) 1837-'8; frame, northwest quarter of section 8, township 16, range 14.

(20.) 1842; hewed log, southeast quarter of section 28, township 16, range 14.

The present school-houses, except two, were built in 1856, David Commons, Norris Jones and Fletcher Medearis, Trustees. No. 11 was built in 1861, and No. 10 in 1863.

CENTREVILLE.

Information concerning early schools in Centreville is not definite. An early private school was taught in a small log house near the old cemetery in the north part of the town, and in a few years after another was erected on the south part of the King farm.

Among names of early teachers remembered are Maria Holman and William Hale.

In 1853 Isaac Burbank, Jehial R. Lamson and Abel Evans were appointed School Trustees, and A. F. Scott acted

as Treasurer. A school-house was erected in 1854, on lot 115, south part of town. It was the first house erected in this county under the new system. First teachers: George White, up stairs, assisted by Rebecca Bicklo; Samuel R. Mitchell, lower room, assisted by Elmira Jack. That house was used until 1869, when the "college" building was purchased for the public schools.

Jan. 26, 1827, a law was enacted by which a county seminary could be erected in Wayne County. May 19, the Circuit Court appointed Lot Bloomfield, Daniel Jenkins and Robert Hill as Trustees. July 2, Centreville was selected as the location. In 1828 the west wing was erected. Nathan Smith taught the first school; later, Giles Smith. In 1836 Rev. S. K. Hoshour took charge and had a prosperous school for three years. Several teachers followed, until 1843, when Rawson Vaile was at the head. He remained six years. The east wing was built about 1842, and the main building commenced about 1848, but not finished for several years. In 1848 the management was changed and the institution chartered as "Whitewater College." Among teachers within two years following were: G. W. Hoss, Miss Thorpe, T. H. Lynch, Daniel Stevenson. Sometime in 1850 the control was transferred to the Methodist Conference, and Cyrus Nutt chosen President, continuing until June, 1855. During his time, the college was largely attended. G. B. Jocelyn and E. E. Edwards followed. In March, 1856, Edwards, Shortridge and Roberts leased the building for five years. In 1861 the building was sold to W. H. Barnes, who conducted a boarding school until 1865, when he sold to J. M. Coyner, who in turn sold to S. S. Potter, 1867. In 1869 the building was purchased for the public school which has since used it.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP.

The earliest schools within the present limits of this township were taught in the northeast part. In 1815 the settlers erected a log house near the site of present No. 1. James Wright was first teacher and taught several terms, followed by Ahira Ballard, assisted by his sister Rhoda; later, Darius Bond.

The next house was built in 1818, on south side of section 22, present grounds of Dover Monthly Meeting of Friends. The school was established by Friends and retained under their jurisdiction until 1872. In 1837, they built a new meeting-house, and the school was transferred to the old frame meeting-house. In 1849 a small brick school-house was built and subsequently enlarged. It was used by Friends' schools until 1872, and by public schools until 1883. Among the teachers employed by Friends at the "Dover" School, are named, John Comer, Charles Johnson, Eli Osborn, Joshua Pool, Darius and Amos Bond, Eli and Levi Jessup. William W. White had charge from 1868 to '71, which was the most successful period in the history of that school. Many of his pupils became teachers.

About 1818 a primitive school cabin was erected near the center of section 21. About 1820 one was built on the southwest quarter of section 17, and called the "Personett" School-house. First teacher, Thamer Livingston; second, George Duey.

The new graded-school building was completed and occupied in March, 1883. The other school buildings belonging to Webster Township were erected by the townships of which their respective districts were formerly parts.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

In this township two localities claim the honor of having the earliest school:

1. In 1815 the settlers in the southwest part erected a school-house near the southwest corner of section 7. Jonathan Kidwell taught there the winter of 1815-'16. He had settled in the new town of Jacksonburg to follow the business of wheelwright. He taught but one term and was then poorly qualified, though he afterward attained distinction as a religious controversialist, was the founder of Philomath, and published a religious paper at Cincinnati. John Frazier taught in that house after Kidwell.

2. The settlers in the northern part erected a house on the south bank of Martindale's Creek, near the southeast corner of section 31. This was either in the same year, a year later, or,

as claimed by some attendants, the year earlier (1814) than the above-mentioned house. David Morris was the first teacher. He was severe in punishments. Jonathan Platts followed him. He was mild tempered, and made a lasting impression on his pupils by his kindness. He had the children place their dinners on the hearth, so that they would not be frozen as would be the case if put in the usual place.

Until the erection of the congressional township houses (1833 or later), schools were held in such places as could be secured—vacant cabins, shops, etc. Maria Holman taught in Jacksonburg about 1820, and on section 5, in 1822; William Boyd, in an old house on his farm on section 31; Richard L. Leeson and Charles Stanley taught early in houses on section 16, and Edmund Harrison in a house of round poles on the northwest quarter of section 10.

In 1826 the settlers in the southern part organized the "Franklin Union School Society," and built a house on the southeast corner of section 18. Isaac Kinley, a teacher there later.

Congressional township houses were erected on the following sites: Northeast corner of section 7; northeast corner of section 13; northeast corner of section 21.

The house on section 7 was burned and the school afterward held in the town hall of Jacksonburg. A neighborhood school-house (frame) was erected on southwest corner of section 15, about 1844, and large schools maintained. Jerry Griffin, teacher.

The trustees of the civil township erected three frame houses in 1855, the present Nos. 1 and 2, and one in Jacksonburg. In 1859 a brick house was built on southeast corner of section 9; removed half a mile south in 1876. Present house in Jacksonburg was built in 1882.

In early schools in this township, children learned their letters from a printed sheet containing the alphabet. The sheet were pasted upon a wooden paddle which was held in the hand. The printed sheets were kept for sale in the early stores, the price being an egg per copy.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

The earliest settlement in this township, known as the

"Tennessee Settlement," was made in 1815. The first school was taught in 1816, by John Canada, in a house built by the Friends for the double purpose of meeting-house and school-house. It was of round logs, puncheon floor, and a dirt fire-place or hearth in the center of the room on which charcoal was sometimes burned. Situation, northeast corner of south-east quarter of section 29. Canada taught several terms; Samuel Swaine next, perhaps only one term. Thomas R. Stanford followed for several terms. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and afterward became a noted citizen of Henry County.

In 1819 Stanford sold his farm to John Underhill who had followed teaching in Tennessee. Underhill began teaching in 1820 in the old house; taught therein in 1824, when a double house of hewed logs was built near by. Underhill was known as a scholar very much in advance of the teachers of that day. His reputation induced pupils to come from other localities, and board in families in the vicinity. Some young people walked two and three miles to his school.

Many of his pupils appear as teachers in various parts of the county a few years later. He taught until 1832.

In 1826 a school company was formed in Economy, and built a log house in a lot given by Charles Osborn. Schools were managed by a Board of Trustees elected by the company. Among teachers, Isaiah Osborn, James Osborn and Rhoda Swaine.

In 1833 a frame school-house was built about a quarter of a mile north from Economy (section 28). It was built by the Friends and schools therein were generally managed by a committee appointed by Springfield Monthly Meeting. Among the teachers in that house were: James Osborn, Elijah Men-denhall, Charles Osborn, Lydia Maulsby, and Jonah Peirce.

About 1830 the school section of congressional township 18, range 13, was sold. Oct. 22, 1833, the trustees of said township—Jacob Marshall, Daniel Worth and Isaiah Osborn—divided the township into six districts, of which Nos. 4 and 5 were in Perry, and 6 in Green (civil) townships. Houses were erected and schools taught. These districts were afterward re-divided, until there were six in Perry. No. 7 stood

in Economy. In the south part of the township were two school-houses, one on section 5, near site of Bethel church; one on southwest corner of section 3, then a part of Green Township.

The school-house of the congressional townships were generally used until replaced by the present houses. The large house in Economy was built in 1868.

Perry Township has had many good schools, both under the public school system and under denominational or corporate management. The records of this township are well preserved and much detail could be given did space permit.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

James Cathcart, from New York, settled on the northeast quarter of section 10, township 15, range 12. He taught for a number of years in that neighborhood and was considered a good teacher. About 1814 Shakers from Ohio pastured a herd of cattle on lands about Shaker Run, and built a log cabin in southeast quarter of section 14, in which they lived during herding season. In the fall of 1817 this cabin was converted into a school-house, with James Cathcart as teacher.

About the same time another log school-house was erected on section 23, where Cathcart, Banks, Leonard, Elwell and perhaps others, taught. Later, a log-house was erected on the northwest corner of section 24.

Among the early schoolmasters west of the Whitewater were: Thomas Leonard, a Methodist preacher from Pennsylvania; Adam Banks, from Tennessee, introduced spelling schools; William McKinney, Eastern man and Quaker preacher; Eli Elwell, from New York, taught 1824, and gave first school exhibition on "the last day"; John Foulke, a Virginian; Orlinda Church, 1831; Miller, a Scotchman; Othniel Beeson, 1834; William Hurst.

The first school-house in the eastern part was built on the southeast quarter of section 10, township 15, range 12, about 1818; first teacher, Daniel Noland. The second house was near the center of southwest quarter of section 22, township 15, range 12, about 1818; first teacher,—Taylor. These houses were erected by joint labor of the settlers. The only money

paid on any earlier houses was \$60 by Philip Doddridge, Sr.

An early school was taught in the old log church situated a little west from where Doddridge chapel now stands. Thomas Leonard, a very strict disciplinarian, was the first teacher. Jason Hudson, Elijah Holland and — Nolton followed.

An early school-house stood in the northeast part of the township. No date or names of teachers given.

Under the congressional township system there were ten houses within Washington Township, besides the one in Milton. The building of the present houses was commenced in 1855, under the civil township organization. Nine were commenced then, and a tenth in 1866.

In 1825 Elijah Coffin taught the first school in Milton, in a small house on lot 5 of block 11. He was followed by Mr. Wirrick, Richard J. Hubbard, Mr. Harrison and others. The second school-house in Milton was erected by subscription in 1832, on ground now occupied by the Dorsey shops. First teacher, Mason Haile, afterward—Bennett; George W. Julian, (1837), Bates, Snyder, Furber, Jacob Shuman, Noah Leeds and John Rea. In 1839 the house was moved to lot 7 in block 6, and in 1846 sold to W. Personett, who removed it to another lot and taught a subscription school two years. In 1843 the third school-house, a frame, was built on lot 6, block 6. Luvina Church taught there some time.

In 1846 a brick-school house was built on the same lot. It was the first house in the township built by taxation. Jonathan Newman was School Director. It was occupied by Thomas Reagan, John Callaway, E. B. Newman, James Allen, and A. C. Shortridge. The two last mentioned houses are now owned by the F. W. & M. Railroad.

In 1866 the present school edifice was erected by William H. Moore, Township Trustee, and dedicated that fall by State Superintendent Hoss, at a large meeting of citizens. Jesse S. Wilson, first Superintendent.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The first school-house within the limits of the present township of Franklin was situated on ground now in the town of

Whitewater. The exact spot is the south bank of the stream that flows through the town and just east of Main street. The house was of logs and erected by the neighbors interested. The first school was held there in the fall of 1818. Gabriel Herald, teacher. He was a Quaker from North Carolina, middle aged and unmarried. His scholastic attainments were not great.

No school in 1819-'20. In the fall of 1820 Herald again taught there. These two terms probably include his entire teaching. He died on land owned by his mother, south from that school-house.

In 1821-'22 James Wickersham, a Quaker from Philadelphia, taught in that house. In the fall of 1822 the school was moved to Woodbury meeting-house, which stood on section 35. John Boswell, a young Quaker, was the teacher. The pupils sat upon the benches provided for the meeting.

The next fall the school returned to the first house, James Wickersham again teacher, and taught one or two succeeding terms. He was the last teacher in that house, which was abandoned as a school-house about 1825 or '26, when two new houses were built, one north and the other south from the first house.

About 1818 the second school-house in the township was built on a site half a mile east from the present town of Bethel—site now occupied by the cemetery. The first teacher in that house was Joseph Harrison, a lame man who made his home with his mother near the school-house. He died young, from the disease which had caused his lameness. A "debating school" was held in that house during the early years. That house was re-placed about 1825 or '26, by a hewed-log house, which remained the school-house until the township was re-districted, probably about 1836.

Several houses were built in various parts of congressional township 15 at that time. They were mostly of hewed logs.

Early houses stood on sections 1, 3, 9, 23, and 33 of township 15, and on section 1 of township 14. In 1844 a frame house was erected on the present school grounds at Bethel. Changes in location and character of buildings occurred in other districts. In 1853 school affairs passed into the control

of the civil trustees, and later the present school-houses were built. The new house at Bethel was built in 1879, and the present, No. 2, in 1883. The academy building was purchased in 1875.

"Hillsboro Industrial Academy" has been a prominent feature in educational affairs in this township. The project originated with Milton Hollingsworth, then residing on a farm near Whitewater. First session in the fall of 1858. The citizens organized a stock company and had building completed by close of 1859. Hollingsworth, first Superintendent. Many excellent teachers employed. Building sold to Christian church in 1868. After five years under its direction, the school was abandoned, and the property sold to township.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The first school-house was erected in 1818, in northwest quarter of section 35, township 17, range 13, near the site of present cemetery. Robert Murphy, first teacher; John Underhill and Elijah Mendenhall, later. First house was burned in 1825; another was erected and used until 1835, when the Friends erected a frame meeting-house, which the schools afterward occupied.

The second school-house was erected in 1820, near the center of section 24. Elijah Martindale, first teacher. Grammar and geography were first taught in this township in this house by Alfred Underhill, in 1832.

Third house, 1824, southeast corner of section 35. Jesse Bond and Rachel Swain, teachers.

Fourth house, 1825, east side of Washington; used fifteen years. William Dunham, first teacher. John Martindale and Jonathan Baldwin, later.

Before this date, school were taught in Washington in rented rooms as early as 1818; a Mr. Manning taught in a part of a store. Olinda Bunnell was an early teacher.

Fifth house, 1827, northwest corner of section 27. Isaac Nordyke, James Shoemaker, William Trindle and Baily Alberton, early teachers.

Sixth house, 1832, site of present No. 2 (section 21);

burned in 1842; replaced by a frame which was used until the present brick was erected in 1857.

Seventh house, 1833, northwest quarter of section 23. Martin Jones and Andrew Nicholson, first teachers.

Eighth house, 1833, the Friends built a small frame on section 24. First window glass used in that house. Alfred Underhill, first teacher. Used until 1857, when present No. 1 (brick) was built.

Ninth house, 1838, southeast corner of section 28. Robert Gordon and Robert Cowgill, first teachers. Used until replaced by present brick (No. 3) in 1857.

Tenth house, 1845, frame near site of No. 4 (section 2). —Gregg, first teacher. Replaced by present brick in 1859.

In Washington some schools were taught in rented rooms until 1839, when a public hall was built. That was used until a frame was built on south side of town, about 1849. Used until present brick erected in 1876. The first blackboard, made by the teacher, Oscar Jobe, was used in that frame house. James W. Martindale was the first pupil using it.

All these houses where not otherwise described were of logs and in primitive style. In 1832 the school section was sold. About 1844 the schools began to make great improvement and were considered among the best in the county. Competent teachers were employed and some of the higher branches taught.

John Underhill, also mentioned in Perry Township, was the best educator of early times. Persons came from a distance and boarded in the neighborhood to attend his school. His son Alfred was a popular teacher.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

(1.) The first school within this township was taught by Richard Lewis, "after the close of the war of 1812," in an unoccupied log house on section 7, township 17, range 14. This house had been vacated by his parents when they moved into another on higher ground. Several of the settlers desired a school and Richard could give the time, so kept a school in the old house. He was later a Justice of the Peace in that township.

(2.) The second school was taught by George Dougherty,

an Irishman, in log house on northeast quarter of same section 7, 1825; boarded around; Nathan McCracken followed.

(3.) Schools were taught in a house used for schools and religious meetings, on section 6, near present Mt. Zion Church. Among teachers were Robert Burns and Samuel Johnson, 1827.

(4.) Log house, southwest corner of section 6. First teacher, Charles Stanley, 1828-'9. Other teachers: Griffin Davis, 1830; Samuel Johnson, ——— Reynolds.

(5.) 1835; school-house erected on southwest quarter of section 12, township 17, range 13. Teachers: Andrew Nicholson, 1835-'6; Richard Jobes, two terms; Joshua Ferguson, 1838; William Fagan, Erastus Spencer, ——— Jones, ——— Baily.

(6.) An early house in southwest quarter of section 31. Teachers: Charles Stanley, ——— Miller, a Scotchman; Absalom Wright, Joseph Lomax.

(7.) House used for schools and meetings, on southeast quarter of section 5. Teachers: Erastus Spencer, 1847; Samuel Johnson, William Hutchens.

(8.) House, also used by United Brethren, erected in 1837. on southeast quarter of section 30. Teachers: Samuel Johnson, Isaac Osborn, Andrew Thomas, Washington Cornelius, Eliza Ladd.

(9.) Log house, on southwest quarter of section 24. Jacob Taylor, a teacher.

(10.) A school-house—date not known—was on section 35.

(11.) Another on southeast quarter of section 2. Erastus Spencer, Andrew Thomas, and India Goodrich, teachers.

(12.) A new house was erected on section 28, about 1849 or '50. Wm. A. Peelle, first teacher.

(13.) A log house on north line of section 32. David Frazier, first teacher.

In 1830 Samuel Johnson taught in Williamsburg; 1844, Summerville Frazier; 1848, Spencer, followed by Jonathan Wright in the summer; Harmon Canada, later. A frame house was built on the present school grounds in Williamsburg about 1850. Spencer probably first teacher in that house, which was used until 1862, when replaced by the

present brick. William A. Bell was the first teacher in the brick.

In 1859 contracts for nine houses (within the then limits of Green Township) were let; occupied in 1862.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The earliest settlers in the east part of this township attended Kidwell's school in 1815 (mentioned under Harrison Township). In 1822 a house was built on northeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 12. First teacher, Joshua Pool. That house was afterward moved half a mile west or another built at that distance. A Quaker meeting-house of hewn logs and shingle roof, on same quarter, was used for a school in 1824. Morris Place was teacher and is remembered as above the average of his day.

A building used by the Lutheran congregation, on ground near the present church, north side of Germantown, was occupied by schools from 1828 to 1830. John McCormic, first teacher.

About 1830 a discarded log cabin on northwest quarter of section 29 (Pennville) was used one year. About 1832 a school-house was built on southeast quarter of section 30; a frame addition was afterward made. It was used until 1857. A brick house was erected on the grounds of No. 1, in 1857; enlarged in 1873.

The first school-house in Germantown stood on the south side of King street, lot 105; built in 1838 by subscription; was a frame building, and used until 1870. Peter Jamison, first teacher. The present house was built in 1870.

District No. 2—In the southeast corner of section 2, a log house, about 1835, known as the "Beaver School."

No. 3—In northwest corner of section 22, a frame house, in 1830. Thomas Newby, first teacher,

No. 4—About 1830 a log house on northwest corner of section 8. Elisha Shortridge perhaps first teacher; Moses Leeson, later. Between 1826 and '30 a log house on southwest corner of section 4. John Hiney perhaps first teacher; Frank Shortridge, William Young and Michael Williams, teachers.

No. 5—Perhaps as early as 1828 the neighbors built a log

house on southwest corner of section 3. James Russell, first teacher.

No. 6—About 1830 an old frame dwelling was moved about a mile north from the site of Dublin, on section 21, and arranged for school, with Exum Elliott as teacher. It was burned during the first term but repaired immediately.

No. 7—The Friends built a school-house near Bethel meeting house, south from Dublin; date not known. The house was sold to the township in 1878.

No. 8—About 1832 a log house was built on the south line of section 14, and moved to another farm in 1836. — Newby, first teacher. Later that house was burned.

The present set of brick school-houses was erected in 1857; No. 8 (a frame), some years later.

CAMBRIDGE CITY.

The founders of the town of Cambridge set apart and donated to the public a lot for school purposes. As early as the summer of 1839 the residents of the young town erected a commodious school building, and called it the Seminary. In November, 1839, Rev. Samuel K. Hoshour opened school there, and continued for seven years. His school bore a high character, and attracted many non-resident pupils. Mr. Hoshour was one of the most eminent, if not the most eminent, educator in this county.

The building was accidentally burned on April 4, 1848. The present East Cambridge school-house was erected on its site in 1853.

Some time prior to the last-named year a two-story brick building was erected on Foote street, south from Church street. After the location of the railroad, it was decided to remove the school and sell that house. However the removal was not effected until 1865 when a frame building on Main street, erected as a woolen factory, was purchased, and used until 1869.

About 1861 a joint stock company erected a one-story frame with two rooms, on North Front street. It was called the "Branch School-house," and used until 1865.

Among teachers who are mentioned as having taught in

the different houses and at various times are: H. E. Moon, Mattie McClave, George W. Callaway, R. K. Moore, J. C. Stanley, A. C. Williams, M. Edgerton, A. P. Howe, H. M. Shockley, I. N. Lee, B. F. Marsh, J. H. Aughey, D. W. Berg.

The present large school building was commenced in the summer of 1868, and the school organized therein on Nov. 29, 1869, under John Coyner as Superintendent. The cost of the building proper was about \$32,000.

DUBLIN.

The town of Dublin was laid out in 1830. In less than a year, a little frame house was moved through the woods from the old State road, into town, to be used as a school-house. In that house Miss Mary Schoolfield (now widow of Dr. John Bell) taught the first school. In years following, schools were taught in vacant rooms.

In 1836 John Whippo, Caleb W. Witt and J. P. Creager built a frame house, 20x30 feet, and surmounted by a bell. Sarah Dickinson, from New York, taught first in this so-called "Female Seminary," though boys were admitted as pupils. Miss Dickinson was a lady of culture and an excellent teacher. She remained three years, and was succeeded by Theodosia and Eliza Holman, for two years.

In 1838 an academy, a two-story brick building with two rooms, was erected by subscription, on the ground now covered by the public-school building. This house was used, together with others, until 1865, when the present house was erected.

At first the schools in this house were for boys only; but one determined girl took her books, went to the house, and seated herself for work. There being no law for ejecting her, she was permitted to remain, and was eventually recognized as a pupil. Other girls followed, and co-education was permanently established in Dublin.

The following are the names of some of the teachers who taught in Dublin between 1838 and 1865:

Oliver Taylor, 1839; Joshua W. Haines, 1840; N. H. Johnson, 1841; William Personett, three years; John M. Erlong-

her, 1845, three years; Sylvester Johnson, eight years (not continuously); Miles Moore, Jairus Preston, Samuel Hervey, John Callaway, Silas Moore, John Cooper (two years), T. S. Brown and O. H. Warren, Jesse C. Stanley (two years), Timothy Wilson, S. L. Sanford, George and Davis Rafter.

In 1865 the present building was erected, and the schools graded under the superintendency of John Cooper, who was again in charge, and remained several years, being connected with these schools, altogether, thirteen years. The cost of the present building was \$15,884.

The schools of Dublin have long been among the best. The names just given are the names of principals. Justice requires the statement that more than two-thirds of the teachers, from the beginning, have been women. Many pupils in these schools have become teachers. Want of space forbids mention of later successful teachers.

Attention has been given to the education of colored children. About 1843 a white man named Cadwallader taught them in an old meeting-house, east part of town. Gabriel Smith, a colored man, and a musician of local note, followed. Ten white teachers and seven colored followed, until 1873, when the colored children were admitted to the graded school.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The date, location and teacher of the first school are not known. It was, perhaps, in the southeast part of the township. An early log school-house stood on the northeast corner of section 30, township 17, range 13. It was abandoned about 1833 or 1834, when a frame house was built, one mile south (southwest corner of section 29), Joel Bowen first teacher. In 1853 that house was moved to the northwest corner of the said section, and used until the present No. 7 was built, in 1858.

A house of primitive style was built in 1824, on the east side of section 28, township 17, range 12. It was abandoned about 1834, and another house built on the south side of said section. That house had a stove. This, in turn, was abandoned about 1840, for a new house near the center of section 27, which was used until 1852 or 1853. Schools were taught

in different houses in section 21, but dates and exact positions are not known.

An early house stood on the north side of section 36.

On the line in the southeast part of section 18, township 17, range 13, a log house stood, and was used until about 1850. Schools were held in different places in the neighborhood until No. 1 was built.

An early house stood in the northwest quarter of section 13. In this house the first temperance meeting and the first Sabbath-school, in his township, was held.

An early log house stood in the northwest quarter of section 10, and was used until about 1834, when a house was erected in the northwest quarter of section 9. C. B. Murray was the first teacher in that house. It had a stove and glass windows.

The school section on the west side of Jefferson township was sold in 1832 for \$3,849.

The present houses were erected about 1857, except No. 8, which was not organized as a district until 1879.

In the town of Hagerstown the school-house used before 1860 was a small brick building, standing at the north end of the town. In 1860 a two-story brick building was erected on ground now within the present school lot, at a cost of \$3,500. Robert Gordon, Charles Bowers and John Zook were Trustees at that time. In 1865 the schools were graded, under the superintendency of James McNeill. He remained in charge four years, and during that time the school attracted pupils from an extensive surrounding country.

The present commodious school building was completed in 1877, and school opened in September of that year. J. M. Hartley, W. J. Purdy and J. M. Thurston were Trustees.

DALTON TOWNSHIP.

The first school-house was a log cabin on the bank of Nettle Creek, at site of town of Dalton. First teacher, Daniel Flin; second, Luke Wiles. After that the house was changed to a residence.

The second house was built about 1834 or '35, in northeast corner of the township, on northwest quarter of section 24.

It was a rudely constructed frame. First teachers were Wilson Dennis and John Jordan. They were paid by subscription, ranging from \$1.25 to \$2 per scholar. A part was paid in labor, a part in produce, a part in money, and "a part never paid." There was no public money until about 1840, and then not enough to support a school.

The third house was west from Franklin, in southwest corner of section 28, near the county line, and built by citizens of both counties. First teacher, Miles Mendenhall, followed by Clarkson Reynolds, William Moore and Samuel Lamar.

The fourth house was erected in 1842 or '43, one mile east from Franklin, on the north side of section 34. The first teacher was Luther Gray. Wilson Dennis followed many terms. This house was used until 1850. It and the third were of hewed logs.

There was a house on the east bank of West River, in the northeast quarter of section 35, which was fitted up for schools and used until 1852. Samuel Lamar was among the teachers.

Another school was taught in an old abandoned still-house in the northwest part of section 21, being near the corner of the county. Samuel Lamar, Isaac Chamness, Franklin Baldwin and William S. Chamness were among the teachers.

The first Friends' school was taught in West River meeting-house (the early building) in 1832, by Henry Thornburgh, Jr., followed by Wilson Dennis, Benjamin Maulsly, Absalom Dennis, Emily Ellis, Jonathan Baldwin and others up to 1848.

Another Friends' school was taught in their meeting-house at Nettle Creek, in 1834 or '35, by Wilson Dennis, followed by David Baldwin, Samuel Lamar, Ruth Moffit and perhaps others. The last denomination school was held in 1861. For two terms the school was confined to Friends' children, but other terms were open to all who would comply with the rules of the Friends' committee.

In the spring of 1854 contracts were let for the four frame buildings now used. Schools were taught in them the following winter by Smith Jordan in No. 1, ———Edgerton in No. 2, Dr. N. Kimball in No. 3, Clay Brown in No. 4.

RICHMOND.

William Williams, a minister of the Society of Friends, erected the first dwelling-house upon the original plat of Richmond. [The older dwelling of John Smith was not on the plat.] Williams had lived in the Elkhorn settlement before coming to Richmond. He and his son Joshua were teachers, their names having already appeared in several townships. It is said that a school was taught in the house he erected, but date and all particulars are uncertain. The house stood on southeast corner of court-house square. That was probably not the first school.

In 1818 Temple Unthank taught in a little log house in the south part of town. Davis Pegg was one of his pupils. Atticus Siddall taught in Richmond in 1822-'3.

Nathan Smith came afterward, and taught successfully for many years. He was from New England and was considered an accomplished teacher and had full schools. He taught in the southwest corner of Sixth and South A streets and in the brick house on the public square, South B street, where he taught as late as 1828. John Smith gave the public square to the town. The Friends obtained permission to build a meeting-house thereon. The town afterward paid the Friends the cost of the building] and converted it into a school-house. It was used as such until 1869, when torn down at the erection of the present First Ward building, on the same lot.

Jeremiah Smith, afterward a Circuit Judge, was an early teacher in Richmond

An early school-house stood at the south end of town, near the west end of South E street—near the side of the bluff. School was taught there as early as 1823, teacher not known. Joshua Williams and John Hunt taught in that house. In 1833 Isaac Morris was teaching there, but was compelled to close his school because of the cholera that year.

A school was taught in a house on the east side of Fourth street, near Main, in 1820 or '21, by Beulah Puckett. There was a frame school-house quite early on Fort Wayne avenue, just north of where the Thistlethwait building now stands.

At No. 95, Fort Wayne avenue, near the juncture with Sixth street, stands an old frame house, built in 1819, and used for schools in an early day. There Robert Brattain, John Mendenhall and Beulah Puckett taught.

As early as 1818 Mary Thomas and Thomas S. Teas were teaching in this vicinity.

A frame school-house was erected in 1822 or '23, on the ground of the graveyard at the meeting of Fort Wayne avenue and North F street—west side. Joseph G. Hopkins taught there. He was a refined, quiet man, and a fine scholar, and was drowned in Whitewater about 1827. Elijah Mendenhall and Dr. Butler were the other teachers in that house, which was eventually removed to the east side of the meeting-house and used as a dwelling.

Sarah Ann Smith (afterward wife of Levinus King) taught in a school-house owned by her on the southwest corner of the court-house grounds. She afterward owned and taught in the house on northeast corner of Seventh and North C streets.

The Friends had the first and for a long time the only denominational schools in this town and county. The first movement in school affairs by Whitewater Monthly Meeting, to which all Friends in this county at that time belonged, is recorded as follows:

"25th of 8th month, 1810. A number of school books were received from last quarterly meeting," and a committee was "appointed to have the care of them and to let them out, and where they think charity requires bestow them as a donation."

On "23d of 2d month, 1811," a standing committee was appointed "to have the care of schools," "30th of 10th month 1813. The committee appointed in the 2d month of 1811, to have care of schools, report their satisfaction therein and request to be released, which is granted." Perhaps it was under the care of this committee that Robert Brattain taught in the old log meeting-house.

Nearly all the teachers in Richmond at an early day were Friends, but how many were teaching under the care of the meeting is not known.

In 1836 a brick school-house was erected between the yearly-meeting house and the graveyard. Isaac Hiatt was first teacher there, and taught surveying and the higher branches. His influence in favor of higher education gave start to the idea of establishing the institution which has since become Earlham College. After Hiatt, Barnabas C. Hobbs and William Haughton taught in the brick house; and in 1856 Hiram Hadley began to teach and remained seven years. Other teachers were employed before and after him.

The Hicksite Friends established schools and erected a house that was used many years for schools. It stood on North Seventh street, near junction with Ft. Wayne avenue. Noah Leeds, Sarah Evans Hutton, Susan P. Owens and Jesse S. Wilson were among the teachers in that house. In 1868 a stock company, composed of members of the meeting in this place, erected a fine brick building on the north part of the meeting grounds, North B street. William Jackson conducted an academy in that building many years, closing in 1876.

Probably the first secular school, or school not under the direction of Friends or taught by them, was the school started by Isaac Morris in 1833. A Mr. Brown taught a school in his own dwelling-house on North Fifth (old Pearl) street, east side, near Main. He died of cholera in 1834.

In 1835, Dr. Ithamar Warner, at that time the leading physician of Richmond, died, leaving by will the house and lot on old Pearl street to the town for the benefit of the school children thereof. In this building secular schools were taught through a period of many years. Rawson Vaile was among the teachers who taught in that building. He taught two years, 1840 to 1842.

James M. Poe was a prominent teacher for ten years, from 1838 to 1848. His school was in the basement of old "Pearl Street M. E. Church."

Other private secular schools may have been kept about this time and later. In 1835 a census reports "six public schools" in Richmond.

In 1853 the city was organized under the new public school law. Dr. Joel Vaile, Dr. J. R. Mendenhall and James Elder were appointed School Trustees. In 1854 the erection of a

large school building was commenced. It is the building on North Eighth street (old Fifth).

School was commenced in that house in the fall of 1855. Josiah Hurty was first Superintendent and rendered his chief service in grading the pupils. He remained two years and was succeeded by W. D. Henkle for one year. George H. Grant was the next Superintendent. Lewis A. Estes and wife were prominent teachers during these years.

The following is a list of later Superintendents:

George P. Brown, 1860 to 1864; Jesse H. Brown, 1864-'5; William A. Bell, 1865-'6; Jesse H. Brown, 1866-'7; George P. Brown, 1867 to 1869; James McNeill, 1869 to 1873; John Cooper, 1873 to 1881, Jacob A. Zeller, 1881.

The school buildings now owned by the city Board of Education were erected as follows:

North Eighth street (already mentioned) 1854. First, Ward, 1869. "Franklin street" (corner of North Seventh and North C), purchased in 1869. "Whitewater," purchased in 1878. Fourth Ward, 1878. High School building, 1874. South Sixth (colored), 1876. North G street, 1883. Fifth Ward (North Fifteenth street), 1883.

Parochial schools have been maintained by the Catholics and the Lutherans. Mention of such schools will be found in the accounts of several congregations having them in charge.

Private schools were conducted in Richmond for several years after the organization of the public schools, and the sessions of the public schools were either preceded or followed by subscription terms under the teachers of the public schools; prior to 1868, Hiram Hadley's Normal Academy was perhaps the most prominent private school. It was held—from 1865 to 1869—in the building vacated by the Hicksite Friends Meeting, on old North Franklin street. Other private schools were held in such places as could be obtained. There have been no private schools in Richmond since 1874.

RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The project of founding at Richmond a Normal School, seems to have originated simultaneously in the minds of several citizens of Richmond and in the mind of Prof.

Hodgin. Early in 1883 the subject began to receive active attention. On the last day of March, Mr. Hodgin visited Richmond and was induced to leave a proposition for the consideration of the citizens.

A preliminary meeting for consultation was called for the evening of April 4. That meeting was composed principally of persons already interested in the project. It was determined by that meeting to call a public meeting.

Such public meeting was held on the 16th of April. Dr. J. F. Hibberd presided and Hon. Isaac Jenkinson was Secretary. The proposition of Prof. Hodgin was presented to this meeting through Mr. Macpherson. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the amount required in the proposition. Timothy Nicholson was made chairman of the committee, and the following named persons were members : James M. Starr, W. C. Starr, Isaac Jenkinson, William Baxter, J. C. Ratliff, J. C. Macpherson, D. W. Comstock, W. I. Dulin, A. M. Reeves and C. C. Binkley. The meeting adjourned until the 21st.

On the evening of April 21, a second public meeting was held. The committee made report of the progress of the canvas for subscriptions. The terms for renting the Friends' Academy building were made known through William Parry, the representative of the stockholders. Mr. Hodgin, who was present, modified his original proposition, and gave the committee an extension as to time for securing subscriptions. The meeting closed with enthusiasm.

After two days' further canvassing, the committee was able to telegraph Mr. Hodgin that the required amount was secured. In response to this information, he announced his acceptance, and immediately began to select his assistants and prepare for the opening of the school.

A meeting of subscribers to the fund was held on May 22, 1883. On motion of James M. Starr, Timothy Nicholson, C. W. Ferguson and J. C. Macpherson were appointed Trustees on behalf of the subscribers, to collect and manage the fund for the purposes intended.

The first session of this school was opened Sept. 3, 1883.

Teachers: Cyrus W. Hodgin, James B. Ragan, Erastus Test, C. E. Hodgin, Caroline Furber and Belle Morrison.

GROWTH.

The growth of the public schools of the county is shown in the following figures:

STATISTICS.	1854.	1864.	1874.	1883.
No. children of school age.....	9,736	11,019	12,812	13,571
" enrolled in public schools.....	* 3,506	6,806	8,571	8,541
Average daily attendance.....	* 1,086	3,824	5,714	5,659
" length of school in days..	67	82	120	147
No. of teachers employed.....	80	153	213	240
Expended for tuition.....	\$5,208.75	\$17,274	\$56,274.87	\$73,953.34
Other expenses.....		\$6,429	\$27,761.41	\$44,642.63
No. of log houses.....		1		
" " frame houses.....		31	30	30
" " brick houses.....		64	90	97
Total No. of houses.....	93	96	120	127
Total value of school property....		\$178,985	\$293,445	\$298,800
Volumes in township libraries....		5,755	13,459	15,881
Volumes taken out.....		11,022	29,708	54,182
Private schools taught in public school-houses.....		22	11	

* Reports from only half the school corporations.



CHAPTER XXII.

THE PRESS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

THE GROWTH OF MODERN JOURNALISM.—THE CHARACTER AND HIGH STANDING OF WAYNE COUNTY PAPERS.—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—ITS SUCCESSORS.—JOURNALISM IN RICHMOND, EARLY AND LATE.—THE PRESS OF CENTREVILLE.—ITS VICISSITUDES. — CAMBRIDGE CITY JOURNALS. — NEWSPAPERS OF DUBLIN AND HAGERSTOWN.

As an adjunct of modern civilization there is no more patent factor than the newspaper press. In nothing evincing the spirit of progress during the last half century has there been greater advancement than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property. The metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger papers in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. Local news has become the main feature of weekly country papers, and all journals of the better class are foremost in advancing the best interests of the localities from which their support comes. The State of Indiana is noted for its able journals.

In Wayne County journalism has kept pace in the march of improvement with other professions and industries. The large number of papers published in the county at the present time affords the best possible evidence that the people are intelligent, enterprising and progressive. Although many able writers have been employed upon the county press in former years, without disparagement to any it can safely be

asserted that the city and country journals of the county, taken as a whole, were never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly and do their utmost to give their patrons good, clean and reliable newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS OF RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Weekly Intelligencer* was the first paper published in the county. At this time the date of its first issue cannot be ascertained, but it is known that the paper was in existence in 1820. The *Intelligencer* expired in 1824. It was edited by Elijah Lacey and published by John Scott, formerly an Associate Judge. The office was on Front street, south of Main.

March 6, 1824, the first number of the *Public Ledger* was issued. Edmund S. Buxton was editor and publisher. In November, 1825, Samuel B. Walling became his partner, and so continued for about one year. Walling then became sole proprietor. The paper remained under his management until June, 1828, when it was discontinued.

The Richmond *Palladium*, one of the oldest and most influential journals of the State, was started by Nelson Boon in January, 1831. Six months later Thomas Jefferson Larsh became the editor and proprietor. He conducted the paper a year and a half, and in the summer of 1833 disposed of it to David P. Holloway. Mr. Holloway was a practical printer, having learned his trade in the office of the *Public Ledger* at Richmond and in the Cincinnati *Gazette* office. In 1834 John Finley was taken into partnership by Holloway, and the paper was published by the firm, Holloway & Finley, until January, 1836. Finley then became sole proprietor for one year. In January, 1837, the paper was sold to David P. Holloway and Benjamin W. Davis, by whom it was successfully conducted for over thirty-eight years. In November, 1875, the *Palladium* was purchased by Isaac Jenkinson and Martin Cullaton. In July, 1876, the firm became Jenkinson, Cullaton & Reeves, Arthur M. Reeves having purchased an interest in the paper. In September, 1880, Cullaton retired from the firm, and during the next two years the paper was conducted by Jenkinson

& Reeves. In September, 1882, Reeves sold his interest to James M. McNeely, who, in July of the following year, sold out to William Dudley Foulke. The style of the present firm is Jenkinson & Foulke.

The *Daily Palladium* was established by Jenkinson & Cullaton in January, 1876. It has been successful from the first, and now has a larger circulation than any other paper published in the southeastern section of the State. It receives Associated Press dispatches, and is ably edited in every department. The *Daily Palladium* is a seven-column folio, size 23 x 35 inches, issued every evening. The *Weekly Palladium* is twelve pages and contains seventy-two columns. Its size is 29 x 44 inches. The *Palladium* is the leading Republican journal of the Sixth Congressional District.

The political affiliations of the *Palladium* were in the interest of the Whig party until the establishment of the Republican party in 1856, since which it has been devoted to the interests of that party.

The *Palladium* building, which has been occupied by the publishers since October, 1878, is the largest printing establishment in the State, outside of Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure, 40 x 110 feet in dimensions, and supplied with all the appliances of a first-class steam printing house.

In 1836 an association of Democrats styled the "Hickory Club," established the *Jeffersonian*. Its chief editors were Samuel E. Perkins, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a young lawyer named Talcott. Lynde Elliott bought the paper in the fall of 1837, and remained its editor and publisher until 1839, when it suspended. During the same year Samuel E. Perkins purchased the printing materials and revived the paper. He was succeeded in November, 1840, by James Elder, who continued to publish the paper until January, 1865, when it suspended.

In March, 1839, Holloway & Davis began the publication of a small literary paper styled the *Family Schoolmaster*. But thirty-four numbers were issued.

The *Indiana Farmer*, commenced by Holloway & Dennis in 1851, had but a brief existence.

The *Lily*, formerly published in New York by Amelia

Bloomer, was removed to Richmond in 1854, and conducted by Mary E. Birdsall for a few years. Subsequently Dr. Mary F. Thomas edited it for a short time and it was then discontinued.

A paper with the astounding and eccentric name of the *Broad-Axe of Freedom and Grubbing Hoe of Truth* was started in the fall of 1854, by Calvin R. Johnson and Sewell R. Jamison, who were journeymen printers in the *Palladium* office. It was conducted for six months as an independent political paper. Then, its future appearing promising, a publication office was procured and the *Broad-Axe, etc.*, advocated the election of Fremont. In the spring of 1856, part of the name was dropped, the paper becoming simply the *Broad-Axe of Freedom*. A change in the firm also took place; J. E. Burbank was admitted to partnership, and the proprietors assumed the name of the *Broad-Axe Company*. In 1857 Jamison and Burbank retired and were succeeded by B. F. Morgan, the firm becoming Johnson & Morgan. In the fall of 1857 A. W. Mendenhall became editor, publisher and proprietor. In 1858 he issued a daily edition (the first daily ever printed in Richmond), which he continued for one year. He then sold out to Dr. I. S. Drake and H. W. Livingston, who discontinued the daily. S. W. Hammond became proprietor in 1861. He was succeeded by Milton Hollingsworth, who sold out to Isaac H. Julian. Mr. Julian managed the *Broad-Axe* with the *Indiana True Republican*, which he removed from Centreville to Richmond. He changed the name of the paper to the *Indiana Radical*, published until about 1873, then discontinued it.

In 1861 George W. Woods began the publication of the *Independent Press*. It was issued as a daily about three months and then as a weekly for six months. In 1862 the *Press* was bought by Calvin R. Johnson, Thomas L. Baylies and Robert Howard, who, on the 4th of July, brought out the first number of the *Quaker City Telegram*, now the *Richmond Telegram*. Johnson retired from the firm in the fall of 1863, and Baylies about six months later. Howard then continued as proprietor and Woods as editor until 1867, when they were succeeded by Dr. James W. Salter.

In June, 1868, Dr. Salter sold out to Alfred G. Wilcox, who took James M. Coe as partner Feb. 1, 1869. In October, 1869, Daniel Surface, from Cincinnati, an experienced and able journalist, became a member of the firm. The proprietors then adopted the name of the *Telegram* Printing Company. Wilcox retired from the firm in 1872, leaving Messrs. Surface and Coe sole proprietors. The *Telegram* was published by these gentlemen until Jan. 1, 1881, when Mr. Surface sold his interest to E. C. Martin, an experienced editor. The *Telegram* has since been published by Messrs. Martin and Coe, under the old name of the *Telegram* Printing Company. The paper is one of the largest weeklies in the State. It is a nine-column folio, containing a large supplement in every number. It is well edited in every department, and is especially rich in the extent and variety of its city and county news. The *Telegram* is Republican in politics and has a large circulation.

J. W. Roney, the present local editor, became connected with the paper in January, 1870, at which time he took charge of the subscription list to put it in order. In May, following, he was given charge of the local and advertising departments, Wilcox going to New Castle to take charge of the *Courier*, which the firm had in the meantime purchased.

In 1865 Fred Maag, in partnership with others, began the publication of the *Humming Bird*, which he continued until 1870. On the 5th of November of that year he changed the name of the paper to the *Independent*, which he has since continued to publish as a weekly. In January, 1874, Mr. Maag started the *Daily Independent*, the first daily ever permanently established in the city. This paper proved successful from the first and has steadily gained in circulation and prosperity. The *Daily Independent* is a four-page paper of twenty-four columns. It is issued every day except Monday, as a morning paper. The *Weekly Independent* contains thirty-two columns, and is ably conducted.

The Richmond *Volkszeitung*, the only German paper published in the Sixth Congressional District, was established by Matthias Waltermann in 1872, under the name of the *House Friend*. In 1875 it was sold to Fred Maag, who also bought

the *Correspondent* and consolidated the two papers under the present name. The *Volkszeitung* is four pages, eight columns to the page, independent in politics and successful financially. Mr. Maag is still the publisher and proprietor of both the *Independent* and the *Volkszeitung*. He has had long experience in journalistic work and possesses all the qualifications of a successful editor.

On the 5th of May, 1866, J. E. Avery & Co. began the publication of the *Humming Bird*. Soon after, A. J. Strickland became the owner, and in March, 1867, sold out to Crawley & Maag. Crawley retired in August, 1869, and Maag continued the paper until 1870, when the *Humming Bird* was discontinued and the *Independent* begun.

The *Democratic Herald* was started by Endsley & Thistlewaite, July 1, 1870. James Elder was editor from 1870 until the change of proprietors in 1872. Mr. Endsley died in December, 1870, and William Thistlewaite shortly afterward became sole proprietor. After the campaign of 1872 he sold out to J. W. Salter and others who transformed the *Herald* into a Republican paper and conducted it for a year. Mr. Thistlewaite then took back the office and litigation followed. About the 1st of October, 1874, the *Herald* was succeeded by the *Free Press*, published by an association formed for that purpose. The *Daily Free Press* was issued Dec. 1, of the same year. William Thistlewaite, one of the principal stockholders, acted as editor. Associated with him was James Elder, also a stockholder. The paper continued under this management until June, 1877. From June, 1877, to June, 1878, both the *Daily* and *Weekly Free Press* were conducted by James Elder, who had leased the office from Mr. Thistlewaite. At the latter date, the establishment was purchased by Joseph Lomax, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who conducted the paper until February, 1879, when the office was closed on judgment and sold at constable's sale. It was bought by Indianapolis parties, who, in about four months, withdrew from the field, and the *Free Press* was no more.

The *Richmond Evening Item*, a lively and prosperous local paper, was established by Isaac Kline, its present proprietor. The first copy of the *Richmond Item* was issued Apr. 7, 1877.

It was published as a weekly and issued every Saturday, until Jan. 15, 1881, when it became a daily. It was issued as a morning paper until March 8, when it was enlarged and changed to an evening journal. The *Item* has constantly gained in circulation and it appears to be a general favorite.

During the campaign of 1880 William Thistlewaite, then chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, published a paper called the Richmond *Democrat*, which was suspended after the election. In January, 1881, James Elder brought out the first number of a Democratic paper bearing the same name, which he still owns and publishes. The *Democrat*, although among the youngest of the journals of Wayne County, has attained a large circulation and is recognized as one of the leading papers of the party in Eastern Indiana. Mr. Elder has had a large experience in the field of journalism, having been connected with Richmond papers the greater portion of the time from 1839 to the present.

The *Wayne Weekly News*, devoted to the principles of the Greenback-Labor party, was established by J. B. Collett and H. W. Burtch in 1880. It was first published as the *Daily News*, but in 1881 Mr. Collett retired and Mr. Burtch continued to publish the weekly edition only. In November, 1883, the *News* was purchased by William R. Sanborn, its present proprietor, who is also the publisher of the *Henry County Argus*, at New Castle. The *News* is an eight-page paper and contains a great variety of political and miscellaneous information. It has been successful from the first and now has a good circulation which is on the increase.

The Richmond *Weekly Enquirer* was started by M. L. Reed in June, 1882. Six months later Judge L. C. Abbott became a partner. In August, 1883, Edward Warwick purchased the paper and is the present editor and publisher. The *Enquirer* is Democratic in politics. It is well managed and well supported.

The *Sunday Register*, M. Cullaton & Co., publishers and proprietors, was established in September, 1883, and has since been steadily growing in public favor. The *Register* is a seven-column folio, well edited, and of a neat typographical appearance. It is largely devoted to local and society news.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF CENTREVILLE.

The first paper printed at the old county seat was the *Western Emporium*, started in 1824. John Scott, who had previously been interested in the Richmond *Weekly Intelligencer*, was its editor and publisher. The paper did not long survive. Scott committed suicide by hanging, at Logansport.

About the year 1827 Septimus Smith, a brother of the late Oliver H. Smith, in conjunction with Cyrus Finch, started the *Western Times*. Mr. Smith was a lawyer and served as Probate Judge for several years. Finch was also a lawyer and a talented writer. The *Times* became noted for the brilliancy of its editorials. Finch died soon after the paper was started, and Andrew Bulla became Smith's partner for a time. Both died of consumption nearly at the same time. The *Times* was afterward published by J. A. Hall and Giles C. Smith, then by Nelson Boon who died in 1834. The paper was Whig in politics.

The spirit of journalistic enterprise was abroad even in pioneer days. Notwithstanding the fact that two papers had already died in Centreville, about the year 1835 Samuel C. Meredith started another, calling it the *People's Advocate* and making it Democratic in politics. James B. Haile, teacher in the seminary, served as editor for a time. Meredith, finding that a Democratic journal could not be made to pay in Wayne County, changed the name of his paper to the *Wayne County Chronicle* and advocated Whig principles. Rev. Samuel K. Hoshour served as editor about one year. Meredith then removed to Illinois, and his paper was succeeded by the *National Patriot*, edited by Richard Cole. The *Patriot* soon went the way of its predecessors. Cole was subsequently one of the State printers, and afterward a missionary to China.

Samuel C. Meredith returned to Centreville in 1841 and started the *Wayne County Record*. Hampden G. Finch was his partner for a time, and John B. Stitt acted as editor. It appears that the *Record* was continued under this management until about 1848, when Meredith went to California, and D. B. Woods and John B. Stitt, having become the proprietors,

changed the name of the paper to the *Whig*. Woods followed Meredith to California and was killed there. Stitt continued the paper, associating a printer named Millington with himself for a time. Meredith again returned and took charge, but finding the paper unprofitable, sold his printing materials to Mr. Holloway, of the Richmond *Palladium*, in 1852. Thus ended the *Whig*.

In 1846 the *News Letter*, a literary journal, was started in Centreville. It lived about one year. C. B. Bentley, afterward the editor of the Brookville *Democrat*, was the publisher. H. G. Finch also had an interest. Many of the leading articles in the *News Letter* were the contributions of George W. Julian.

Elder Benjamin Franklin published a religious monthly for a short time in Centreville, beginning about 1846.

The next venture was the *Free Territory Sentinel*, an exponent of Free-Soil principles, started in 1848 by Vaile and Smith. The name of the paper was soon changed to the *Indiana True Democrat*. In the latter part of 1852 it was removed to Indianapolis and changed to the *Free Democrat*.

The *Independent Press* was the next paper in Centreville. It was started by Nathan Smith and existed a few months only. Centreville was then without a paper for nearly a year.

Hosea S. Elliott, in April, 1854, issued the *Wayne County Journal*. He was also the publisher of the *Classmate*, a religious monthly. Both were short lived. R. J. Strickland and G. W. B. Smith next began the *Weekly Chronicle* which they published until June, 1858. The office then passed into the hands of W. C. Moreau, who brought out the *Indiana True Republican*. He soon sold out to Isaac H. Julian, under whose management the paper was continued until 1865, when it was removed to Richmond as above stated.

R. J. Strickland revived the *Chronicle* in 1859, making its name the *Wayne Chronicle*, and published irregularly until 1863, when he removed it to Cambridge City.

The *Union* was started at Centreville in 1866 by John and James Bromagem and published about a year. In 1869 the *Republican* was published for six months by Charles W. Stevens. In July, 1871, R. J. Strickland again resurrected the *Wayne*

County Chronicle, which he published until 1878 and then removed the office to Greenfield. It was independent in politics. It is stated that a new paper will be started in Centreville during the present year.

THE PRESS OF CAMBRIDGE CITY.

The first paper printed in Cambridge City was the Cambridge City *Reveille*, started in the summer of 1845 by James H. Hunt, who removed to this county from Greenfield, Hancock County, where he had previously published a paper. Mr. Hunt continued to publish the *Reveille* until 1850, and was then succeeded for about one year by Robert O. Dormer. The paper was suspended for a short time, then revived by Mr. Hunt, its former publisher, and his brother, Jonathan H. Hunt. A few months later they removed the office to Portland, Jay County. The *Reveille* was an organ of the Whigs.

In 1850 William and Charles Daily, of Connersville, removed the outfit of the Connersville *Chronicle* to Cambridge City and began the Cambridge City *News*, a Democratic paper. In 1851 Lafayette Devlin became the owner, and the paper was conducted by him for two years. The early poems of Louisa Chitwood, a gifted young authoress, first appeared in the *News*.

In 1852 Whelan & Pritchard purchased the press of the *Western Reformer* at Milton, came to Cambridge City and started a job printing office. A little later the Cambridge City *Item* was started by Kos Whelan. Associated with him was Samuel H. Hoshour, whose name appeared as "conductor." N. W. Carey held the responsible position of "pugilist," while Mr. Whelan himself, according to the paper, served as "engineer." After a few months the paper was united with Devlin's, and the combination was styled the Cambridge City *News and City Item*. After this had been published about a year, Whelan, Buckingham & Waltz (in 1855) issued the *Daily Item*, a small sheet which survived but a few months. R. J. Strickland then purchased the office and removed it to Centreville.

The Cambridge City *Bulletin*, Republican in politics, was started in 1856 by George B. Seig, by whom it was published for two years. Kosciusko Whelan then purchased the estab-

lishment and conducted the paper for one year. In 1860 Whelan, Kellar & Leib bought the office and started a new Republican paper, called *The Flag of the Free*. At the breaking out of the war nearly all connected with the paper enlisted, and its publication ceased.

In 1864 R. J. Strickland, publisher of the *Wayne County Chronicle*, of Centreville, removed his office to Cambridge City and published the *Cambridge City Journal*, a Republican paper. After a year or more he sold the office and materials to John C. Lutz and Lafayette Devlin, who began the publication of a Democratic paper—the *Western Mirror*—in January, 1866. The *Mirror* gained a larger circulation than any other paper previously published in Cambridge City. Mr. Lutz, one of the proprietors, died March 15, 1868. Mr. Devlin continued to publish the paper until May, 1869, when he sold his office to Henry C. Meredith, who, on the 13th of the month, issued the first number of the *Cambridge City Tribune*, Republican in politics. W. D. Haley was a partner of Meredith from June to August, 1870, and in December of the same year W. P. Harding became one of the proprietors. By another change in ownership, McCain, Talbot & Harding became the proprietors. This firm changed to McCain, Whitesell & Harding. Mr. Harding still remained the controlling spirit. Whitesell, Strickler & Jackson succeeded the last named firm. A year from the date of their purchase they sold the office to a joint-stock company by whom Dr. L. R. Johnson was placed in the editorial chair. Under his able and efficient management the paper was placed in good financial condition. In 1881 Rariden & Mosbaugh purchased the *Tribune*, and a little later Frank C. Mosbaugh, the present editor and publisher, became sole proprietor. The *Tribune* has one of the best offices of any weekly paper in this section, and is an able, progressive and influential journal.

Soon after the *Mirror* was sold to Meredith, in 1869, L. L. Dale, of New Castle, brought the *Democratic Times* to Cambridge City where it was published for about nine months. He then returned to New Castle.

The *Wayne Citizen* was established at Cambridge City in August, 1863, by W. P. Harding, who still remains its editor

and proprietor. The *Citizen* is a well-managed weekly, with a good circulation. It is Democratic in politics.

MILTON.

A small paper (8 x 10 inches in size) was started in Milton in 1841, by — Wickersham. It soon expired. In 1847 C. B. Bentley, of Brookville, started the *Milton Times*, which was printed by C. & P. Smith, and edited by Bentley. He sold the paper to Rev. B. Franklin, who changed it to a religious monthly styled the *Reformer*. In 1850 he moved the office to Hygiene, Ohio. Other short-lived papers have since been started by Frank Clymer, L. Needham, M. H. Moore and others. The *Milton News*, W. R. Hartpence, editor, was started in 1876, and one year later was consolidated with the *Wayne Register*, of Dublin.

DUBLIN.

The only newspaper published in Dublin is the *Wayne Register*, which was founded in August, 1875, by the Wayne Publishing Association. The Directors were Benjamin Maxwell, Joseph Cox, William White, Charles Hood and Joel M. Gilbert. In 1877 the office was leased by Eckert & Burr, who published the paper for three years. Mr. Alfred Burr, of the above firm, then purchased the office and is the present editor and proprietor of the paper. The *Chronicle* was formerly neutral in politics, and is now Republican. It is 24 x 56 inches in size and receives a good local support.

HAGERSTOWN AND NEWPORT.

The Hagerstown *Exponent* was founded May, 1875, by A. M. Dawson, who published it for one year. In May, 1876, it was purchased by H. J. Day, who has been its editor and publisher from that time to the present. The *Exponent* is a good local paper and is well supported.

The *Protectionist*, an anti-slavery paper, was started at Newport about 1840. Arnold Buffum, from New England, was its editor. It is not known how long it was published. The *Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle* was afterward established and published for several years by Dr. Way and Benjamin Stanton.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WAYNE COUNTY BAR.

DISTINGUISHED LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY.—AN HONORABLE RECORD.—EARLY PRACTITIONERS.—THE FIRST LAWYERS AT CENTREVILLE AND RICHMOND.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT LAWYERS, LEGISLATORS AND JUDGES.—EARLY LEGAL CUSTOMS.—ANECDOTES, INCIDENTS AND PERSONAL TRAITS.—PROMINENT LAWYERS FROM 1818 to 1884.—THE PRESENT BAR, WITH SKETCHES OF ITS LEADING MEMBERS.

Probably no other county in Indiana has furnished to the State so many eminent lawyers, jurists and statesmen as the county of Wayne. Representatives of this bar have occupied the highest places in the State administration, have sat on the bench of the Supreme Court, been prominent both in State and National legislation, and won honor and rank in military life. The old judicial circuit to which Wayne belonged until it grew to be a circuit by itself was long distinguished for its able lawyers, among the first and foremost of whom were members of the bar of this county.

In this chapter it has been our aim to make mention of prominent lawyers, early and late, giving biographies where it was possible to procure them. The reader who scans this record will find that the careers of Wayne County lawyers have been brilliant, useful and honorable.

The first lawyer who settled at Centreville is supposed to have been Bethuel F. Morris. He was a native of West Virginia and probably came to Centreville from Brookville about 1818, remaining until 1822. He then removed to Indianapolis where he practiced his profession and served as Circuit Judge until 1833. He was then made President of the old State Bank of Indiana, a position which he held many

years. He was a good lawyer and an able judge. He died in Indianapolis at an advanced age.

In early times the amount of business coming before the Circuit Court in each county was small. Hence it was customary for the lawyers of the circuit to practice in several counties. Among the first lawyers admitted to practice in the Wayne Circuit Court were Stephen C. Stevens, October, 1815; Miles C. Eggleston, Addison Smith and James Rariden, admitted in March, 1818; D. J. Caswell, in June, 1818; James Gilmore, Cyrus Finch, Stephen Whitcher and O. H. Smith, in October, 1820; and Lot Bloomfield, in 1822; David Drew was admitted in 1820; Abraham Elliott and Martin M. Ray in April, 1822.

CYRUS FINCH, one of the earliest resident attorneys of Wayne County, was the fourth son of Judge John Finch, late of Hamilton County, Ind., and was born in Ontario County, N. Y., July 12, 1794. He read law under Hon. Amos Lane at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was admitted to the bar at Centreville, in 1820, and probably settled there in that year. In 1822 he married Miss Theresa Booker, of Centreville. He soon rose to prominence at the bar and remained in active practice until his death. He was Circuit Prosecutor in 1827-'8, and was most successful in the discharge of the duties of that office. He died soon after, his health having begun to fail in 1826. He was a man of fine appearance, possessed of a brilliant mind and scholarly attainments, and consequently was very popular both professionally and socially. He wrote poetry with facility and attained some reputation among his associates for his gifts in that direction. He was associated with Septimus Smith in establishing the *Western Times*, and his editorials attracted much attention. His promising career was cut short by death in January, 1828.

HON. JAMES RARIDEN, who for many years was prominent at the bar and in public life, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Brookville, Ind., when a young man, thence removed to Salisbury, where he studied law and was Deputy Clerk of Courts under David Hoover. In 1820 he removed to Centreville where he practiced his chosen profession over a quarter of a century. In 1846 he went to Cambridge City where he

died in 1856. He was elected to both branches of the State Assembly at different times, and represented his district in Congress from 1837 to 1841. He also figured ably and conspicuously in the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. He was a man of sound sense and good reasoning faculties, though of limited scholarship. As a public officer he was faithful and efficient. In manner he was unpolished—a “diamond in the rough,” but his good judgment and readiness at retort gave him much reputation as an advocate and a legislator. From a number of anecdotes related of him by the late Hon. O. H. Smith, we select the following:

During the time Rariden was in the House of Representatives, Smith was in the Senate. It became necessary for the Secretary of State to designate two newspapers in Rariden’s district to publish the laws of the United States. Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary, wrote to Mr. Rariden, asking him to select two papers “that inculcated correct doctrine.” Mr. Rariden asked: “Would the Secretary consider a paper that supported General Harrison as inculcating correct doctrines?” “I would not,” replied Mr. Forsyth. “Then I have no recommendations to make,” returned Rariden.

When the Presidential election of 1840 was approaching and the contest became very warm, Mr. Rariden one day met Francis P. Blair, then editor of the *Globe*, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Blair proposed to bet \$1,000 that Van Buren would be elected, and \$100 on each State that Van Buren would get the electoral vote over Harrison. Rariden promptly took the bet, and it was agreed that the stakes should be put up in a few days. But after a short time Mr. Blair said: “Mr. Rariden, I would rather not bet. I am the editor of the organ of the Government, and it may injure my influence if it is known that I bet on the election.” “Then you give up, do you?” “I give up that your party can out-lie us.” “Do you give that up? I consider that giving up the election. That is the only strength your party ever had.” The bet was carried no further.

One day General G. D. Wall, of the Senate, asked Senator Smith to introduce him to Rariden, stating that he wished to bring him over to the Democratic party. When the intro-

duction took place General Wall remarked: "Mr. Rariden, I believe you are an honest man." "That is my character, General." "I cannot see then why you remain attached to the corrupt Whig party." "What better can I do? What corruption do you refer to?" "I refer to the corrupt and false certificates by which the New Jersey members have got their seats." "Are you sure, General, that the certificates were false and corrupt?" "I am." Rariden, laughing, replied: "That is the first ray of hope I have had for a long time. There's where we always failed before. Your party has beaten us all the time in getting up these spurious certificates. Now we seem to have some chance." After this conversation General Wall remarked to Smith: "Your friend is the most incorrigible man I ever met."

After the death of Rariden a meeting of the bar was held in the Supreme Court room, and Hon. O. H. Smith was honored with the duty of presenting the proceedings to the Supreme Court of the State and to the Circuit Court of the United States.

LOT BLOOMFIELD began practicing law in Centreville in 1822. He was a man of sound scholarship and good intellect, but was not particularly successful as a lawyer. In Henry County, in 1822, he figured conspicuously in the first court, being the first lawyer admitted to the bar of that county and appointed to act as Prosecuting Attorney during the first term of the Circuit Court ever held at New Castle. After a few years at the bar he engaged in mercantile pursuits and was successful. He died at Indianapolis.

According to the testimony of Dr. Plummer, the first lawyer who settled in Richmond was a man named Hardy. He did not remain long, finding but little business. In 1826 John B. Chapman, of Virginia, advertised in the *Public Ledger* as an attorney.

JOHN D. VAUGHAN opened a law office in Richmond prior to 1828. He died of cholera in 1833. His sons, Edward and Andrew, are still residents of Richmond, and have been prominent in business circles. Another son, John, who resided in the city, is now deceased.

HON. JOHN S. NEWMAN, one of the most prominent members of the Wayne bar for more than thirty years, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 10, 1805. In March, 1807, he came to what is now Wayne Township, Wayne County, Ind., with his grandfather, Andrew Hoover, Sr. In January, 1827, he went to Centreville, and became Deputy Clerk of Courts in the office of his uncle, David Hoover. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1828. He continued in active practice in this county until 1860. For about ten years he was in partnership with Jesse P. Siddall. For several years he was also in the mercantile business in Centreville, being one of the firm of Hannah & Newman. He was elected a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Indiana in 1850. In 1847 he was chosen President of the Whitewater Canal Company, and in this position he served five years. In 1851 he was elected President of the Indiana Central Railroad, and for several years acted in that capacity. After removing to Indianapolis in 1860 he became President of the Merchants National Bank. He married Eliza J., daughter of Samuel Hannah, of Centreville, in 1829. Of six children born of this union, three are living. Mr. Newman died in 1882. Hon. O. H. Smith, in his volume of reminiscences published in 1858, wrote as follows: "John S. Newman, of Wayne County, was another of my early and valued friends. He was a fine, practical lawyer, with a head as clear as a bell, and a remarkably matured judgment at an early date in his profession. His strong, vigorous intellect made him a safe counselor and a valuable co-laborer in heavy cases. As a speaker he was above mediocrity, but he never attempted that kind of impassioned eloquence that rises in some advocates to such heights as to carry the jury and outsiders with rapturous applause with the speaker. His talents are of the order called useful, the most valuable in the end."

MARTIN M. RAY was an early and prominent lawyer, who served several years as Circuit Prosecutor. We are indebted to Hon. Jacob B. Julian, who was his law partner for several years, for the following particulars concerning him: "He was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana at a very early day, perhaps as early as 1817, settling at Brookville. He was a

cabinet-maker by trade, and was successively a merchant and a banker. At the age of thirty he engaged in the practice of law, first at Connersville, and in 1829 at Centreville, where he continued in active practice until 1845. He then retired from practice and removed to Indianapolis, where he died in 1869. He was an excellent lawyer, and during the years of his practice at Centreville he ranked among the best in the profession at the time. He was a worthy man and a good citizen."

HON. JAMES B. RAY, Governor of Indiana from 1825 to 1831, and the youngest man that ever occupied the gubernatorial chair up to that time, lived in Centreville from 1837 to 1840 and practiced law. He was a brilliant speaker, a zealous lawyer and very popular. He died comparatively young. His brother, Martin M. Ray, resided in Centreville many years.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH, a noted lawyer and statesman, practiced for several years at the Wayne bar. He never resided in this county, but for some years was a partner of Hon. William A. Bickle, who looked after the business of the firm in Wayne County. Mr. Smith was an eminent lawyer, fluent, eloquent and successful. He was a Representative to the Legislature, Speaker of the House, and represented his district in Congress from 1843 to 1849. He removed from his home in Connersville to Cincinnati and practiced in that city several years.

ABNER HAYNES was a lawyer of good ability who practiced in Centreville from 1831 to 1838. Soon after coming here he formed a partnership with Hon. O. H. Smith, of Connersville, who then had a large practice in Wayne County. Mr. Haynes was Probate Judge from 1835 to 1837. He removed to Eaton, Ohio, and afterward became largely interested in railroad building. He died in Ohio.

HON. JAMES W. BORDEN, for several years a member of this bar, was born in Carteret County, N. C., Feb. 5, 1810. He studied law in Herkimer, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State in 1834. In the fall of the same year he removed to Richmond, Ind., and began practice. In 1839, having been appointed to take charge of the land-

office at Fort Wayne, he removed to that city where he afterward resided. In 1841 he was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and under the new Constitution was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1857 he was appointed Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands and served until 1863. He has since been chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and more recently Judge of the Allen Criminal Court. Judge Borden was an earnest Democrat. He died in 1883.

JAMES W. GREEN was one of the early lawyers of this bar and located in Richmond prior to 1837. He was a young man of ability and energy. After several years' practice he removed to New York City about 1843.

JOHN B. STITT settled at Centreville in 1835. He was for some time the partner of Hon. Charles H. Test who then resided at Lawrenceburg. Mr. Stitt was well read in law and had a large acquaintance with general literature. He was an honorable and high-minded man, but his career as a lawyer was not remarkably successful. He served as Probate Judge of Wayne County from 1841 to 1847, and was Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court in 1847-'8. At different times he edited a paper and served as Postmaster of Centreville. He removed to Kansas and then to Iowa, where he died about 1870.

HON. CHARLES H. TEST was the son of John Test, an early and prominent lawyer of Eastern Indiana, and a Circuit Judge from 1817 to 1819. Charles H. began the practice of law at Lawrenceburg in 1821, and afterward practiced at Brookville and Rushville. From 1830 to 1836 he was Judge of the Circuit in which Wayne County was then included. In 1838 he located at Centreville and for many years had an extensive practice there. He removed to White County about 1860, and thence to Indianapolis. He has also served as Judge of the Lafayette Circuit, and has several times been elected to the Legislature. He was Secretary of State in Indiana from 1849 to 1853. Judge Test is still living at a very advanced age. As to his characteristics let us quote from Hon. O. H. Smith: "He was a man of fine talents and

great energy of character. At quite an early age he took a high rank among the ablest of the profession. In person he was slender, about the medium height, a small head, high forehead and teeth projecting. He was not a very handsome man, and still his countenance lit up so well while speaking that he passed without particular observation. One instance, however, that looked like an exception to this remark I remember. James T. Brown had drawn an indictment against a man for gambling, but had forgotten to charge a wagering for money or other valuable articles. Judge Test moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it was 'bad on its face.' Brown, seeing the point and knowing that he was gone, rising with his peculiar waggish look, said: 'Mr. Test, if everything is quashed that is "bad on its face," what would become of *you*?' The forte of the young judge was before the jury upon facts. He made a strong argument and his sympathetic appeals were unsurpassed. His habits were strictly temperate."

HON. SAMUEL E. PERKINS, late Judge of the Supreme Court, first came into prominence as a Wayne County lawyer. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 6, 1811. He received a common-school and classical education in New England and New York and began the study of law in Yates County, N. Y. In 1836, alone and on foot, he came from Buffalo, N. Y., to Richmond, Ind., where he had not a single acquaintance. He entered the law office of Hon. J. W. Borden, afterward Criminal Judge of Allen County, and began study, doing office work for his board. In the spring of 1837 he was examined and admitted to the bar at Centreville. Opening an office in Richmond, his practice soon became large and lucrative. In 1839 and 1840 he conducted the *Jeffersonian*, an able Democratic journal. In 1843 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. In 1844 he was a Presidential elector. In 1845, at the age of thirty-four, he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb as a Judge of the Supreme Court for one year. At the expiration of this time he was reappointed, and in 1852 and 1858, under the new Constitution, he was elected by the popular vote to the same high office. He served nineteen

years on the Supreme Bench, retiring in 1864. In 1857 Judge Perkins was appointed law professor in the Northwestern Christian University. In this position he served several years. From 1870 to 1872 he was law professor at the State University at Bloomington. In 1858 he prepared the "Indiana Digest," a book of 870 pages, requiring a great amount of research and labor. He also published "Indiana Practice," in 1859, a work of similar size. In 1868 he became editor of the *Herald*. In 1872 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Superior Bench of Marion County, and in 1874 he was elected to the same office. In 1876 he was again chosen by the people as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Perkins removed to Indianapolis soon after his first appointment to the Supreme Bench, and there resided until his death, Dec. 17, 1879. He was faultless in integrity of purpose, and adorned every public station to which he was called. Among the many eminent jurists of Indiana, few have achieved greater distinction than Judge Perkins.

HON. JACOB B. JULIAN, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian, was born on a farm near Centreville, Wayne County, Jan. 6, 1815. Left an orphan by the death of his father* in 1823, his early years were passed on the farm and at the blacksmith's forge. He received a common-school education and subsequently studied Latin and the higher English branches. He obtained employment in the office of the county clerk, and in his leisure time studied law, finishing his course in the office of Judge Newman. In 1839, at the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the bar, and on Christmas day of that year married Martha Bryan, of Wayne County, daughter of Henry Bryan, a prominent citizen, well-known as a Government surveyor. He removed to Muncie for the purpose of practicing his profession, but remained there only eight months, after which he returned to Centreville. Here he continued to reside until his removal to Indianapolis in 1872, taking a prominent rank among the lawyers of Wayne County. In 1844 Mr. Julian was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit composed of Wayne, Fayette, Union, Rush and Decatur counties, and served two years in that capacity. In 1846

* See following sketch.

and 1848 he was elected to the Legislature from this county. He was prominent in advancing works of public improvement. From 1863 to 1873 he was President of the First National Bank of Centreville. In 1876 he was made Judge of the Marion Circuit Court, in which position he served very ably for two years. He was a Whig until 1856 when he joined the Republican party and in that year was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Fremont. In 1872 he joined the liberal movement, and has since identified himself with the Democrats. Judge Julian is still practicing his profession in the various courts of the State. He has resided at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, since 1873.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN, the distinguished lawyer, statesman and orator, is one of Wayne County's sons. He was born near Centreville, May 5, 1817. His father, Isaac Julian, was a North Carolinian, of French descent, who came to Indiana Territory in 1808, served in the war of 1812, filled various county offices, was elected to the Legislature in 1822, and died in 1823, leaving a widow and six young children in limited circumstances. George W. grew to manhood struggling against poverty. His only educational privileges were those of the pioneer schools. These he supplemented by self-culture, reading with avidity such books as he could borrow and studying till late at night by fire-light. He became a successful school-teacher, worked for a time as "rodman" on the Whitewater Canal, and engaged in other employments to gain a little money. In the spring of 1839, while teaching in Illinois, he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and entered upon the work of his profession, which he followed diligently, save for the interruption of politics, until 1860. At the outset of his career he was very diffident and modest, so much so that it was almost torture for him to face a court and jury.

Casting his political fortunes with the Whig party, he gave his first vote for President to General Harrison in 1840. Four years later he engaged actively in the political campaign, making speeches throughout the county in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen, and gaining considerable reputation as a stump-speaker. In 1845 he was chosen a member of the

Legislature from Wayne County, and during the following session distinguished himself by advocating the abolition of capital punishment and other prominent measures. In the spring of 1845 he married Miss Anna E. Finch, of Centreville. Meantime the question of prohibition of slavery in the Territories was fast becoming a predominant issue. Mr. Julian, following his conscience, and defying his party, espoused the cause of the Free-Soilers and was a delegate to the famous Buffalo Convention of 1848, and afterward nominated as an Elector for the Fourth Congressional District. He entered earnestly into the campaign work and astonished everybody by the power and eloquence of his utterances. As a consequence of this campaign Mr. Julian became the Free-Soil candidate for Congress. Samuel W. Parker, Whig, was his opponent. After a very animated and bitter canvass Mr. Julian was elected to the Thirty-first Congress. His career in that body is a part of the history of the nation. He was one of the most radical of all the anti-slavery men, and his speeches were among the ablest. But as the State of the public mind then was, his oratory won for him only this result—defeat in his candidacy for re-election in 1851, Parker again being his competitor.

The following year Mr. Julian was nominated for Vice-President by the Free-Soil National Convention at Pittsburg. He accepted the nomination and entered the canvass, speaking in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Continuing in politics in 1853-'4 and 1855, opposing slavery and Know-Nothingism, he lost nearly all his political friends by pursuing that course for which he was afterward eulogized. In 1856 Mr. Julian attended the first National Republican Convention at Pittsburg, was one of its Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the Committee on Organization. In 1858 he was again nominated for Congress and defeated. Nominated once more in 1860, he was elected, and became one of the foremost of the Republicans in the House. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He was the author of the homestead law, and one of the committee of seven to draft the resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson. He was one of the first to cham-

pion negro suffrage, and proposed the Fifteenth Amendment. In 1870 Mr. Julian was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He espoused the Liberal movement in 1872, and since that time has not been identified with the Republican party. Probably no other man in public life in Indiana has received so much both of praise and abuse as Mr. Julian. In 1873 he removed from his old home in Wayne County to Irvington, near Indianapolis, where he now resides. Since retiring from public life he has devoted considerable attention to literary pursuits, contributing to leading magazines some very able articles. He has also published several volumes of much merit. His first wife died in 1860, and three years later he married a daughter of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, who still shares his home.

HON. WILLIAM A. BICKLE, an old and prominent member of the Wayne bar, was born in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1819, and is of German and English descent. His father, James H. Bickle, was a shoemaker in moderate circumstances, and Judge Bickle worked at the same trade in boyhood. In 1835 the subject of this notice came to Wayne County, became a clerk in a store and then engaged in teaching school. In the fall of 1837 he entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he remained a short time. He then returned to Centreville and read law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Test. He was admitted to the bar Feb. 10, 1840, and at once located in Richmond where he soon gained a successful practice. He was the partner of Hon. Caleb B. Smith for two years, and for a year of Hon. James Perry, but has been in practice alone nearly all the time since, with the exception of a short period when General William P. Benton was his partner. At the organization of the Wayne Superior Court in 1877, he was appointed by Governor Williams as Judge of that court, at the unanimous request of the Wayne County bar. He served with distinction in that position for twenty months, and has since pursued his profession.

Judge Bickle is a self-made man. He began life without means, and has achieved all his success through industry and strict application. He was a Whig until the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, since which event he has been a Dem-

ocrat. He was an active "War Democrat," and under the appointment of Governor Morton was conspicuously engaged in raising the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-fourth regiments of infantry, besides a battery of artillery and two companies of infantry, making a total of 2,600 troops which entered active service within forty-five days. He was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but resigned.

JESSE P. SIDDALL for many years had an unusually large law practice and was regarded as one of the ablest advocates in this part of the State. Mr. Siddall is a native of Richmond, born Oct. 20, 1821, and is the son of Atticus Siddall, an early merchant. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced practice in Madison County, where he continued about two years. He then removed to Centreville, and becoming the partner of Hon. John S. Newman, soon rose to prominence at the bar. He practiced in partnership with Mr. Newman for ten years. About 1852 he removed to Richmond where he still resides. Mr. Siddall retired from active practice in 1882. He never aspired to hold office, but devoted his whole attention to his profession. Strong in knowledge of the law, an able and brilliant speaker, Mr. Siddall won a lasting reputation during his long term of practice in this county.

MICHAEL WILSON is among the oldest of Wayne County lawyers. He was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1815. Removing to Indiana in 1837, he settled at Centreville, and for several years followed teaching. He read law under Jacob B. Julian and Martin M. Ray, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 8, 1842. He practiced at Centreville until 1873, when he removed to Richmond. Mr. Wilson is a lawyer of good practical ability, unpretentious, jovial, social and industrious. He has been a life-long Democrat.

HON. NIMROD H. JOHNSON, an able and distinguished lawyer, was born at Plainfield, Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 16, 1820, and removed with his father, Dr. Nathan Johnson, to Cambridge City, Ind., in 1839. He received a liberal education, and, after reading law, was admitted to the bar May 11, 1843. He was commissioned Prosecuting Attorney in 1848, and was the first Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the

Wayne district under the Constitution of 1852. In 1867 he was elected Judge of the Wayne Criminal Court, in which position he was serving at the time of his death. His useful and honorable career was suddenly terminated April 28, 1869, by poison, which he took by mistake. Judge Johnson was twice married and was the father of three children. As a lawyer he was among the best in his profession, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most brilliant advocates in Eastern Indiana. His literary acquirements were extensive, and his memory was remarkable. He was greatly esteemed both in private and in professional life.

HON. JAMES PERRY, an aged and honored member of the Wayne bar, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1799. He was reared on a farm, receiving but limited schooling. In October, 1822, he came to Liberty, Ind., where he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar Sept. 24, 1824, and was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of the State in 1831. In 1831 and 1832 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which at that time included Union, Fayette, Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Allen, Lagrange and St. Joseph counties. His health being poor, he was obliged to have deputies in the northern counties of the circuit. In 1840 he was chosen Presiding Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and served ably in that position for four years, at a salary of \$800 per year, riding over the entire circuit according to the custom of that day. In the fall of 1844 Judge Perry settled in Richmond, where he has since resided, devoting himself closely to the business of his profession until compelled to leave it by declining years. As a pleader he was able and forcible; as an advocate, sound and reliable.

HON. WILLIAM A. PEELLE, ex-Secretary of State, was born in Richmond County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1819. His parents, William and Sally (Cox) Peelle, removed to New Garden Township, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1820. He had but limited school privileges, but with an unquenchable thirst for learning he studied so diligently that at the age of sixteen he was able to engage in the work of teaching, which he continued up to 1842. In 1839 he began the study of law, devoting his spare time to it, without a tutor. In 1842 he married Miss

Eveline Boyd, a native of Wayne County, and soon afterward removed to Marion, Grant Co., Ind., and continued teaching and studying. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year he removed to Winchester, Ind., where he opened a law office. In 1848 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit Court, and in 1854 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Randolph and Jay. In 1858 he was nominated for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket but was defeated. In 1860 he was nominated for the same office and elected. In January, 1861, he removed to Indianapolis, and entered upon the duties of his office. In 1863 he settled at Centreville, where he had purchased the homestead of Governor Morton and resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected as Representative to the Legislature from Wayne County. In 1867 Governor Baker appointed him Judge of the Criminal Court, in which capacity he served until his successor was elected. In 1877 Judge Peelle removed to Richmond where he now resides. He is an able counselor, a sound and logical speaker. What he has accomplished is due entirely to his own efforts and his unwearied industry and devotion to his profession.

HON. OLIVER P. MORTON; the most distinguished of the many talented sons of old Wayne, was a law student in the office of Judge Newman. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 and rapidly rose to prominence. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1852, but resigned after serving two years on the bench. His subsequent career as Governor and Senator are given in full in a biographical sketch, which appears elsewhere.

GENERAL WILLIAM PLUMMER BENTON.—The subject of this notice was born near Newmarket, Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1828. His father died when William was about four months old. His mother moved West about 1836. At the age of fifteen William went to Cincinnati to learn the chair-making trade. He worked at this about two years and a half, then made a trip to the South, visiting New Orleans, Mobile and Nashville. He afterward came to Richmond and remained a short time, then returned to Cincinnati and resumed his trade. On the breaking out of the Mexican war

he enlisted as a private in Company K, commanded by Captain Stephen S. Tucker, in the U. S. Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. He was in Mexico about fourteen months and took part in the battles of Conteras, Cherubusco, Chapultapec and the City of Mexico. After the war he returned to Richmond and attended the Friend's school, and subsequently Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, for a year. He read law under Hon. William A. Bickle and was admitted to the bar June 16, 1851, and began practice with Charles Clark, who soon after retired. In 1852 Mr. Benton was elected District Attorney, and he served until 1854. He was married Jan. 28, 1855, to Sarah A. Wiggins, daughter of Daniel A. Wiggins, of Richmond. She died in 1861. In March, 1854, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. B. Julian which continued until 1856. Mr. Benton was then elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court and served one term. The salary of the Common Pleas Judge was only \$800, but he was not prohibited from practicing in any other court. During a portion of his term Judge Benton was a partner of John S. Lyle, of Richmond. He was a candidate for renomination to the judgeship but was defeated. He resumed his law business and in 1860 formed a partnership with Lewis D. Stubbs. When Fort Sumter was attacked, he was the first man in Wayne County to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. Enlisting as a private, he was unanimously chosen Captain of the company which he had raised. He was soon promoted Colonel of the Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and commanded it at Rich Mountain. After three months he was authorized to re-enlist and re-organize the regiment, and did so, reporting to General Fremont, Sept. 14, 1861. His regiment was placed in the van-guard of Fremont's army, and served in the memorable campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. He commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge, and was promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. At Jackson, Miss., he was wounded. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and returned to the practice of law. In 1866 he went to New Orleans under Government appointment and died there the same year.

HON. JOHN F. KIBBEY, Judge of Wayne Circuit Court, was born in Richmond, May 4, 1826, a son of John C. Kibbey, a native of Warren County, Ohio, who came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1813, locating at Salisbury, and six years later at Richmond, where, save a few years spent in Centreville, he lived till his death in 1861. John C. Kibbey was well versed in general literature. He served as Justice of the Peace many years. He married Mary Espy, and to them was born one child, our subject. John F. Kibbey studied in his early life under the supervision of his father, and in 1845 entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. In 1849 he began the study of law in the office of Senator Morton, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward became a partner of his preceptor. In 1851 he was elected Surveyor of Wayne County, and served by re-election till 1856. The above partnership continued till Senator Morton was elected Governor of Indiana. In March, 1862, Judge Kibbey was appointed Attorney-General of the State, to fill a vacancy. One year later he was appointed Military Commander of his congressional district, with the rank of Colonel. His duties were to raise volunteers for the war, provide for their maintenance, and control the camps, until organized into regiments, and mustered in the service. While acting in this capacity he enlisted over 1,900 men. In 1856 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court, holding the office till the spring of 1873, when the office was abolished. The following October he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, into which the Common Pleas Court was merged, an office he still holds. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party Supreme Judge of the State, but with the rest of the ticket was defeated. Until 1854 the Judge's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but being opposed to its action on the slavery question, he abandoned it and two years later assisted in the organization of the Republican party, to which he has since adhered. May 5, 1852, Judge Kibbey married Caroline Cunningham. They have five children. The Judge and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Judge Kibbey is eminently qualified for the position which he now holds. Possessed of

a wide knowledge, both of law and general literature, logical in reasoning, sound in judgment, he is able to analyze intricate questions, and to express his decisions briefly, precisely and forcibly. His long career upon the bench has won for him distinction and honor. Judge Kibbey is deservedly popular, both in legal and social circles, and is an influential member of his party.

CHARLES H. BURCHENAL was born in Greenboro, Caroline Co., Md., Sept. 18, 1830, the only son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Corkayne) Burchenal. His paternal ancestors came from England with Lord Baltimore, the records showing them to have owned property in Maryland as early as 1645. When our subject was an infant, his parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where his mother soon after died, and his father in 1838. He then went to live with his grandfather, and came with him in 1841 to Wayne County, Ind. Two years later his grandfather died, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. He obtained a fair education in the schools of Richmond and Centreville, and subsequently served four years as clerk in the County Treasurer's office. In the meantime he accumulated some means and began the study of law in 1850, under the direction of Hon. J. S. Newman, of Centreville, where, after his admission to the bar in 1852, he began his practice. In 1854 he was elected attorney for the Sixth Common Pleas District of Indiana, and served one term. This is the only public position he ever held, as he has since refused to be a candidate for office. Mr. Burchenal is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was originally a Whig, but since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party. In 1860 he married Ellen Jackson, of Hamilton, Ohio, who died in 1863, leaving one son. In 1871 Mr. Burchenal married Mary E. Day, of Baltimore, Md. They have one son and three daughters. In 1859 Mr. Burchenal removed from Centreville to Richmond, where he has since resided, actively pursuing his profession. He has attained prominence at the bar, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the judicial circuit in which he resides.

HERMON B. PAYNE was born in Columbia Township, Lorraine Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1818. He was brought up in his

native State, and at the age of fourteen began learning the tailor's trade. He worked at this trade for about twenty years. In 1836 Mr. Payne came to Richmond, and the following year he married. Four of his children are still living; one son, Lieutenant Wm. P. Payne, died in 1867. Mr. Payne read law for six months, under the late Judge Perkins, and finished his studies without a preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1852, and has since practiced his profession in Richmond. He has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and also the United States courts for the circuit and district of Indiana.

HON. EDMUND B. NEWMAN, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Sept. 1, 1826, and settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1836. Through his own efforts he secured a good English and classical education, and from 1846 to 1856 was engaged in teaching. He then engaged in the practice of law, having previously been admitted to the bar at Centreville, and in a short time gained a good amount of business. Mr. Newman was elected as Representative to the General Assembly from Wayne County in 1860, on the Republican ticket. He was married in 1847, to Miss Mary A. Harden. Mr. Newman resides at Milton.

DANIEL W. MASON, son of John and Barbara Mason, was born Feb. 19, 1831, in Wayne County, Ind. He was reared on a farm till he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced teaching school, continuing in the profession for nine years. He then read law, and practiced till the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry and served about three years. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to Hagerstown and continued in the practice of his profession until 1874. He then came to Cambridge City, where he is still practicing law. In 1851 he was married to Matilda E., daughter of William and Nancy Murray, of this county. They have two daughters—Flora, wife of John Hoover, living in the eastern part of this
tate, and Dora A., at home. Mr. Mason was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1866. He is a member of Cambridge Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Cambridge Chapter, R. A. M., No. 9, and Cambridge Commandery, No. 6. His father

was born in Bucks County, Pa., May 9, 1786, and was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, to Barbara Crull, a native of Pennsylvania. They had fourteen children, six still living. John Mason was a farmer by occupation. He died March 3, 1869. His widow died March 27, 1873, at the residence of her daughter, in Miami County, Ind.

HON. JOHN YARYAN, attorney at law, Richmond, Ind., was born in Blunt County, Tenn., in 1803, a son of Frederick and Mary (Freshour) Yaryan. His grandfather, Frederick Yaryan, Sr., was a native of Germany and came to America in early life settling in Pennsylvania. Frederick, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, but after reaching manhood settled Greene County, Tenn., where he was married. He was drafted into the war of 1812, and after its close, in 1815, removed to Wayne County (now a part of Union County), Ind. In 1855, with his youngest son, he removed to Iowa where he died, his wife having died in Indiana. Of his nine children, seven are now living, John being the eldest. He was crippled when a boy by a gun bursting in his hand, which disabled him from manual labor, and he was therefore given the benefit of a good education. He began the study of law under Judge Perry, at Liberty, and commenced his practice there. In 1858 he came to Richmond. He represented Union County twice in the Legislature, and Union and Fayette counties once in the Senate. In 1877 he was elected to the Legislature from Wayne County, and during session was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

LEWIS D. STUBLES is a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he received a common-school education. He read law with Judge Abner Haines, at Eaton. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, and after taking the usual course graduated and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he came to Richmond, which has been his residence ever since. He is by occupation an attorney at law, and has never been engaged in any other kind of business or occupied any prominent official station.

HON. HENRY C. FOX, ex-Judge of the Wayne Superior Court, was born near West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1836. His parents were Levi and Rebecca (Inman) Fox, both

natives of the State of New York. The subject of this notice was reared to farm life, received a common-school education, and for six years taught school in Butler County, Ohio. He came to Indiana in 1859, studied law in the office of Hon. George W. Julian, at Centreville, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1861. In the fall of the same year he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving as First Lieutenant. In October, 1862, finding that his health was failing, he resigned and returned to Wayne County. He resumed his profession, prosecuting his studies further under the tuition of Hon. N. H. Johnson, and in 1864 settled at Hagerstown, where he practiced until 1868, and then removed to Centreville, where he became the partner of Judge Peelle. He served four years (1864 to 1868) as District Attorney of the Common Pleas Court. Removing to Richmond in 1873, he has since resided and practiced here. In 1878 he was elected Judge of the Wayne Superior Court and served in that position until February, 1879, when the court was abolished by legislative enactment. Judge Fox is a man of excellent legal attainments and deservedly ranks among the first in his profession.

HON. GEORGE HOLLAND, an eminent lawyer and jurist, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1811, and died in Richmond, Ind., Nov. 30, 1875. His parents removed to Franklin County, Ind., in 1817, and both died there of malarial fever the following year. George grew to manhood under the care of his godfather, Robert John, of Brookville, working for him in a printing office and afterward serving under him as Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court. While serving in the latter capacity he began the study of law, and shortly before reaching his majority, was examined and licensed to practice. Soon after opening an office at Brookville he was appointed County Assessor. At the age of twenty-three he married Elizabeth John, daughter of his benefactor. She survives him. Their only child is the wife of C. C. Binkley, Esq., of Richmond. In 1835 Mr. Holland was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and thereafter rose rapidly in his profession. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated

Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1862 he moved with his family to Richmond. He had practiced at the Wayne bar a year previously. On the death of the then Criminal Judge, Hon. Nimrod H. Johnson, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served in that position almost uninterruptedly until the court was abolished. Judge Holland was a man of the most exemplary habits and Christian character. As lawyer and judge his attainments and abilities won for him high commendation.

JOHN F. JULIAN, son of Judge Jacob B. Julian, was born in Centreville, Wayne County, educated in the schools of the county and at Antioch College, Ohio, then under the presidency of the celebrated Horace Mann. He read law under his father's tuition and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has been in constant practice ever since, with the exception of about two years. He served in the army a short time, and was also in the office of the Quartermaster-General and in the General Land-Office, Washington. He remained at Centreville until 1873. He is now practicing with his father in Indianapolis.

ISAAC BENJAMIN MORRIS, attorney at law, Richmond, Ind., was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 6, 1838, the sixth of eight children of Lewis Morris, who was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1800, a son of Isaac Morris, who died in that county, aged over fourscore years. In 1820 Lewis Morris joined the party surveying the National road to the Mississippi River, and in passing through Wayne County, concluded to make it his home, and in 1835 settled three miles east of Richmond. In 1860 he went West, and died in Iowa in 1869. He was a man of culture, good judgment, of the strictest integrity, though of unassuming manners. He early imbibed the principles of abolitionism and was prominently identified with the underground railroad in an early day. I. B. Morris received his education mostly by his own efforts. In the spring of 1856 he entered Green Mount Seminary, Richmond. In 1858 he entered Antioch College, Greene County, Ohio, and spent two years under the tutelage of Horace Mann. In 1860 he entered Miami University, graduating in the class of 1862. He had previously studied

law a year, and after his graduation continued his reading with Hon. John Yaryan, and in August, 1863, was admitted to the bar. He immediately settled in Burlington, Iowa, where, Dec. 22, 1864, he married Jennie L., daughter of Hon. Shepherd Leffler.

In 1871 he returned to Wayne County and located in Richmond. He has taken an active interest in political campaigns, delivering speeches of great merit. The first was in 1874. Aug. 25, 1876, he delivered a speech in favor of remonetizing silver. Aug. 13, 1880, he delivered an address at the Grand Opera House, the subject being "Are We a Nation," which was a complete review of the States' Rights question. Oct. 3, 1882, he delivered an address in Richmond against free trade.

Mrs. Morris died March, 1878, leaving one child, Meta.

DANIEL W. COMSTOCK was born at Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1840. His father, Dr. James Comstock (now deceased) was a native of Connecticut, his mother, Mary Croke Comstock, of Virginia. He attended school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1860. In 1861 he located at New Castle, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he was elected District Attorney for the Eleventh Common Pleas District, and during the first year of his term, 1863, enlisted in Company E, Ninth Indiana Cavalry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed Sergeant-Major, the duties of which position he performed until July, 1864, when he was promoted to the First-Lieutenancy of Company F. In April, 1865, he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company C, serving as such until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

In 1866 he located at Richmond, Ind., where he has since resided. In 1867 he was elected City Attorney to the Common Council of the city, holding the position until the political complexion of the council was changed. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court of which Wayne County formed a part, for its terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from Wayne County. While a member, was Chairman of the first Committee on Revision of the Laws. He was not a candidate for re election.

GENERAL THOMAS W. BENNETT was born in Union County, Ind., Feb. 16, 1831. He was reared on his father's farm, attending the common schools. In 1850 he entered Asbury University and graduated in July, 1854. He immediately began the study of law, and graduated from the law department of the same university. He commenced the practice of his profession in Liberty, Union County, in the fall of 1855, remaining there till 1861 when, on the first call for troops, he raised a company and entered the army as Captain of the Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. In September, 1861, he was promoted to Major of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, in which he served during the whole of General Buell's campaign to Nashville, Shiloh, the retreat to Louisville and the pursuit of Bragg. In October, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. With his command he joined Sherman's army at Memphis, and participated in the failure to capture Vicksburg in December, 1862, and in the capture of Arkansas Post in January, 1863. He was engaged in all the movements and battles which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg in July, 1863; was in command of a brigade in the Tesche and Red river campaigns under General Banks, and served in that capacity until detailed by the War Department, in September, 1864, as a member of the military commission which tried and convicted the notorious conspirators, Bowles, Milligan and Horsey. In 1864 he was elected Senator from Union and Fayette counties, a position he had held two years prior to the war. After the close of the war and the expiration of his term in the Senate, he took an extended trip through Europe, returning in 1868 and locating in Richmond. In the spring of 1869 he was elected Mayor of Richmond. Two years later President Grant appointed him Governor of Idaho Territory. The following four years he was intrusted by the Government with many responsible duties respecting Indian affairs, and made several important treaties with the Nez-Perces, Shoshones, Bannocks, Cœur d'Alenes and Umatillas. In November, 1864, Governor Bennett was elected to Congress from Idaho, and held the seat eighteen months when a contest arose for his seat and a Democratic House decided against him. The next day President Grant appointed him

Governor of Idaho, but he declined the office. In the campaign of 1872, while Governor of Idaho, he canvassed Oregon and California for Grant's re-election. After leaving Washington he settled permanently in Richmond and opened a law office. In May, 1877, he was elected Mayor of Richmond and held the office several terms, but is now again in the practice of his profession. He has taken all the degrees of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders. He was married in 1858 to Anna M. Casterline, of Liberty, Union Co., Ind. From a published biography of General Bennett, we make the following extract: "He is kind and benevolent almost to a fault. He reads character intuitively, has strong personal magnetism, is a graceful and effective speaker, and thus is often enabled to win men to his views and accomplish what to others would be impossible. These qualities have rendered him very efficient in the mayoralty, and conspicuous in the State Senate; and, united with courage and untiring energy, they have made him one of the best officers in the army. He ably administered the governmental affairs of Idaho, as is shown by the fact of his re-appointment and his previous election as delegate. Having risen in eight years by the force of his own talent from obscurity to the rank of Brigadier-General and the office of Governor before the age of thirty-six and efficiently performing all duties, his career has indeed been remarkable and worthy of emulation."

HON. JOHN L. RUPE, the present Mayor of the city of Richmond, was born in Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., Oct. 27, 1849, and was educated in his native county. He read law in the office of Hon. Jacob B. Julian, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1868. In 1870 he was elected District Attorney for the Common Pleas District, composed of the counties of Wayne, Union, Fayette and Franklin. In 1872 he was re-elected to the same office and served until the Common Pleas Court was abolished in the following year. He was chosen Reading Clerk to the House of Representatives of the State in 1873. Since 1872 he has devoted his attention exclusively to his law practice. From 1875 until 1883 he served as City Attorney of Richmond. In the latter year he was elected to the office of Mayor, which he now holds. Since

December, 1879, he has practiced law in partnership with Hon. W. D. Foulke.

COLONEL WILLIAM WADE DUDLEY, United States Commissioner of Pensions, was connected with the bar of Wayne County for a brief period. He was born at Wethersfield Bow, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 27, 1842, and is a son of Rev. John Dudley, a Congregationalist minister. Colonel Dudley was educated at Phillip's Academy, Danville, Vt., and at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn. In 1860 he came to Richmond and engaged in milling. In 1861, when the call for soldiers came, he was a member of the Richmond City Greys. July 3, 1861, a recruiting office was opened at Richmond, and two days later young Dudley left for Indianapolis as Captain of a company which was soon afterward mustered into service as Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for three years. He participated in all the movements and engagements of his regiment, including the battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the battle of Antietam (Sept. 16 to 18, 1862,) he commanded his regiment, Colonel Bachman having been mortally wounded, Colonel Meredith disabled, and Major May killed at Gainesville. He continued to command the regiment until Dec. 1 when Colonel Meredith was promoted to Brigadier-General. Captain Dudley was then urged to accept the Colonelship of the regiment, but waived his rank in favor of Captain Samuel J. Williams, of Company K. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. On the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, where the regiment lost seventy-two per cent. of the men engaged, Colonel Dudley received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right leg. For his gallant service at Gettysburg he was breveted Brigadier-General. From the effect of his wound Colonel Dudley suffered more than a year's illness. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the Wayne Circuit Court. During his term of office he studied law, and in January, 1875, was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Richmond until September following when he became Cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank. He was subsequently appointed United States Marshal for the district

of Indiana, and then to his present office. At this writing (February, 1884) Colonel Dudley is prominently mentioned as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. It would be difficult to select a worthier candidate.

JOHN F. ROBBINS, of the firm of Peelle & Robbins, attorneys-at-law, is a son of Dr. George W. Robbins, of Economy, whose biography is elsewhere given. He was born June 11, 1851; began reading law in Richmond in 1874, attended the law department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1875-'6, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne County in 1876. He has since practiced his profession in Richmond and has served as Deputy Prosecutor and Deputy City Attorney. Since August, 1881, he has been the partner of Hon. Wm. A. Peelle.

B. F. HARRIS, attorney at law, Richmond, Ind., was born in Wabash County, Ind., in 1851, a son of P. W. Harris, of Green Township, and grandson of Benjamin Harris, of Wayne Township. He was reared and educated in his native county and taught several years. In the fall of 1874 he entered the law department of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and in 1875 settled in Richmond in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1877 to Olive I. Ross, of Wabash County, Ind. They have two children. Politically Mr. Harris is a Republican. He has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to adhere strictly to the practice of his profession.

HON. W. D. FOULKE was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1848, a son of Thomas and Hannah S. Foulke. He attended the public schools of New York, and subsequently entered the Friends' Seminary in New York, from which he graduated. In 1869 he graduated from the academical department of Columbia College, and two years later from the law department. He then, in 1871, began the practice of his profession in New York City. In 1876 he came to Richmond and formed a partnership with Hon. Jesse P. Siddall under the firm name of Siddall & Foulke. On the retirement of Mr. Siddall, Mr. Foulke became associated with Hon. John L. Rupe, the firm name being Foulke & Rupe. In 1880 he became actively engaged in the Presidential campaign, with

Governor Porter, General Logan and others, and in 1882 was elected on the Republican ticket State Senator from Wayne County. He is an active worker in the woman's suffrage movement. Mr. Foulke is by birthright a member of the Hicksite Friends, his father being a minister of that society. Oct. 10, 1872, while in Paris, France, he was married to Mary T., daughter of Mark E. and Carolina M. Reeves, of Richmond, Ind. They have a family of four children—Carrie R., Lydia H., Mary T. R. and Arthur Dudley.

C. E. SHIVELEY, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Ind., was born in Preble County, Ohio, a son of Henry Shiveley, who removed from Ohio to Wayne County, Ind., in 1869. He completed his education at Hanover College in 1874 and in 1875 read law at Cambridge City, Ind., where he commenced practice. In 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and removed to Richmond. He was re-elected in 1882.

The following is the official list of members of the Wayne County bar in the year 1884:

NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
1. James Perry*.....	Richmond	25. H. U. Johnson.....	Richmond
2. W. A. Bickle†.....	Richmond	26. T. R. Jessup.....	Cambridge City
3. Jesse P. Siddall.....	Richmond	27. B. F. Harris.....	Richmond
4. John Yaryan.....	Richmond	28. Jasper Holland.....	Dublin
5. Michael Wilson.....	Richmond	29. J. W. Henderson.....	Richmond
6. W. A. Peelle.....	Richmond	30. T. W. Bennett.....	Richmond
7. C. H. Burchenal.....	Richmond	31. W. D. Foulke.....	Richmond
8. J. F. Kibbey†.....	Richmond	32. C. E. Shiveley§.....	Richmond
9. H. B. Paine.....	Richmond	33. J. B. Kibbey.....	Richmond
10. Thomas Means.....	Centreville	34. J. W. Newman.....	Richmond
11. C. C. Binkley.....	Richmond	35. J. F. Robbins.....	Richmond
12. L. D. Stubbs.....	Richmond	36. F. V. Anderson.....	Richmond
13. E. B. Newman.....	Milton	37. B. F. Mason.....	Hagerstown
14. J. C. Whitridge.....	Richmond	38. A. C. Lindemuth.....	Richmond
15. D. W. Mason.....	Cambridge City	39. Henry C. Rudy.....	Hagerstown
16. Henry C. Fox†.....	Richmond	40. L. C. Abbott.....	Richmond
17. D. W. Comstock.....	Richmond	41. G. S. Needham.....	Richmond
18. T. J. Study.....	Richmond	42. Elias E. Post.....	Richmond
19. I. Ben Morris.....	Richmond	43. R. Paige.....	Richmond
20. Abel L. Study.....	Richmond	44. John T. Deal.....	Richmond
21. H. J. Hayward.....	Richmond	45. Jos. D. Payne.....	Cambridge City
22. John L. Rupe.....	Richmond	46. Wm. H. Ogborn.....	Richmond
23. W. F. Medsker.....	Cambridge City	47. R. A. Jackson.....	Richmond
24. John L. Yaryan.....	Richmond	48. T. A. Mott.....	Cambridge City

*Ex-Judge of Circuit Court.

†Ex-Judge Wayne Superior Court.

‡Present Judge of Wayne Circuit Court.

§Prosecuting Attorney.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY J. R. WEIST, M. D.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS.—MANNER OF PRACTICE.—MEDICAL SOCIETIES.—MEDICAL ARMY SERVICE.—MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM WAYNE COUNTY.—EARLY CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.—THOMSONIAN SYSTEM.—PHYSIO-MEDICAL SYSTEM.—ECLECTIC MEDICINE.—HOMEOPATHY.—DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE COUNTY.—DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN RICHMOND.—MILK SICKNESS.—EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—DEATH RATIO.—HEALTH OFFICERS.—EXAMINING SURGEONS FOR PENSIONS.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Not quite three-quarters of a century have passed since the first physician located within the present limits of Wayne County. Within this brief period is comprised the Medical History of the county. Yet so rapidly does time efface the memory of men and of their acts that materials for this history have been exceedingly hard to obtain.

The first physician who practiced in the county was probably David F. Sackett, who came in 1810. At this early period the practice of medicine was greatly different from what it is now and required of the physician personal qualities and labors quite unlike those demanded at the present time. At that time, and for many years after, the population was limited, and the number of physicians small, therefore the doctor who did much business was required to make long trips to see his patients, and in a country where as yet there were hardly any roads, his visits could only be made on foot or on horseback. His patients, both men and women, were accustomed to hard work. They lived in rude cabins where the luxuries of life were unknown; their food was simple and their clothing rough. They were not subject to the many imaginary diseases so common in communities where wealth and its at-



Wm. F. F. F.
Hilbert

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion.



Engel & Co. New York

Very Truly,
J. H. Weist

tendants, luxury and idleness, are general. In the severe struggle for life with the ruder forces of nature, slight ailments were ignored or received domestic treatment; for these reasons, when the doctor was summoned, it was generally to do battle with grave forms of disease or dangerous accidents, and any adequate preparation for this work in the way of acquiring medical or surgical knowledge was difficult to make. Medical colleges were few; no great hospitals existed in this country, in which the student was given a bedside familiarity with nearly all forms of diseases; medical books were scarce; but little aid could be derived from consultations; medicines were few and costly; because of the rude life of the people few delicate attentions could be rendered to the sick; there were no trained nurses. With all these difficulties in the way of preparing himself properly for professional work, and of rendering his knowledge available for the relief of the sick, came those arising from superstition and ignorance. For it was as true then as it is now, the greatest hindrance to high professional attainments is the little demand from the people, and the greatest obstacle in the way of rendering intelligent and scientific aid to the sick is the want of appreciation on their part of the relative value of nature and art in the cure of disease.

When all the circumstances surrounding the early physicians in the county are considered, no unfavorable contrast will be made with those who stand to-day highest in the profession. Indeed, if the comparison be made, the latter will suffer because of their failure to make the most of a more favorable environment.

With the earlier physicians the methods of treating disease were quite different from what they are now. They used no temporizing or palliative treatment, but sought to directly exterminate disease. To accomplish this the abstraction of blood was frequently resorted to, and large doses of powerful medicines administered. This practice was consistent with the theories held at that time in relation to the nature of disease. Why patients fifty years ago apparently did well and recovered under a treatment, that at the present time, theoretically at least, would be attended by disastrous, if not fatal, results is an interesting inquiry. Whether it was be-

cause the people then, owing to their manner of life, had greater vigor and endurance than those of the present time, or because the character of disease was essentially different from what it is now, is perhaps still an open question. It is probably true there has been some change in the *type* of diseases, but the solution of the problem seems less difficult when the doubtful premises are eliminated from it. With our present accurate knowledge of most physiological, and of many pathological, actions taking place in the human body, we may certainly conclude the old treatment had less curative power than was supposed, and that the human body has at the present time a greater conservative power, or vital resistance, than is generally believed.

As the number of medical men in the State increased, the necessity for organization was recognized, not only by physicians, but by the wisest men in the other professions. It was needed both to advance medical education and to protect the people against the most irrational systems of practice. The method adopted for effecting this will be discovered in the following history of the county.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

An effort to establish medical societies in the State by legislative enactment was made at an early period, as will be seen by the following extracts from an act of the legislature approved by Governor Jonathan Jennings, Dec. 24, 1816.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, each circuit as laid off for holding Circuit Courts shall compose one medical district, to be known as, First, Second or Third medical district in the State of Indiana, according to the name of the circuit." The act further provided That in each medical district there should be a Board of Medical Censors, who were required to give notice of their appointment. They were required to admit to membership in the district society, every physician or surgeon residing, or wishing to practice, in the district, who should "on examination before them, give proof of their qualification to practice either of such professions and reasonable evidence of their moral character."

The act named as censors for the Third District, in which Wayne County was included: Drs. Jabez Percival, D. F. Sackett, D. Oliver, John Howes and Ezra Ferris, and authorized them to "meet at the house of Walter Armstrong in the town of Lawrenceburg, on the first Monday in June, in the year 1817, for the purpose of licensing physicians." Dr. Sackett, who was a member of this board, then resided at Salisbury. No evidence has been found to show that this board ever met to carry out the purpose of the act.

An act approved Jan. 18, 1820, organizes four medical districts, and gives the State Medical Society authority "to establish and organize as many additional as it may deem expedient." The State Medical Society was first organized in 1820, and held its meetings at Corydon, then capital of the State, until 1826, when it met at Indianapolis, the seat of Government having been removed thither. The State Society evidently availed itself of the authority granted to organize additional medical districts, as may be seen from the following:

"MEDICAL NOTICE.—Agreeable to a resolution of the State Medical Society of Indiana, authorizing the physicians to form themselves into district societies, this, therefore, is to inform the physicians in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Allen, Henry and Adams, to meet at Centreville, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of transacting business for the society.

March 3, 1827. "ITHAMAR WARNER, } *Censors.*"
 "L. A. WALDO. }

The only record of this meeting we have been able to discover is found in a certificate, dated May 11, 1827, which testifies, that on that date Dr. Joel Pennington appeared before and was examined by J. R. Mendenhall and Wm. W. Bunnell, Censors of the Eleventh District Medical Society, signed by D. F. Sackett, Secretary; L. A. Waldo, President.

Dr. Pennington is also in possession of a formal "license to practice medicine and surgery" from this society, dated Nov. 5, 1827, signed by the same secretary, and President Wm. Pugh. As section 10, of the act of 1816, already quoted from, provides that:

"No person who is not a member of the board of one of the medical districts of this State shall have the benefit of the law for collecting his charges for professional services." It is probable this society did much work, the records of which are lost.

An act of the Legislature approved Jan. 30, 1830, says in the Preamble, that owing to defects in the previous law, the medical societies existing have never been legally organized, and that the provisions of the act have not induced a large portion of qualified men to become members of any medical society, or been sufficient to guard against licensing unqualified men.

This act provides that "district medical societies may be composed of all persons of good moral character, residing in their respective districts, who have been regularly licensed to practice Medicine in this State, or who have been reputable practitioners in the State for two years next preceding the passage of this act, or who have graduated at any medical college in the United States."

Probably no society was organized in the district, including Wayne County, under the provisions of this act, as no record has been found of any medical society in the county after this date, until April, 1852. On this date the "Western Medical Society of Wayne County" was formally disbanded. When this society was organized, or any other facts in relation to it, we have not discovered. On the date mentioned above, the "Cambridge City Medical Appropriation" was organized, with Dr. Nathan Johnson, President, and Dr. Virling Keney, Secretary. This society held three meetings each year at Cambridge City. Its last record bears date of November, 1857, and it probably ceased to exist soon after.

The "Wayne County Medical Society," was organized at Richmond, July 7, 1864, with Dr. Joel Pennington, President, and Dr. Wm. P. Warring, Secretary. It held quarterly meetings at Richmond. This was an active working society for ten years, but owing to the introduction of ethical questions and personal differences among its members, it fell into a rapid decline, and was formally disbanded in April, 1875. A new society, called the "Western Medical Society of Wayne

County," was organized at Cambridge City within a few weeks, with Dr. Joel Pennington, President, and Dr. A. T. Buchanan, Secretary. It held a meeting every two months at Cambridge City.

Owing to a change in the Constitution of the State Medical Society, requiring county societies to be "auxiliary" to the State organization, in July, 1875, this society was merged into the "Wayne County Medical Society," continuing the same officers. This is still in existence, and is composed of a body of active working men. It holds meetings every two months, alternately at Richmond and Cambridge City. Its present officers (1884) are: President, Dr. Joseph Satzi; Vice-President, Dr. W. F. King; Secretary, Dr. N. R. Ballard; Treasurer, Dr. Jas. F. Hibberd; Censors, Drs. S. S. Boyd, J. R. Weist and Chas. S. Bond. It has twenty-six members.

About the year 1865 the "Richmond Medical Club" was organized. This society is composed of the regular physicians living in Richmond. Since its organization it has held pretty regularly weekly meetings, except during the summer months, when it adjourns. Its exercises consist of discussions on medical subjects, and while it is rather an informal society, it has accomplished work of the highest importance.

The number of regular physicians registered in the county at the present time is sixty-six.

MEDICAL ARMY SERVICE.

During the late war the medical profession exhibited commendable patriotism in the Medical Corps of the army, by physicians entering the service from the county, as will be seen by the following roster, compiled from the report of the Adjutant General of Indiana, of

MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM WAYNE COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	RANK.	COMMAND AND DATE OF COMMISSION.	REMARKS.
Ballard, M. B.	Richmond	Asst. Surgeon	140 Ind. Vols., Oct. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Reg't.
Boyd, S.	Dublin	Surgeon	84 " " Sept. 25, 1862	Resigned Mar. 23, '65, dis'd.
Cockrell, J. S.	Richmond	Asst. Surgeon	41 " " July 15, 1865	Mustered out with Bat'n.
Commons, Wm.	"	"	U. S. N., Oct. 26, 1863	"
Evans, David S.	Boston	"	69 Ind. Vols., Asst. Surg., July 18, '62	Promoted Surgeon.
Fisher, Elias	Richmond	Surgeon	16 " " June 11, 1861	Resigned March 11, 1864.
Hughton, R. E.	"	Asst. Surgeon	57 " " April 29, 1862	Mustered out with Reg't.
Jones, L. R.	Cambridge City	"	41 " " April 30, 1862	Add'l Asst. Surg. pro tem.
Jones, Harry	Whitewater	"	57 " " July 14, 1865	" " " "
Kersey, Silas H.	Milton	"	36 " " Sept. 11, 1861	Promoted Surgeon.
King, W. F.	Centreville	Surgeon	36 " " March 30, 1862	Mustered out with Reg't.
"	"	Asst. Surgeon	124 " " Jan. 22, 1864	Promoted Surgeon.
Magnann, C. W.	Hagerstown	Surgeon	147 " " March 10, 1865	Mustered out with Reg't.
Mendenhall, Wm. T.	Richmond	Asst. Surgeon	121 " " June 24, 1864	"
Mitchell, R. S.	"	"	57 " " Nov. 6, 1863	Resigned Nov. 23, '64, dis'd.
Pritchett, John	Centreville	Surgeon	57 " " Sept. 17, 1862	" " " " " " " "
Read, A. S.	Richmond	"	57 " " Nov. 18, 1861	" " " " " " " "
Reed, Jas. M.	"	Asst. Surgeon	147 " " March 19, 1865	Mustered out with Reg't.
Sweeney, I. F.	"	Asst. Surg. U. S. V.	Asst. Surg. U. S. V.	Promoted Surgeon U. S. V.
Tilison, Hosea	Milton	Asst. Surgeon	84 Ind. Vol., June 1, 1863	Mustered out at end of war.
"	Centreville	Surgeon	57 " " Oct. 21, 1863	Mustered out with Reg't.
Valla, Joel	Richmond	Surgeon	57 " " Oct. 21, 1863	Revoked.
Walt, J. R.	"	Asst. Surgeon	41 " " Sept. 25, 1861	"
West, Calvin	"	Surgeon	4 Ohio Cav., July 8, 1862	Promoted Surgeon.
Witt, Wm. B.	Hagerstown	Asst. Surgeon	1 U. S. C. T., Sept. 11, 1863	Mustered out with Reg't.
"	Dublin	Surgeon	57 Ind. Vol., April 23, 1863	Add'l Asst. Surg. pro tem.
"	"	"	69 " " Aug. 19, 1863	Resig'd because of dis. Oct. 21, '63; restored Dec. 17, '63
Woods, C. J.	Centreville	Surgeon	19 " " March 12, 1864	Drowned in Tex., Mar. 13, '64
Woods, D. L.	"	Asst. Surgeon	133 " " May 23, 1864	Resigned March 24, 1862
"	"	"	133 " " April 12, 1865	Mustered out with Reg't.

EARLY CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

As may be supposed, the earlier physicians did not receive very large fees for their services. The act of the Legislature approved Dec. 24, 1816, and already referred to provides, in section 12, against overcharges. It says: "It shall not be

lawful for any physician or surgeon to charge or receive more than twelve and a half cents per mile for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning home from the place of residence (for the time being) of his patient, with an addition of a hundred per centum for traveling in the night." I can find no evidence of this act having been repealed prior to 1830, but I have before me a copy, made by Dr. D. F. Sackett, of "A list of charges recommended by the Indiana State Medical Society held at Corydon, Dec. 11, 1822," containing among other items the following:

Visit.....	25 cts. to \$1.00
Mileage.....	25 cts.
Venesection.....	25 " to 50 cts.
Pulv. Febr.....	6½ " to 12½ "
Emetics.....	12½ " to 25 "
Attendance through the day.....	\$ 2.50 to \$5.00
Attendance through the night.....	5.00
Obstetrics.....	5.00
Extracting tooth.....	25 cts.
Reducing luxation.....	5.00 to \$10.00
Amputation.....	20.00 to 50.00

Low as were these bills, owing to the small amount of money in circulation, they were generally collected in trade, as may be seen by a statement made by Dr. Pennington, of Milton, that he received in payment of his bills (in 1825) beef at 2½ cents per pound; pork, 1½ cents; corn, 10 cents per bushel; potatoes, 12½ cents; sweet potatoes, 25 cents; wheat, 37½ cents, etc. I find from a "price current" of 1824 that butter was from 4 to 5 cents per pound; chickens, 50 cents per dozen; eggs, 2 to 5 cents per dozen; wood, 37½ cents per cord. All these prices seem exceedingly low to us now, yet if a comparison is made, it will be discovered that the fees of the Wayne County physicians, considered relatively to the prices now demanded for all the necessities of life, are not greatly higher than they were fifty or sixty years ago.

Any medical history of the county would be incomplete without some notice of the Thomsonian, Physio-Medical, Eclectic and Homeopathic systems of practice.

THOMSONIAN SYSTEM.

The laws enacted by the Legislature in 1816 and in 1820 were designed to protect the people against all forms of medical imposition, but in a few years, says Doctor Pennington, "the Thomsonian, or steam, system of practice had so turned the brains of the people and blocked the channels of reason and common sense that the Legislature abolished all laws which had any bearing toward regulating the practice of medicine; consequently chicanery, quackery and imposition of every kind had a clear track.

This so-called system of medicine originated with Samuel Thomson, born in New Hampshire in 1769, who obtained a patent for it. It was brought into further notice by his son, John Thomson. They published a book detailing their method of treatment, and sold the right to practice. A copy of the authority they gave to any one who would pay them for it is before me, and as a number of doctors in the county forty or fifty years ago had no other right by education, study or law, to practice medicine I copy it as a matter of curiosity.

"THOMSON'S PATENT.

"This may certify that I have received of _____
_____ Dollars in full for the _____ right of preparing and using
the System of Medical Practice secured to Samuel Thomson
by Letters Patent, and he is thus constituted a member of the
Thomsonian Friendly Botanic Society, and is entitled to participate in its privileges.

"Dated _____, 18 _____, Agent."

With this a copy of Thomson's book was furnished. Having secured this authority, the owner became at once a doctor. The purchasers were generally ignorant men who had failed to succeed in other kinds of business, and as faith in the curative power of drugs largely depends upon ignorance of the nature of disease these men made great pretensions and for a time had a large number of followers. The simplicity of the system also made it attractive. The theory was, "That all diseases are the effect of one general cause, and may be removed by one general remedy." The absence of

heat in the body was the cause of disease, and its restoration the means of cure. Steam was the external remedy in general use, and lobelia and cayenne pepper the medicines internally applied.

The steam doctors claimed that the regular profession killed their patients with calomel and bleeding, and the physicians of this school retorted by saying the Thomsonians destroyed theirs by lobelia and steam. The partisans of each school engaged in the contest and many a wordy battle was fought. After flourishing for a number of years the practice was gradually abandoned and is now hardly ever heard of. The "Eclectic" and "Physio-Medical" systems were built from the fragments of the wreck of Thomsonianism. Among the doctors practicing this system in the county there is mentioned the names of Stephen Macy, Andrew Hampton and Oliver Kinsey. The story is told that the latter once said to Dr. Plummer:—"John, when we 'steam doctors' get all the business what will you 'old-school doctors' do?"

"Humph! dig graves I suppose," was the reply.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL SYSTEM.

This is the direct successor of the Thomsonian system, and was given the name in 1859, at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is said to be founded on physiology, the name meaning "natural medication." I have not been able to discover who first represented this practice in the county. It has not been represented by a county society, but the First District Society, which includes the counties of Madison, Henry and Wayne, has once or twice held a meeting at Hagerstown. The number of practitioners of the system in Wayne County is, at the present time, eight.

DR. J. M. THURSTON, of Hagerstown, is probably the most prominent representative of the system in the county. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 2, 1841, and began the study of regular medicine in Ohio in 1859. He enlisted in the army in April, 1861, for three months and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In July, 1862, he re-enlisted for three years, and served for one year in the hospital department as nurse, Hospital-Steward and Acting As-

sistant Surgeon. Was taken prisoner at battle of Chickamauga, and held in the South one year and eighteen days; during about five months of the time he had charge of the small-pox hospital for Union prisoners at Danville, Va. He was mustered out of service under General Order, June 26, 1865. He attended lectures and graduated in 1867 at the Physio-Medical Institute, at Cincinnati. He located in Hagerstown, September, 1869, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was elected to the Chair of Anatomy at the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis. He was transferred to the Chair of Histology and Physiology in the same institution in 1880. This position he holds at the present time.

Drs. C. N. Harrold and W. W. Logan represent this school in Richmond.

ECLECTIC MEDICINE

is a term used to designate a school of medicine whose distinctive doctrines are the selection of whatever may be thought the best practice of other schools and the employment of "specific medication." "Eclectic Medicine" of the present time must not be confounded with the sect of physicians founded by Agathinus, of Sparta, in the first century, as the system now bearing the name is of recent origin and a growth from Thomsonianism. The "Eclectic Medical Institute" established at Cincinnati in 1845, is regarded as the parent school of the system. It can not now be determined who was the first eclectic physician in the county; probably Dr. Joseph J. Perry, who was in practice in Richmond before 1857, was one of the earliest. This school has never had any county organization and apparently has constantly lost favor among the people during the last twenty years. Among its twelve professed followers in the county at this date Dr. L. P. TAYLOR, of Williamsburg, holds the most prominent place. Dr. Taylor was born in Loraine County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1822. He studied medicine in Ohio, attending five full courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, the first in 1843, the last in 1848, graduating from the institution in the latter year. He first located near Seymour, Ind. He removed to Williamsburg in 1848 where he remained until

1850. Being attacked with the "gold fever" he went overland to California, where he remained three years, accumulating fully as much experience as cash. He returned to Williamsburg in 1854, where he has since remained in practice, acquiring a large business and gaining the respect of physicians not of the same school of practice, because of his good sense and fairness. He is an active Mason and a "weighty" man in the community, financially, socially and physically.

A much more prominent place than given to the schools mentioned must be accorded to

HOMEOPATHY.

Sometime in the summer of 1847 James Austin, formerly a druggist of Philadelphia, moved to Richmond from Cincinnati where he had learned something of homeopathy. Although he had never studied medicine, he resolved to treat disease according to the principles laid down by Samuel Hahnemann, the originator of this system of medicine. A few cases were treated with rather discouraging results, and the new system lost rather than gained through his influence.

In 1848 a Dr. Stumm appeared in Richmond, and while he promised the most wonderful results, he gained but few patients, and the next summer, after having an attack of cholera, moved to Piqua, Ohio.

DR. O. P. BAER came to Richmond in September, 1849. Before coming to Richmond Dr. Baer had practiced the allopathic system for some eight years. Arriving at his new place of labor, he determined, because of his previous investigations on the subject, to practice homeopathy "pure and uncontaminated." When he arrived in Richmond a severe epidemic of cholera was subsiding and the cases growing milder. He was called to treat a number of cases, and they all recovering, attention was drawn to him and to his mode of practice. During his early practice in Richmond Dr. Baer was made the subject of much ridicule and persecution, during which he quietly attended to his own business, having the hope that success would make amends for these persecutions. Newspaper articles appeared denouncing the principles and practice of homeopathy; these, however, had the effect of

bringing Dr. Baer and the system more prominently before the people. For several years Dr. Baer was the only representative of his school in Richmond. In 1857 a Dr. Cascaden, from Cincinnati, came to Richmond. The doctor was fresh from college, willing to work, and met with some success, but after eighteen months moved to Ohio. Later came Drs. Garretson, Davis, Jones, Emmons, Teague, Howells and others.

Dr. Baer has been very successful in securing the confidence of the public, and is still engaged in a large and lucrative practice. He is the best representative in the county of the original doctrines of homeopathy, in his practice still strictly adhering to the principle:—“*Similia, Similibus, Curantur.*”

In May, 1867, Dr. Baer with six others organized the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, in Indianapolis. Dr. Baer was elected President and held this office for six years. He has also been President of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, and has been a frequent contributor to various Homeopathic journals.

Dr. Baer was born in the city of Frederick, Md., Aug. 25, 1816. He removed to Dayton in 1827 where he studied medicine. He attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College in 1839, and graduated from this institution in 1840. He practiced the “old school” or “regular” system of medicine in Ohio until he removed to Richmond where he has since resided. As will be seen above, since coming to this county he has practiced the homeopathic system of medicine exclusively.

Another leading practitioner of this school is T. HENRY DAVIS, who was born in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 29, 1836. He studied medicine in Nantucket and attended a course of lectures in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1856. He removed to Richmond and began practice in 1859. In 1861 he attended a course of lectures in the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College, receiving the diploma of the institution at the end of the term. Dr. Davis soon became a popular physician and acquired a large practice which he still retains. For many years he has taken an active part in the

public affairs of the city, being for twelve years a member of the City Council, and for the same number of years President of the City Board of Health. His decided talent for politics and his native shrewdness united to his public spirit as a citizen make him an active worker in all schemes for public advantage and city improvements.

As one of the best representatives of the original doctrines of homeopathy in the county Dr. JOSEPH HOWELLS deserves a notice here. Dr. Howells was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1814. He studied medicine from 1835 to 1838 in Chillicothe, Ohio, and practiced medicine in Ohio and Indiana until 1845, when he removed to Richmond and engaged in the drug business successfully until 1851, when he returned to Ohio to engage in business. Losing faith in the regular system of medicine, he investigated homeopathy and became a convert to its doctrines. Resuming practice in 1856, he followed this system and returned to Richmond in 1870, where he has since resided. He still continues to practice homeopathy, and has attained to a respectable and remunerative practice. He is an urbane gentleman, and is esteemed by the entire community.

Dr. JOSEPH EMMONS is another prominent homeopathic practitioner. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1826. He studied medicine in Ohio, attended lectures in and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1850. He at once began practice in Piqua, Ohio, where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Preble County, Ohio, and from thence to Middletown, Ohio, in 1864. He gradually abandoned the eclectic system of medicine, and finally became a full convert to homeopathy. In 1868 he removed to Richmond where he has since resided. He is a quiet gentleman, attending strictly to his own business.

In the western part of the county Dr. A. Southworth is probably the leading representative of homeopathy.

Twelve practitioners of this system are registered in the county at this time, and among them a great diversity of practice is found. In some instances the departure in practice from the distinctive teachings of homeopathy is so great

as to lead to the belief, the name only and not the practice of the system is retained.

In the summer of 1882 the "Wayne County Homeopathic Medical Society" was organized with six members, Dr. O. P. Baer being President. The society meets quarterly in Richmond and has ten members. Its present officers are: President, Albert Southworth; Vice-President, Joseph Emmons; Secretary, E. B. Grosvenor; Treasurer, Joseph Howells.

DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE COUNTY.

From all the facts that can be now obtained it appears that periodical or malarial fever has been more or less common every year since 1806, and that for several years after the first settlement of the county protracted diarrhoea and cholera infantum were common and often fatal diseases among children. The Indians are said to have represented to the early white settlers that they had been able to raise but few children, on account of the general prevalence of those diseases during the hot months.

"The graver forms of periodical fever were scarcely known, and the county was considered quite healthy till about the year 1819, when both intermittent and remittent fevers became quite prevalent and decidedly malignant. This state of things continued during the summer and autumn for three or four years. Within this period a considerable portion of the adult male inhabitants lost their lives, while women and children suffered less. The most fatal were bilious-remittent of the gastric variety, often attended with distinct yellowness of the skin, thus presenting some resemblance to yellow-fever." In another form a prolonged cold stage appeared at an early period of the disease; this was often fatal. This form was popularly known as the "cold plague." After this period the general health of the people improved until the cholera epidemic of 1833. This seemed to impart a modifying influence to the ordinary endemic diseases for several years. The various epidemics of cholera in the county will be noticed under a separate head, also "Milk Sickness."

From 1836 to 1839, inclusive, fevers again prevailed to a great extent and were quite fatal. In the autumns of 1838

and 1840 a very fatal disease called "congestive fever" prevailed extensively, especially in and about Richmond. At about the same time typhoid fever prevailed as an epidemic in some parts of the county. Malarial fevers were prevalent in 1843-'4-'5. Since 1846 they have been less frequent, and when they have been present less malignancy has been shown than formerly. There are two causes for these differences. The first is the diminished activity of the cause or causes producing these fevers. While science has not yet determined the nature of *malaria*, it has been established that it is much more active in newly settled countries where large tracts of land are being cleared up, and the soil for the first time exposed, than in older ones where the land has been long cultivated and the swamps drained. The second is, they are much more efficiently treated in their early stages than formerly. Quinine is everywhere admitted to be the most certain medicine known for the arrest of the paroxysms of malarial fever, but it was not discovered until 1820, and did not come into use in this country until several years later. For some time after its introduction its cost was so great as to preclude its use. Dr. Pennington says the first he used cost \$30 an ounce—this was about the year 1830. Before this time cinchonia, or Peruvian bark, from which quinine is obtained, was too costly for general use. When it was administered the required quantity was so large as to be frequently rejected by the stomach. It is safe to conclude that if these fevers were now treated without quinine, but by blood-letting, calomel, emetics, etc., something of the old severity and fatality would be observed.

Dysentery was a common disease among the early settlers, and it has frequently appeared as a local epidemic in various parts of the county, probably the most severe being in 1846. It prevailed to a considerable extent in and about Richmond in 1867, causing more deaths in that year than the cholera in 1866.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," as it was called by the earlier physicians, has several times appeared in the county as a disease of great local severity. Some cases are seen almost every year.

Diphtheria appeared at an early period. The "palsied sore throat," prevailing in 1830-'31, was probably this disease. At that time it was quite fatal in the neighborhood of Middleboro. In 1860 and '61 the disease prevailed to an unusual extent, and since, cases are seen in all parts of the county every year.

Typhoid fever was hardly recognized by the physicians of the county before 1835, although probably met with and called "continued fever" before this period. This disease being more common in thickly settled districts than elsewhere, has been met with during the past ten or fifteen years more frequently than formerly; indeed, cases are seen in all parts of the county every year. While the disease is increasing, the mortality from it is much less than when it first appeared; this is not because the disease is less severe, but results from a better system of management.

There has never been any severe outbreak of small-pox in the county, although it has several times appeared. The greatest alarm ever caused by the disease in the county was in 1844, when it was seen in Richmond. It is said that the disease was not at first recognized by the physicians in attendance, and for this reason many persons were brought into contact with the contagion. A number of persons becoming ill of the disease soon after having been vaccinated by a prominent physician, the report was put in circulation that small-pox virus had been used instead of vaccine virus. This caused great alarm and greatly hindered the protection of the people by prompt vaccination, and quite a number of fatal cases occurred in and about Richmond. In one neighborhood south of Richmond the excitement ran so high from a belief among the people that persons had been purposely infected with the disease, that threats of violence were freely made against Dr. Plummer. It is said, even, that persons armed with guns lay in wait for him.

The disease has occasionally been seen within the last few years, but such perfect measures have been taken against the spread of infection it has nearly always been confined to the house in which it first appeared.

A State law exists at the present time requiring every per-

son to be successfully vaccinated, and if its provisions are thoroughly carried into execution small-pox will soon be unknown in county or State.

It is not known when scarlet fever first appeared in the county. It prevailed extensively during the winter of 1846-'7, and in and about Richmond in 1858. In 1880 it was widely spread over the county. The epidemic, however, was of a very mild type, as may be seen by a reference to the Report of the Board of Health of Richmond for 1881.

During the year ending April 30, 1881, 198 cases are reported and only nine deaths—a mortality remarkably low.

Outbreaks of measles have been frequent, but the most extensive was in 1882, when the disease prevailed generally throughout the county. To give a clear idea of the extent of this epidemic, the following facts in relation to the disease in Richmond are given, quoted from the Report of the health officer for 1883:

“On the 30th of June (1882) a case of measles was reported. Gradually the disease extended and became finally an epidemic of the most general character that ever visited Richmond. The disease was not confined to children; persons of mature years were attacked—the oldest person reported being fifty-two years old. The precise number of cases cannot be determined, for the reason that probably not more than one-half of the children having the disease were seen by a physician. The number, however, can be given approximately.”

Dr. Jas. F. Hibberd, County Health Officer, made a careful study of the subject and presented the result in his annual report to the County Board of Health, under date of March 17, 1883.

After stating the means taken to reach the results given, he says: “The city account of measles will therefore stand thus:

“Cases among school children.....	1,335
Among school population not in schools.....	759
Among children under six years of age.....	1,000
In Richmond, total.....	3,094.”

"This result makes it appear there was in Richmond one case of measles to every four and one-fourth inhabitants."

Among the deaths reported for the same period, sixteen are attributed to measles, a number that gives only one death to each 193 cases, a mortality so low as to lead to the conclusion that the disease is not nearly so dangerous as commonly believed.

Outside of Richmond the proportion of inhabitants attacked was not so great, yet it was very large.

While there are no statistics to show that the various forms of cancer are more prevalent now than fifty years ago, the opinion is pretty general among well-informed observers that the disease is increasing, especially the forms peculiar to females.

Acute inflammatory rheumatism seems to be decreasing, probably because people being better clothed and housed are less exposed to heat and cold—active factors in causing the development of the disease—than at an earlier period in the history of the county.

The same causes make the simple inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs less common than formerly. While pneumonia, unfortunately, is still too common, acute cases of this disease and of pleurisy do not so often occur as in the days when severe bleeding was the approved treatment of these affections.

Consumption causes more deaths in the county than any other one disease, and it is supposed that it is steadily on the increase. The correctness of this opinion cannot be verified for the reason that accurate mortality reports for the entire county have only been made for two years past. In 1882 the number of deaths in the county caused by consumption was 69, equal to 155 in each 1,000 deaths from all causes, and 1.7 in each 1,000 of population. In 1883, deaths caused by consumption 79, equal to 154 in each 1,000 deaths from all causes, and 1.9 in each 1,000 of population, showing a small decrease in the proportion to deaths from all causes, and an increase to the population.

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN RICHMOND.

Year.	Population.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Consumption.	Deaths in 1,000 Deaths from all Causes	Deaths in 1,000 of Population.
1880	12,740	190	37	194.7	2.9
1881	13,500	186	33	177.4	2.4
1882	14,000	246	40	162.6	2.8

From the above table it will be seen that the number of deaths in Richmond is greater from consumption than in the rest of the county, both in proportion to deaths from all causes and to population.

Many of the so-called functional diseases of the nervous system now so common were hardly known among the early pioneers. They were but little subject to dyspepsia, neuralgia and the multiform ills resulting from nervous exhaustion; these are constantly increasing, from a variety of causes. In the early history of the county the "struggle for existence," that goes on continuously among all living things, was mainly against the simpler physical forces. Food was to be secured, and protection against heat and cold; land was to be cleared, etc. All these demanded chiefly hard physical labor without any great mental strain. Now a large part of the people do but little physical labor, but are constantly subjected to severe mental strain. This begins at an early period of life in the school-room, where a faulty system of education to a great extent substitutes the cramming process for gradual evolution of the mental powers. Here rivalry and jealousy begin that puts the nervous system in an unfavorable condition for healthy growth; this unhealthy stimulation is continued by the present social customs, political excitement, and the constant struggle for place and power. The balance that should exist between physical and mental work is disturbed and exhaustion of the nervous system follows, with the diseases mentioned as depending upon such a state. The increase of insanity is explained in the same way.

MILK-SICKNESS.

This disease, called also the "trembles," is now hardly ever heard of, yet in the early history of the county it caused

great alarm among the settlers. Dr. Pennington, in a letter to me on the subject, says: "It existed from the first settlement of the county, and prevailed in many localities. My recollection of it is mainly from 1825, yet I have heard many of the first settlers speak of its alarming fatality in 1823 and 1824 about Jacksonburg, Washington and Whitewater. There was a marshy spring about a mile southeast of Jacksonburg, the water of which was supposed to poison every animal that drank of it. Many years ago the spring was fenced so that cattle could not get to it. The farm on which it was located became greatly diminished in value, as all who had lived on it had many members of their families die of milk-sickness. They also lost nearly all their stock, horses, cattle, etc. From 1830 to 1840 I had many cases, nearly all in a locality a mile south of Dublin, near where Bethel Friends' meeting-house now stands. I also saw cases on Nettle Creek, near Hagerstown. Those having the disease often died in a few days after the beginning of the disease." North and west of William Parry's present residence is another locality in which the disease several times appeared, three of Simon Halloway's family dying of it in 1821. The disease appears to have been generally confined to small and well-defined localities, about certain springs and marshy grounds, and prevailed between May and November.

The disease usually commenced with weakness and trembling, especially in the lower extremities, on some slight exertion. Often the patient could hardly walk, or even stand. There was no actual pain in the early stage, but a complete prostration of the muscles of voluntary motion, with palpitation of the heart and difficult breathing. In severe cases extreme nausea and vomiting soon appeared, to be followed by intense thirst and burning pain in the stomach and abdomen. In this stage the tongue was only slightly coated, the pulse at the wrist nearly natural, while the heart and abdominal aorta beat with violence. The skin was cold and clammy except over the abdomen, where it was hot and dry. In fatal cases the prostration increased, with increased coldness of the skin. The patient became restless, rolling from side to side, moaning and complaining of being "so deathly sick." The

vomiting ceased but retching continued until a short time before death, when coma, or unconsciousness, supervened, the patient dying with all the symptoms of profound collapse. Accompanying the disease was a peculiar disagreeable odor given out by the body. Many persons claimed to be able to distinguish the disease by this feter alone. When once prostrated by milk-sickness, a painful and distressing death was too often the only relief afforded to the unhappy patient. It is estimated that in the early history of the disease in the county about one patient in five died; at a later period, however, observation and experience led to the employment of means by which the death rate was lowered to one in fifteen or twenty.

The disease was supposed to be derived from milk, butter, cheese and meat from cattle having the disease known as "*the trembles*." Any of these communicated the disease not only to man, but to other cattle, hogs, dogs, etc., when taken as food. It was as fatal to these animals as to man. Much apparently contradictory evidence has been adduced as to the manner in which animals became afflicted with the poison, or rather as to the nature of the poison itself. One class of observers held it to be of mineral origin and contained in the water of certain springs or in the soil of particular swamps. Another believed it to reside in certain plants eaten by the animals affected. A third, that it came from "*a small parasitic fungus*," changing the character of the seeds of various plants, as the grains of wheat, rye and corn are known to be changed into what is known in medicine as varieties of *ergot*, all known to possess poisonous properties. A fourth party held that milk-sickness as a distinct disease did not exist; that cases given the name were only examples of malarial disease, an actual begging of the question, as physicians are not yet agreed as to the nature of malaria. Whatever may have been the nature of the poison causing the disease, all observers agreed that a sure prophylactic was found in cultivation of the soil. Cattle kept upon pastures which had once been thoroughly broken up never contracted the disease.

The disease probably disappeared from the county many years ago. If it still exists it is no longer recognized.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

The county has several times been visited by this dreadful disease, the first visitation being in 1833. I am unable to determine where it first appeared or the extent of its ravages, having only obtained a few facts in relation to its appearance in Richmond during that year. It is said to have broken out among the workmen on the National bridge on the 5th of August, spreading rapidly through the town in a very fatal form, and lasted about six weeks. In 1834 it re-appeared on the 1st of August, and continued three or four weeks, but caused a much smaller number of deaths than in the previous year. Whether or not the disease during these years appeared in the county outside of the neighborhood of Richmond I am unable to learn.

On the 26th of June the disease appeared in Boston, in this county, having been imported from Cincinnati, where the disease had been for sometime raging with great violence. The town at that time contained about 120 inhabitants. The disease spread rapidly throughout the town and neighborhood. The first death occurred on June 27; from this date until Aug. 3 deaths occurred nearly every day. The largest number was on June 30; on this day nine died. Three died on the 16th of July, four on the 19th, five on the 20th, three on the 29th, and two on the 3d of August, the total number of deaths in Boston and the immediate vicinity being fifty-three. During the epidemic the greatest consternation prevailed among the people, the town finally being deserted, only one family remaining. The ties of social life and of kindred were nearly forgotten, it being in some cases impossible to obtain nurses for the sick and dying. Mr. Thomas Mason, who still lives in Richmond, buried most of the victims. He states that in several instances he was forced to place bodies in coffins without any preparation, and without any assistance, at times being unable to get any one to aid him in removing the body from the house to his wagon. In one or two instances only one person accompanied him with the body to the grave. So great was the fear of contagion, it was nearly impossible to get any one to dig a grave. Mr. Mason says: "Members of the family of

the deceased were often required to do the work; several times I had to do part of it myself."

In some instances all the members of a family died. Mark Harmon's family consisted of himself, wife and nine children; all died except two children. There was an unusual fatality among the physicians who attended the sick. Drs. Wm. Dulin, J. R. Fleishcraft, J. W. Marmon, Francis Dodge and Lewis C. Evans all died of cholera.

How many persons recovered from an attack of the disease cannot now be determined. It is only known that an unusually large proportion of the cases were fatal.

It appears from a report of Dr. James R. Mendenhall, President of the Richmond Board of Health, dated Sept. 11, 1849, and published in the *Weekly Palladium* of Sept. 12, the disease appeared in Richmond on the 14th of July. During the remainder of that month there were forty deaths; in August, thirty-four; in September, two; total, seventy-six. Of this number five were brought from Boston and elsewhere having the disease, twenty-two lived in the country from one-half to four miles from town. The total number of deaths from cholera among the citizens of Richmond was forty-nine; adults, thirty-one; children under sixteen years of age, eighteen; total number of deaths in Richmond, fifty-four. Of the total deaths in and out of the city there were: Adults, fifty; children (one colored), twenty-six. The greatest mortality in one week (July 24 to 31) was twenty-two. The disease created great alarm, and many citizens fled from the city. The sick, however, received proper attention, and few, if any, distressing scenes, like those witnessed at Boston, occurred. Some cases of the disease were met with in and about Fountain City, and perhaps elsewhere in the county. But in this, as in all other cholera epidemics, the western part of the county nearly entirely escaped.

About the 1st of August, 1851, cholera appeared in Newport (now Fountain City). Dr. O. N. Huff, after investigation, states: "It probably continued forty or forty-five days. There were at least twenty-five deaths, and probably thirty to thirty-five. As near as I can judge there were perhaps seventy-five to one hundred cases. These were not confined to the

town alone, but to the town and vicinity. All ages suffered from the disease." It does not appear from the information accessible that the disease prevailed to any extent elsewhere in the county during this year. In 1854 there were several cases in Richmond, one in Boston and a small number in various parts of the county. It appeared in a severer form in 1866. From published reports of Dr. James F. Hibberd, President of the Board of Health of Richmond at that time, it is shown to have appeared in the city on the 11th of August. Between that date and the 23d thirty-four cases and sixteen deaths were reported. On another date seven cases and four deaths, and ten cases and six deaths are reported. The total number of cases is not given, but the total number of deaths is reported as thirty-one (in the city). It will be observed that in fifty-one cases there were twenty-six deaths, a mortality of more than fifty per cent., which shows the disease to have been of a severe type. From its appearance on the 11th of August cases were reported until the early part of October. A small number of cases of the disease were seen in the vicinity of Richmond and elsewhere in the county.

During this visitation the cases were confined to no particular quarter of the town or class of persons, a fact observed of the epidemic of 1849. In that year, says Dr. Plummer, "the disease was not confined to any one locality; the healthy and unhealthy were alike affected, while the victims were selected from the old and the young, the strong and the feeble, the rich and the poor, the temperate and the intemperate."

Wayne County has a deservedly high reputation for health. The annual death rate for three years is given in the following table; also that for Richmond for the same number of years.

NO. OF DEATHS IN WAYNE COUNTY AND IN RICHMOND IN EACH 1,000 INHABITANTS.

WAYNE COUNTY.				RICHMOND.			
Year.	Population	Total No. Deaths	Deaths in each 1,000 popula'n	Year.	Population	Total No. Deaths	Deaths in each 1,000 population
1850	25,320	366	14.4	1881	12,740	190	14.6
1882	39,525	445	11.2	1882	13,500	186	13.8
1883	39,981	513	12.8	1883	14,000	246	17.4

The report of the U. S. Census for 1880 gives for the whole U. S. 18.2 deaths in each 1,000 of population, and for Indiana 15.7. It will be seen, therefore, that the mortality rate of the county is lower than either. The difference in the mortality from diseases generally would be more marked were consumption excluded. In 1880 the deaths from consumption in the U. S. gave a proportion of 124.75 per thousand of all deaths having reported causes. In Indiana the same year gave a proportion of 126.3 per thousand, while Wayne County gave, in 1882, a proportion of 155 per thousand, and in 1883, 154. Richmond, as reported on a preceding page, gave 194.7 in each thousand deaths in 1880, 177.4 in 1881, and 162.6 in 1882. This comparison makes it apparent that mortality of the county from general diseases is very low, and from consumption exceptionally high. Even the present low rate of mortality might be greatly decreased were the laws of hygiene generally understood and observed by the people. Not only this, the number of persons constantly sick might be greatly lessened and the productive power of the inhabitants of the county increased in the same proportion. These questions relating to the public health cannot be here considered. It is sufficient to say they are being examined by the authorities of the State and results of practical benefit will in time follow.

In 1881 the Legislature created a State Board of Health to "have the general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of this State." This board is required to "study the vital statistics of the State, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of deaths and of sickness among the people." The same act provides for the creation of County Boards of Health under direction of the State Board, and of Local Boards under the direction of the County Board. This law has only been in effective operation for two years, but the great value of the work done under it is already seen, particularly in this county.

The present Health Officers in this county are: County, James F. Hibberd, M. D.; Boston, J. J. Rife, M. D.; Centreville, Hosea Tillson, M. D.; Cambridge City, H. B. Boyd,

M. D.; Dublin, G. W. Day, M. D.; East Germantown, J. S. Shoff, M. D.; Hagerstown, C. N. Blount, M. D.; Mount Auburn, H. B. Boyd, M. D.; Milton, J. W. St. Clair, M. D.; Linden Hill, James F. Hibberd, M. D.; Fountain City, O. N. Huff, M. D.; Richmond, J. R. Weist, M. D.; Whitewater, J. T. Courtney, M. D.; Washington, E. A. Buntin, M. D.

Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions.—James F. Hibberd, M. D., President; James E. Taylor, M. D., Treasurer; J. R. Weist, M. D., Secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. DAVID F. SACKETT was probably the first physician who settled within the present limits of Wayne County. He was born in East Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 18, 1780. His father, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, moved to Uniontown, Pa., in 1781, and to George's Creek, where he lived on a farm, in 1788. Here the subject of this sketch studied medicine with his father. He began practice in Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne County in 1810. He resided for some time with Hugh Cull, a Methodist local preacher, who lived alone with his wife a few miles below Richmond, on Elkhorn. At this time most of the settlers were living in block-houses, because of hostile Indians, and the minister's wife begged the doctor to occupy a part of their cabin for the sake of company and mutual protection. Dr. Sackett was probably one of the earliest settlers of Salisbury, as I have seen a letter written in 1813 directed to him as Postmaster at Salisbury, Wayne Co., Ind. Ty. He held the office of Postmaster fourteen years—first at Salisbury, afterward at Centreville. The seat of justice having been removed to the latter town, he removed thither in 1817. In Centreville he remained until a short time before his death, which occurred near Indianapolis in 1865. Dr. Sackett was probably the first Recorder of the county. He was elected to this office for three terms of seven years each. His official position is said to have been given him by the popularity he acquired among Friends by his kindness to four young men who were imprisoned in the jail at Salisbury, because of refusing to do military duty on account of religious scruples. They were in prison in

winter, "and to extort from them a promise of compliance fire was denied them. Their sufferings must have been intolerable but for the partial relief afforded by Dr. Sackett, County Recorder, and Jesse Bond, then living where Earlham College now is, the former handing hot bricks through the grates, and the latter blankets." By an act of the Legislature in 1816, Dr. Sackett was made one of the Censors of the Third Medical District. It was the duty of this board to examine and license physicians to practice. He held a similar position in 1827, and probably to a later period. Mrs. William J. Medairs, of Richmond, is a daughter of Dr. Sackett.

DR. LORING A. WALDO located in Jacksonburg about 1818, where for many years he was one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Pennington says of him: "He had a larger practice in 'milk sickness' than any physician in the county, having a great notoriety for success in its treatment. He was a noble specimen of a man physically, drank more intoxicating liquors than was profitable, but never to my knowledge got so drunk as to incapacitate him for business. He was immoral in many respects—very profane; yet with all this dark catalogue he had many redeeming traits of character. He represented the county in the State Legislature when it met at Corydon. He was termed in common parlance a bold physician, using the lancet freely and giving large doses of medicine." In 1827 he was one of the Censors and President of the Eleventh District Medical Society. After remaining some fifteen years in Jacksonburg he moved to a farm in Delaware County, where he died.

DR. THOMAS CARROLL was the first physician in Richmond. He came in 1819 and removed to Cincinnati in 1823, where he remained in practice until his death in 1871. Dr. Carroll was a very positive man, and one who in spite of general medical progress remained all his professional life a typical "old school" doctor.

Dr. John T. Plummer, in a "Historical Sketch of Richmond," published in 1857, says that "one DR. CUSHMAN came to Richmond from Fort Wayne in 1820, and remained a few years. He was a lame man. He opened a distillery in the south part of town, on the side of a hill on Front street, near

a spring. A large portion of the inhabitants at that time being Friends, this enterprise did not succeed, and the establishment passed into the hands of Dr. Warner, who soon abandoned it. Dr. Cushman returned to Fort Wayne where he became an Associate Judge."

DR. ITHAMAR WARNER was born in New England about the year 1783. He came to Salisbury about 1815 and remained in practice in that town until after the removal of the county seat to Centreville, removing to Richmond in 1820. He never married, and for several years boarded with Robert Morrison. He acquired a large practice and accumulated a fortune. Though not a graduate of any college, Dr. Warner was a man of strong natural abilities, physically and mentally. It is said that he was singular in many respects, and irritable to a degree that his patients were pretty certain to carry out his directions without equivocation. As an illustration of this, it is related that when attending the daughter of a poor widow residing in the country, he found the girl quite sick at his first visit, and "the mother industriously spinning on a rickety wheel that made much noise. He left medicine and directed the mother how to give it. She was rather dull of comprehension, and, having but little confidence in medicine, hardly stopped her wheel long enough to hear him. He ordered her in very positive terms to 'stop the noise of that old wheel and give more attention to her sick daughter.' On his next visit the mother was found busy with her wheel. After examining the patient he asked if the medicine had been given as directed. Yes, she had given the first powder before she went to bed; after that they were both asleep, and she had not given any more of them. This answer made the doctor very angry, and picking up the wheel threw it violently into the yard, dashing it into many pieces; then seizing his pill-bags he left, not to return."

In his will Dr. Warner directs "that my brick house shall be finished and rented, and I bequeath the proceeds, or rent, to my sister, Sarah Warner, during her lifetime, and after her death I will that the rents of said brick house shall forever after be appropriated to the education of children of this town." The house referred to, long known as the "Warner

Building," is on North Fifth street, near the Richmond National Bank. It is now more generally spoken of as the "City Building."

Dr. Warner died in March, 1835, and was buried in the now disused burial ground in the southern part of the city. Some years after his death the citizens placed an appropriate memorial slab over his grave. In 1876 his remains were removed to Earlham Cemetery.

DR. WILLIAM PUGH came from South Carolina to Richmond in 1818. Soon after he removed to Salisbury, to study medicine with Dr. Warner. He returned to Richmond and practiced with Dr. Warner until 1824. He then removed to Centreville where he continued in practice until his death, in 1829, aged thirty-three. He is described by Dr. Plummer as a small and feeble man.

JAMES R. MENDENHALL, M. D., was born July 3, 1795, in Randolph County, N. C. In 1816 his parents removed to the vicinity of Richmond. In 1817 he began the study of medicine with his brother in Vevay. After attending one course of medical lectures in Cincinnati, he returned to Richmond and began practice in 1822. About a year later he attended a course of medical lectures in Transylvania University in Lexington, Ky., where he graduated in 1824. He returned to practice in Richmond, being the first physician in the county having a diploma. His health failing he removed in 1830 to Liberty, Union County, to engage in mercantile business. He represented that county in the Legislature at the session of 1833-'4. He returned to Richmond in 1836, and engaged in various mercantile pursuits until his death, Feb. 18, 1870. He was several times a member of the Town Council, and a member of the Board of Health. In 1840 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated General Harrison for President. Afterward he was an Associate Judge. He was one of the first directors of the Indiana Central Railroad. He was for ten years President of the Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Dr. Mendenhall was a well-qualified physician, and in every respect an honorable gentleman.

DRS. HENRY WAY and JESSE A. PEGG are said to have begun the practice of medicine in Newport, now Fountain City, in 1820 or '21, but no other particulars in relation to them have been preserved.

DR. WILLIAM W. BUNNELL studied medicine in Warren County, Ohio, and began practice in the town of Washington about the year 1823. He is said to have been the first regularly "licensed" physician in the county. He died of cholera in 1853. He is said to have been "a cautious, rather timid and conscientious practitioner; a man well read, and one who thought carefully before he acted." His son, R. W. Bunnell, is engaged in practice at Washington.

JOEL PENNINGTON, M. D., was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1799. He removed to Springboro, Ohio, in 1818, where he studied medicine. He removed to Milton, where he began practice in October, 1825. He attended a course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1832-'3, and another in 1846-'7, when he received the degree of M. D. He was licensed to practice by the Eleventh District Medical Society in 1827, and ever since that time he has been an active member of the different county medical societies, having frequently been elected President. He was elected President of the State Medical Society in 1872. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. His contributions to medical science are confined to the medical societies of which he is a member. Some have been published in their transactions, and others in different medical journals. Dr. Pennington has been in continuous practice in the same locality during fifty-eight years, and during this long period he has ever had the confidence of the people and the respect of the profession.

Dr. Pennington says that when he settled in Milton "the town contained seven families residing in 10 x 12 cabins, with puncheon floors, clapboard roofs, stick-and-clay chimneys, and ample fire-places;" "that the young men in the profession at the present time cannot realize the amount of labor and exposure to which doctors were subjected in the early practice in Indiana." "They had no means of traveling except on foot or on horseback. Buggies had not reached so

far west, and if they had they would have been useless on account of the condition of the roads. During twenty-five years or more I practiced on horseback, often riding fifteen or twenty miles to see patients." To this exposure and horseback exercise, the Doctor is disposed to attribute a large share of the good health he still enjoys at the age of eighty-five years.

After the year 1825 the number of physicians in the county rapidly increased, and space permits only a notice of a small number of the more prominent ones.

JOHN PRITCHETT, M. D., was born in New Jersey, Nov. 25, 1803. He removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he studied medicine. He removed to Centreville in February, 1826, where he began practice. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1843. He went to California during the gold excitement, but not meeting with the success he anticipated, returned to Centreville where he has since remained. He is at present in the drug business, but continues to do some town practice. He was commissioned Surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Nov. 18, 1861, and remained on duty with the regiment until June 16, 1862, when he resigned, because of physical disability.

JOHN THOMAS PLUMMER, M. D., was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 12, 1807, and removed to Cincinnati in 1819, and thence to Richmond in 1823, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1865. He began the study of medicine when eighteen years old, and graduated from the medical department of Yale College just before attaining his majority. He continued in practice until within a short time before his death. One of his friends thus writes of him: "He obtained by his own exertions, a good, nay, a critical, knowledge of the English language; studied Latin, Greek and Hebrew of the dead, and French and German of the living, languages, and acquired some knowledge of several others. He was the personal friend and correspondent of Noah Webster. His acquirements were general and profound. He was an active and practical naturalist. He was a frequent contributor to *Silliman's Journal*. His cabinet of specimens and preparations was at one time large and thoroughly classified, and of especial value as illustrating the several departments of nat-

ural science, as they were developed in his immediate neighborhood. During the latter years of his life his impaired health unfitted him for exercises of this kind, and he distributed his collections to schools and to other places, where he thought them likely to do most good.

"While all the branches of medical science received his careful attention chemistry and pharmacy were his favorites. The *Journal of Pharmacy* will testify to some of his labors in the latter direction, and as a chemist, theoretical and practical, not only as chemistry is applied to medicine, but generally, it is doubted whether he had a superior outside of those who are devoted to chemistry as a special profession."

He wrote many articles upon agricultural, educational, and scientific subjects. Being so thoroughly devoted to his profession, and to scientific and literary studies, he took but little part in public business.

He had decided views on political questions, but always declined to participate in any political movements, or cast a vote for any candidate, who, if elected, might be required to use force in the discharge of his official duties. He was born into the Society of Friends, and during his life was one of the most influential members of the society.

His strong feelings against every kind of personal show or exhibition caused him several times to decline professorships in medical schools, and leading positions in other educational institutions and kept him from uniting with or attending formal medical societies that held public meetings. In 1857 was published "A Directory to the City of Richmond." To this work Dr. Plummer contributed an interesting and valuable "Historical Sketch," which served to rescue from oblivion many facts in relation to the early history of the county and city that would otherwise have been lost.

DR. NATHAN JOHNSON was born in Loudoun County, Va., Dec. 14, 1794, and removed to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1805, and to Cambridge City in 1839. He studied medicine in Ohio, and was licensed to practice by the Board of Censors of the Seventeenth Medical District at Canton, Ohio, in 1827; attended lectures in 1834-'5 at the University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia. He continued to practice at Cambridge City until within a few years of his death, which occurred Jan. 4, 1872. During the whole period of the anti-slavery contest he was an earnest advocate of abolition and an active member of various anti-slavery societies.

DR. SAMUEL NIXON came to Richmond about 1830. He remained in town a number of years, and had a large practice. He afterward settled on a farm near Richmond. He finally removed West and died a few years later.

The first physician in Dublin was John Beatty, in 1831 or 1832. No particulars concerning him are obtainable.

In Germantown the first physician was Dr. Trout, from Ohio. He only remained a few years. The first in Cambridge City was Samuel T. Sharp, who came in 1837 or 1838 and died there in 1846.

The first in Franklin was Dr. Silas Beeson, about 1830, and died there.

The first in Franklin Township was John Thomas. It is said he had a large practice and carried his medicines in a *bladder*, instead of the ordinary saddle-bags.

The first in Hagerstown was G. G. Winchell; in Economy, Thomas T. Butler, about the year 1826; in Abington Township, W. J. Matchett, in 1828.

WILLIAM B. SMITH was born in Washington County, Pa., Aug. 15, 1808. He removed to Richmond in 1825, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Plummer in 1828, and attended a course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio in 1829-'30, and another in the same school in 1830-'1, graduating at the end of the latter course. He began practice at Raysville, Ind., but at the end of two years returned to Richmond, where he remained until his death, July 3, 1856. "As a skillful physician he ranked high among his professional brethren and the people, being characterized by the thoroughness and accuracy of his knowledge, his clear judgment, his prompt and judicious action in emergencies, and the almost intuitive readiness and certainty with which his mind seized upon the remedies best adapted to each individual case." He was a man of public spirit, enlarged general views and philanthropic. He was a leading spirit in the Masonic Fraternity,

and active and liberal in all moral and benevolent enterprises, and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISRAEL TENNIS, M. D., was born in Bucks County, Pa., in July, 1805. He studied medicine in Ohio, attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio in 1831 and 1833, graduating from the institution in the latter year. He began practice in Elizabethtown, Ohio, and removed to Centreville in 1842. In 1859 he came to Richmond where he has since remained. During the more than half a century the Doctor has been engaged in practice he has done much more hard work than usually falls to the lot of the physician. He has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and done a large business, chiefly in country practice, and until within the last few years making nearly all his trips on horseback. As a citizen he has always stood high in the esteem of the people. As a physician he has been popular, and highly valued by such of the profession as came in contact with him. Being of a retiring habit he has never taken any active part in medical societies, nor published the results of his large experience. Though in feeble health, he still continues in practice.

CALVIN WEST, M. D., was born in Rome, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1806. He studied medicine in his native town, attended lectures and graduated in medicine in Fairfield, N. Y., in 1831. He also attended lectures in and received a degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853. He began practice in Pennsylvania in 1832, and removed to Centreville, in this county, in 1834, where he remained until 1837, when he removed to Richmond. Here he remained but a short time, removing to Delaware County in 1838. In 1841 he removed to New Castle, Henry County, and in 1845 to Hagerstown, where he continued in practice until his death. He was commissioned additional Assistant Surgeon in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was with the command during the siege of Corinth. He became ill and returned home broken down by chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of which he died Aug. 25, 1863. Dr. West was a member of the county and State medical societies, and for several years was one of the leading surgeons of the county.

DR. ANDREW McELWEE, an Ohio man, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, located in Hagerstown in 1857, and acquired a large practice before his death in 1869.

DR. J. J. MATHERS, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, began practice in Hagerstown in 1868. He was a brilliant young man, but died of consumption in 1871.

DR. WILLIAM P. WARRING was born in Fayette County, Ind., April 18, 1827. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Plummer in Richmond in 1849. He attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1850-'1 and 1852-'3, and graduated from the institution in the latter year. He began practice in Richmond, but removed to Boone County, Ind., in 1854, where he remained until 1860, when he returned to Richmond, where he has since resided. Dr. Warring has never possessed robust health, yet he has been an active, hard-working physician. He was for many years Secretary of the Wayne County Medical Society, and also served as its President. He was also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has been an active worker in the Society of Friends, and in various benevolent organizations. He is highly esteemed by the community as a Christian gentleman, and as an honorable practitioner by the profession.

ELIAS FISHER, M. D., was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1808. He studied medicine with his brothers in Waynesville, Ohio, and attended a course of lectures in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1832, graduating from the same institution in 1836. For seventeen years he practiced in Waynesville, Ohio, then removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained four years. He came to Richmond in 1858. He was commissioned Surgeon in the Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, June 11, 1861, and served with the command in the field until the expiration of his term of service (one year). Returning to Richmond he remained in practice until his death, in 1870.

While Dr. Fisher possessed great firmness of character he was gentle and kind to his patients. He acquired considerable local celebrity as a surgeon, having been quite successful as

lithotomist, at a time when few surgeons in Indiana had the courage to cut for stone. He was a member of the County and State medical societies, and American Medical Association. His widow still resides in Richmond. One of his sons, Herschel S. Fisher, is now engaged in the study of medicine.

JOEL VAILE, M. D., was born at Windhall, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804, and studied medicine at Grafton, Mass. He attended lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1830, and at the Clinical School of Medicine, at Woodstock, Vt., graduating in 1833. He began practice at East Brookfield, Mass., where he remained until his removal to Richmond, Ind., in November, 1839. Here he continued to reside until his death, June 26, 1868.

Dr. Vaile was commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers (Second Cavalry), Sept. 25, 1861, and served with his command until the close of the war, being mustered out July 22, 1865. He returned to Richmond in feeble health, and finally died of disease contracted in the service. He was for many years one of the leading physicians in the county.

DR. DAVID S. EVANS was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1812. He removed to Ohio and studied medicine in Winchester, and located in Boston, Wayne County, about 1835. He attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, but never graduated. He was for many years the leading physician in the southeastern part of the county. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers July 18, 1862, and Surgeon of the same regiment Aug. 19, 1862, and resigned March 11, 1864. He died in 1868.

Prominently connected with medical progress in the county is the name of DR. VIERLING KERSEY, who was born in North Carolina in 1809, and died in Richmond in 1875. Dr. Kersey attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1838, and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1851. After practicing for a few years outside of the county he located in Milton in 1844. In 1861 he moved to Richmond, where he resided until his death. Dr. Kersey was thoroughly versed in medical science, and

having accumulated a large fund of practical experience, his opinions were especially valuable in cases of obscurity and danger. His treatment of his fellows in all professional relations was polite and respectful. Indeed, he was a true physician in the most exacting sense of the term. United to an exalted regard for the dignity of the profession was a most scrupulous sense of duty to those who intrusted their lives to his skill and care. Being candid and earnest himself, he despised every thing of sham or imposture in others. No one could be more unsparing in condemning such frauds and false pretenses. His profound detestation of this species of knavery inspired a causticity of speech in expressions of denunciation rarely met with in the language. Being possessed of a philosophic mind and being a close observer and independent thinker, he was a severe critic; but his expressed and written opinions have vindicated not only a high claim to sound judgment, but often a shrewd capacity for wielding the powers of logical subtlety to good effect. He was an industrious contributor to the literature of the profession, as the many papers from his pen published in the various medical journals of the country and transactions of medical societies attest. He was a leading member of the County and State medical societies, having been elected President of the latter society in 1866. At the time of his death he was in possession of a professional reputation equal to any in the State.

DR. JAMES F. HIBBERD has been for many years one of the leading physicians of the State.

Dr. Hibberd was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1816. He studied medicine in Ohio, attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of Yale College in 1839-'40, and began the practice of medicine in Salem, Ohio. He was a member of the Legislature of Ohio for the sessions of 1845-'6 and 1846-'7. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1849, accepted the position of surgeon on the steamer Senator, bound around Cape Horn for San Francisco, and arrived at this city after a voyage of seven months and a half. Until 1855 most of his time was spent in the "Golden State." In this year he located in Dayton,

Ohio, and in 1856 in Richmond, where he has since resided. He was for several years President of the City Board of Health. In 1860 he held the Chair of Physiology, etc., in the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati. In 1862 he was elected President of the State Medical Society. After the battle of Stone River, in 1863, he was for some time in charge of a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses at Murfreesboro. In 1865 he was First Vice-President of the American Medical Association. In 1869 he visited Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, etc., and was absent a year. While abroad he represented as a delegate the American Medical Association at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Leeds, and in the International Medical Congress at Florence. During the years 1875 and 1876 he was Mayor of the city of Richmond. In 1881 he was appointed Health Officer of the county. This office he still holds.

Dr. Hibberd has a thorough knowledge of the "science and art" of medicine, possesses rare energy and tact as well as the most genial social qualities. He believes thoroughly in scientific demonstrable medicine, as opposed to faith and tradition, and clearly distinguishes the relative value of "nature and art" in the cure of disease. These qualities have made him a very popular and successful physician. He has been for many years and still is one of the leaders in the various medical societies with which he is connected. His superior executive ability and tact as a presiding officer bring him always into prominence in cases of doubt or difficulty. His great influence in the profession has always been exerted in the interests of the people, by urging the necessity of increased knowledge among medical men, and in efforts to secure such legislation as tends to accomplish this, as well as that for the prevention of disease. To his efforts the people of the State are largely indebted for the existing law creating a State Board of Health. Being a ready and forcible speaker and being possessed of a sound judgment in relation to general business affairs, he has for a long time been more or less actively connected with nearly all enterprises of public utility in Richmond. He has probably done more than any other one man to thoroughly organize the County and State medical societies and make

them active, working bodies, and establish in the profession of the State an *esprit de corps*. For twenty-five years Dr. Hibberd has been a prolific contributor to the periodical medical literature of the country, and his articles, whenever published, command the attention of the profession.

Another active and prominent physician in the county is DR. SAMUEL S. BOYD, who was born in Harrison Township, in 1820. He was engaged in farming, teaching and milling until 1846, when he began the study of medicine. Graduating in the Medical College of Ohio in 1849, he located in Jacksonburg, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Centreville. In September of this year he was commissioned Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. With this command he remained, sharing its many trials and triumphs until March, 1865, when he resigned because of physical disability. On leaving the service he located in Dublin, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Although possessed of a delicate physical organization, Dr. Boyd has accomplished a large amount of intellectual and physical labor. During his entire professional life he has been an active member of the County and State medical societies. He has several times been President of the former society, and was elected to the same office in the latter in 1876. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. The Doctor has been a frequent contributor to various newspapers and medical journals. He is a ready writer and a fluent speaker. His writings and speeches abound in humor and caustic wit. He is a careful practitioner, noted for his intense earnestness and his faith in the power of medicines to cure disease. He is the inveterate enemy of all forms of medical empiricism, and is ever ready to denounce them. Before the war he was an active opponent of slavery, and "since his early manhood he has taken an active part in promoting the cause of temperance, and in efforts for the moral, social and intellectual improvement of the community."

R. E. HAUGHTON, *M. D.*, was born in Fayette County, Ind., Dec. 8, 1827. He attended lectures in the Cleveland Medical

College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1853. He began practice in Knightstown, Ind., in 1852, and removed to Richmond in 1855. He attended a course of lectures during the winter of 1861-'2, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the institution. In 1872 and 1873 he was Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the Indianapolis Medical College, at Indianapolis; from 1873 to 1877, Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the same city. He is at present Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Indiana Central Medical College, at Indianapolis. He removed to Indianapolis in 1875.

While in Wayne County Dr. H. was an active member of the County and State medical societies; was several times President of the former, and was elected to the same office in the latter in 1874. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. H., during his entire professional life, has been a hard student and contributed freely to the periodical literature of his profession, and to the transactions of the County and State societies. During his residence in Richmond he gave considerable attention to surgery and performed many of the capital operations.

MARY F. THOMAS, M. D., was born in Maryland, not far from Washington City, in 1816. She studied medicine with her husband, a physician, in Wabash County, Ind., attended a course of lectures in the Penn's Medical College for Women, in Philadelphia in 1851-'2, another course in Cleveland Medical College in 1852-'3, and graduated in the Penn's Medical College for Women in 1854. She also attended a course of lectures in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis in 1869. After practicing for two years in Fort Wayne, she removed to Richmond in 1856, where she has since resided. She was elected a member of the Wayne County Medical Society in 1875, after having been twice rejected because of her sex. After having passed an examination and been recommended by its censors, she became a member of the State Medical College in 1876, being the first woman admitted to membership in that body. In 1877 she was a

delegate from the State Medical Society to the American Medical Association, and was the second female physician admitted to membership in the association. During the war, under the direction of Governor Morton, she spent considerable time in special hospital service for Indiana soldiers at Washington, Nashville and elsewhere. She spent also nearly a year in similar service at Nashville under the direction of the Christian Association. She has been physician to the Home of the Friendless in Richmond for twelve years, and one of the city physicians for eight years. She was one of the prime movers in establishing the Woman's Prison and Girls' Reformatory at Indianapolis, and has been President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Indiana for eight years, and has several times represented the interests of the suffragists before the Legislature. Since 1880, when she began the movement in the State Medical Society, she has made active efforts to secure a modification of existing laws governing hospitals for the insane in order that women physicians be appointed for the wards of insane women in the hospitals under the control of the State. Partial success has already attended her labors in this direction.

In the various county and State temperance organizations she has been for many years an active worker.

When she began the study of medicine her husband was in delicate health, and upon herself devolved, to a great extent, the care of their three little children, and there is something almost sublime about the courage she displayed at this period. An unconscious pathos pervades her description of this part of her life. In a letter to a friend she says:

"I found the most vigorous discipline of my mind and systematic arrangement of time indispensable. Having the needful preparations made when my youngest daughter was three months old I began in earnest to make most of my opportunities by strict application to reading and domestic duties, alternating, so that my husband and children should not suffer for any comforts a wife and mother owed them. At the end of four years, having done all my household work without the aid of a sewing machine or hired help, having comfortably clothed my family for six months in advance, and

provided for the comfort of my children, I entered the Penn's Medical College, at Philadelphia, as a student."

When she began practice additional demands were made on her courage as prejudice was strong against woman's work in the line of scientific advancement. "Without being aggressive, she pursued a modest, straightforward method of meeting all difficulties, and she has won the victory of triumphing over ignorance, narrow-mindedness and prejudice."

In all the relations of life Mrs. Thomas is a womanly woman. "She possesses easy manners and a varied fund of conversation. She is capable, as her life shows, of great self-denial and heroism. She is an extemporaneous speaker, a talker rather than an orator, and never fails to hold her audience. She is by nature kind and benevolent, freely giving to those poorer than herself, her gifts of charity often exceeding the allowance of her income." "Among her patients she combines the firmness of her nature with a gentle, motherly tenderness that inspires gratitude, and being herself a Christian woman, when opportunity offers, brings the sustaining power of love and faith to soothe the sufferings medicine fails to heal. Her daily life is a true illustration that a good woman is woman's best friend." The poverty stricken and the outcast from society never had a truer friend than Mrs. Thomas, and the grandest monument that can be constructed she has built for herself in grateful hearts.

JACOB R. WEIST, A. M., M. D., was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1834; attended a course of lectures in Cleveland Medical College in 1855-'6, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1861, and in 1878 received the degree of A. M. in St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

He opened an office in Richmond in 1861, and in March, 1862, was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and served in that capacity until July of the same year, when he was transferred to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, where he continued fourteen months. In September, 1863, he was commissioned Surgeon, First United States Colored Troops, and continued in that service until the close of the war, being discharged in November, 1865, when he returned to Richmond, and has remained there since, engaged in private practice.

His service as Assistant Surgeon was with the Army of the Cumberland, a part of the time in charge of a hospital in Nashville, and his service as Surgeon was in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, first in the field, then in charge of hospitals in Newbern and Goldsboro, subsequently Chief Operating Surgeon in the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and finally becoming Acting Medical Inspector, and Director of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

This varied experience afforded large opportunity for professional observation, of which he fully availed himself, storing his mind with that practical knowledge which has enabled him to become the leading surgeon in Eastern Indiana, with more than a national reputation.

While he cultivates all branches of medical science, he gives special prominence to surgical studies and practice, being the chief consulting and operating surgeon in his own and the adjoining counties, and being frequently called to remote parts, including surrounding States. His most important investigations have been made in surgical matters, and his principal contributions to professional literature have been in the same field, the tendency in both instances being strongly in the direction of pruning practice of unnecessary complications and mystery, and elevating it to the necessary, simple and true. His leading traits as a surgeon are careful preparation, quick and comprehensive perception, and conspicuous fertility in resources.

Dr. Weist is an active member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of which he has been President, and was for several years Secretary; was President of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1879-'80; is a member of the American Medical Association, and was its representative to the International Medical Congress in London in 1881; was one of the projectors of the American Surgical Society, assisted in its organization in New York in 1880, and has been its Secretary since.

In his professional writings next to surgery perhaps his most important dissertations have been on hygiene and sanitary affairs, and since 1881 he has been the efficient Health Officer of the city of Richmond.

When he visited England in 1881, as the representative of the American profession in the International Medical Congress, he embraced the opportunity to make a partial tour of the Continent. After visiting Paris he went as far south as Naples, returning by way of Switzerland, the Rhine and Belgium. While he traveled rapidly, his route was so well arranged and so thoroughly studied in advance that nothing important escaped his attention, and his fund of information touching the matters to be observed on his line of travel is more extensive and precise than that possessed by many tourists who consume quadruple the time in traversing the same ground.

Dr. Weist's prominent characteristics are originality, positiveness and untiring pursuit of whatever he undertakes.

J. F. H.

DR. A. B. BUTLER came to Richmond from Ohio, and until the time of his death, from consumption, he was one of the leading physicians of the city.

Among the younger physicians of Richmond, DR. JAMES E. TAYLOR deserves mention. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 5, 1843. He began the study of medicine in Ohio, in 1859. On the 15th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In a few days he was made a Corporal, then Commissary Sergeant; this rank he held two years; then he was Orderly Sergeant for a few months, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the same company and regiment. In a few weeks he was commissioned Captain of Company M. For some time he served as Aide on the staff of General Thomas G. Heath, and later as Adjutant General. When his regiment was mustered out he went into the drug business in Northern Michigan. In 1870 he attended a course of lectures in Miama Medical College in Cincinnati, and at the end of a second course in the Cincinnati Medical College, he received the degree of M. D. in 1871. In September, 1871, he came to Richmond and opened a drug store in connection with his practice. In 1875 he abandoned the drug business, and devoted himself entirely to general practice, soon acquiring a large business, which he still holds. He was for two years

Secretary of the City Board of Health. In 1882 he was elected County Coroner; this office he still holds. He is a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions. He is a member of the County and State medical societies, and a very active and prominent member of various Masonic bodies. His genial, social qualities make him a popular man, both in and out of the profession.

DR. J. B. CLARK was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 26, 1836; studied medicine in North Carolina; attended a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858-'9, and another in the University of New York, in 1859. After attending lectures during the winter, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He then came to Economy, where he has since remained in practice, securing a large business. He is a popular physician, and an enterprising and successful business man.

JOHN H. MCINTYRE, M. D., was born in Pulaski County, Va., Nov. 24, 1833. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1864. He was soon after appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and served in the Department of the Cumberland until the end of the war in 1865. He came to Richmond in July of this year, and in a few years acquired a large practice. In 1879 he visited England and some parts of the Continent. Upon his return he removed to St. Louis, where he still resides. From the winter of 1879 to the summer of 1881 he held the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in St. Louis, Mo. Resigning this chair he accepted that of the Surgical Diseases of Women, in the college for medical practitioners in the same city. This position he now holds. In 1882 he received the degree of A. M. from the St. Louis University.

SAMUEL H. HARRINGTON, M. D., was born in Lyons, N. Y., in 1828; came to Richmond and studied medicine with Dr. Vaile, and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, after attending two courses of lectures. He was an active, determined man, but died of consumption in 1859.

DR. C. N. BLOUNT was born in Highland County, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1832. His father removing to Indiana, he attended the N. W. C. University, at Indianapolis, for five years, after which he studied medicine in the same city. He attended a course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College in 1860-'1. He began practice in Tipton, Ind., where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he again attended a course of lectures and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1865. Returning to Tipton he remained until 1871, when he removed to Hagerstown, where he still continues in practice. Dr. Blount is an active member of the County and State medical societies. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He is a successful physician and an enthusiastic worker in educational, temperance and religious organizations.

DR. I. F. SWENEY was born in Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1835. After working on a farm, teaching school, etc., he began the study of medicine in his native town, and attended his first course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1861-'2. In July of the latter year he began practice at Milton, in this county. In August, 1862, he volunteered as a private in Company C, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and remained with the regiment until mustered out in June, 1865. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of his regiment June 1, 1865, but was never mustered in. In 1865-'6 he attended a second course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, receiving the degree of M. D. at the end of the term. He is still actively engaged in practice at Milton.

DR. J. J. RIFE was born in Boston, Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 24, 1841. He began the study of medicine in 1863, and attended a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1865-'6. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1869. Beginning practice in his native town he has since remained there, and has acquired a good business, standing high in the esteem of the people as a man and as a physician. His success is all the more creditable because it has been attained entirely by his own exertions. His father died of cholera in 1849, leaving five children, the

Doctor being the oldest. After passing through the common school, desiring to secure an education, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, paying his tuition by services as janitor, etc. He received the degree of B. S. in 1863, and the degree of M. S. in due course.

DR. JOSEPH SUTZI is one of the younger physicians in the county, yet worthy of mention here. He was born in Middleton, Ohio, March 27, 1846. He began the study of medicine in his native town, and attended a course of lectures in Cleveland Medical College in 1868, and a second course in the Medical College of Ohio, graduating in 1871. He began practice in Butler County, Ohio, and removed to Richmond in 1878, where he has since resided. He is an active member of the County and State medical societies, having been Secretary and President of the former. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. He has served as a member of the Richmond Board of Health, and has contributed to the current periodical medical literature. He has secured a good practice. His chief characteristics are patient perseverance and honorable dealing with his patients and with other physicians.

EDWIN HADLEY, M. D., was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 16, 1826. He fitted himself for the profession of a teacher, but afterward studied medicine in Ohio, attending lectures in the Cleveland Medical College in 1853-'4 and 1854-'5, graduating in the latter year. He began practice in Clarksville, Ohio, and remained in the place until the winter of 1857-'8, when he attended a course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He afterward removed to Harveysburg, Clinton Co., Ohio. In 1862 he was commissioned Surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, but declined the position. In August, 1865, he removed to Richmond, Ind., where he has since resided. While in Ohio he was a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, and has been its President. He is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society. To all these societies he has contributed valuable papers. He has been a hard working, conscientious physician. On the 5th of July, 1880, he

had a stroke of paralysis, and for some time his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered a fair degree of health. He is still in practice.

There are other physicians whose names should have a place in these pages, because of having exerted an influence in molding the medical profession in the county into its present shape, and because of having rendered service to the people through their professional skill and the exercise of that self-abnegation ever demanded of the physician. Their names are omitted only because the necessary facts were not obtainable, although sketches of many will be found in the chapters devoted to their respective townships.

Among the more active physicians in the county at the present time, whose names have not been already mentioned, are: In Abington, Dr. James E. Swallow; Centreville, Drs. S. H. Kersey, Hosea Tillson and Wm. F. King; Cambridge City, Drs. J. W. Rutledge and H. B. Boyd; Economy, Dr. J. M. Clark; East Germantown, Dr. J. R. Mauk; Dalton, Dr. J. H. Stonebreaker; Hagerstown, Dr. J. B. Allen; Milton, Dr. B. M. Witmer; Fountain City, Drs. J. S. Harris, O. N. Huff and L. C. Johnson; Richmond, Drs. M. F. Dwiggin, M. W. Hobbs, Chas. H. Kersey, Chas. S. Bond, L. S. Kelsey and N. H. Ballard; Whitewater, Dr. J. T. Courtney; Washington, Drs. R. W. Bunnell and E. A. Buntin.



CHAPTER XXV.

A CHAPTER BY LOCAL WRITERS.—HORTICULTURE.—TEMPERANCE.—LITERATURE AND ART.

PIONEER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA.—THE POETRY OF FARM LIFE.—A LEADING INDUSTRY.—EARLY ASSOCIATION.—NAMES OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.—PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURISTS.—NAME CHANGED.—THE WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.—GENERAL REMARKS.—THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 1830.—THE WORK IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTY.—WOMEN'S WORK.—THE WORK IN RICHMOND.—OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—PROGRESS.

LITERATURE AND ART.—AUTHORS AND ARTISTS OF WAYNE COUNTY.—EARLY LITERARY WORKERS.—PERSONAL SKETCHES.—BOOKS BY WAYNE COUNTY AUTHORS.—EDITORS.—ARTISTS.

THE PIONEER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA.

PREPARED BY MRS. HELEN V. AUSTIN.

The Pioneers of Wayne County were agriculturists. They built their log-cabins, cleared their land, and industriously observed seed-time and harvest. Horticulture, which has been named the poetry of agriculture, was so much a part of the rural industry of the people that it had its place from the beginning as inseparable from the idea of a homestead. The orchard was planted as soon as the ground could be prepared for it, and Ceres and Pomona held peaceful sway and blessed the domain. The apple orchards of the present time are the reproductions of those planted when Wayne County was a partial wilderness; but the peach orchards of the early settlers, of which we have heard from those who remember them, were as fruitful as though belonging to an Utopian age and clime.

The horticultural proclivities of our people to-day are an inheritance from the venerable grandmothers and grandfathers, the pioneers of Wayne County. It was eminently appropriate then that Wayne County should take the lead and be the first in the State to organize a horticultural society, and we find on record that an organization was effected in 1858, about three years before the State society was formed; and it is stated on good authority that the State society was patterned after that of Wayne County, and from it received much of its impetus.

It is our purpose, in a necessarily limited space, to give some leading points in the history of the society. Although it was organized by a few leading spirits, citizens of Richmond and vicinity, the people from the country soon joined in the enterprise. Previous to the first meeting, of which a record is made in the book of minutes, there had been an informal meeting held in the store of Irvin Reed, at which time preliminary steps were taken to form a society. Mr. Reed was a moving spirit in the enterprise, and many of the early meetings of the society were held in his place of business. The first records of the organization are as follows:

SATURDAY, *Dec. 4*, 1858.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment, and organized by appointing Daniel Downing, Chairman, and J. H. Hutton, Secretary.

The committee appointed at a former meeting to draft a constitution reported one, and after some consideration it was referred back to the committee, and on motion O. J. Hyde and J. H. Hutton were added to the committee. Then adjourned to this day week. J. H. Hutton, Secretary.

SATURDAY, *Dec. 11*, 1858.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment, and organized by appointing Gardner Mendenhall, Chairman, and J. H. Hutton, Secretary. The Committee on Constitutions submitted their report, which was adopted.

Then follows the Constitution, article first of which declares that "this association shall be known by the name of the Richmond Horticultural Association." The officers consisted of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and

executive committee of five (5), including the president, who should be *ex-officio* president of the committee.

The annual election of officers to be held at the December meeting. The regular meetings of the associations to be held on the second Saturday in each month. The membership fee was \$1.

So far as we can learn, the following is the list of names signed to the Constitution at that meeting: J. H. Hutton, John J. Conley, John Lynch, David Railsback, G. Mendenhall, Daniel L. Downing, Hiram Sulser, John Reed, Lewis Jones, Irvin Reed, John A. Mendenhall.

The association proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. John Lynch and John A. Mendenhall were appointed tellers. The election resulted as follows:

President, John H. Hutton; Vice-President, John J. Conley; Secretary, John Lynch; Treasurer, David Railsback; Executive Committee, Gardner Mendenhall, Samuel Wiggins, Irvin Reed, Hiram Sulser.

The executive committee was instructed to rent a room for future meetings. The secretary was instructed to have the proceedings published in the city papers. The association adjourned to meet in two weeks, in the evening.

The following names are a partial list of the early members of the association, following those already given under date of Dec. 11. These were added from time to time as the membership increased, but there is not a complete roll of members on record: Edward Y. Teas, A. N. Newton, Benjamin Strattan, Geo. W. Barnes, John P. Lancaster, William R. Smith, Walter G. Stevens, C. S. Mendenhall, O. J. Hyde, T. J. Ferguson, J. C. Ratliff, W. L. Taylor, Sylvester Johnson, Roland T. Reed, J. M. Hutton, Isaac Votaw, Louis D. Stubbs, Cornelius Ratliff, E. F. Bush, J. P. Siddall, Geo. W. Iliff, Robert Murphy, Phineas Lamb, Isaac L. Thomas, Timothy Harrison, W. S. Reid, I. P. Evans, John Valentine, Jacob Thomas, Benjamin Hill, S. S. Boyd, J. G. Heintz, D. P. Holloway, R. S. Mitchell, J. M. Bulla, J. D. Hampton.

The objects of the association were mutual improvement and education of the people in horticulture, and no better comment upon the proceedings can be made than by citing

some brief extracts from the records: "Jan. 8, 1859. The following question was proposed by Irvin Reed: 'What is the cause of the rot, mildew and blight in the grape, and what are the remedies?' On motion of John Lynch, Benjamin Strattan, Irvin Reed and John J. Conley were appointed to collect facts 'touching the feasibility of grape-growing as a remunerative crop in view of the casualties of the seasons, and the remedies practicable for the prevention of such casualties.'" "Feb. 12, 1859. Mr. Irvin Reed's question proposed at last meeting was taken up and discussed, viz.: What is the best method of manuring and preparing soils in this locality for culture? O. J. Hyde wished to know the best method of making hot-beds. G. Mendenhall, J. J. Conley, John H. Hutton and others gave their methods."

Dr. A. N. Newton, John J. Conley and G. Mendenhall were appointed a committee, at this meeting, to make out a list of articles for exhibition at the next County Fair, and to apply to the County Agricultural Society for an appropriation of \$250 (two hundred and fifty dollars) for premiums on the same.

At the meeting of March 26, 1859, Hiram Sulser suggested the idea of securing a library for the association, which is a matter well worthy of note.

Many of the early meetings of the association were held in the No. 1 Engine House, adjacent to John J. Conley's garden, the ground upon which the engine house was built having been given to the city by Mr. Conley. Mr. Irvin Reed's store was headquarters for meetings and consultations whenever occasion required. The No. 2 Engine Hall was rented and occupied as a "local habitation" for the association during several years, and in it were held some very praiseworthy exhibitions.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Daniel L. Downing was a practical gardener, and is said to have had more knowledge in his particular line of business than any of the fathers of the society.

John J. Hutton was an enthusiastic florist, and his floral conservatory was, perhaps, the first one erected in Richmond

and was an attractive feature to his elegant residence in the eastern suburb of the city. Mr. Hutton and David Railsback were associated together in the nursery business.

Mr. Irwin Reed, as has been stated, was a moving spirit, and aided in every way toward the prosperity of the association, although but partially engaged in the occupation of horticulture.

Benjamin Strattan was an amateur florist and fruit grower. He introduced many excellent varieties of different species of fruit; his tastes were æsthetic and he was a fine florist, and his country residence, just east of the city, was a retreat from the cares of mercantile business.

Gardner Mendenhall was the pioneer nurseryman of Richmond. The ground once occupied by his nursery is now in the heart of the city, south of Main street, and between the streets then named Franklin and Marion.

John J. Conley was florist and nurseryman and successfully carried on the business for many years. "Conley's Garden" was one of the institutions of Richmond, and Mr. Conley was largely instrumental in introducing many of the flowers and fruits which adorn and enrich, not only Richmond and Wayne County, but many gardens and orchards in distant places.

John A. Mendenhall was widely known as a nurseryman, florist and pomologist. His connection with the State society gave him a prominence beyond that which he gained at home. For many years he carried on, in partnership with his brother Lindley, a flower, fruit and seed store in Richmond.

Lewis Jones, who resided near Centreville, was a successful orchardist, and was the best pomologist in the society or in the county or State, and it is said of him by one who knew him intimately, that as a pomologist he was the superior of Dr. Warner.

Cornelius Ratliff was one of the earliest nurserymen in the county, and from the nursery on his farm near Richmond have grown up orchards almost without number. He began the business about the year 1822.

Joseph C. Ratliff, who has been at different times President and Secretary of the Richmond society, and always

prominent in the State society, has learned his best lessons in pomology from this venerable father.

Andrew Hampton also carried on the nursery business in the vicinity of Chester. He came to Wayne County about 1818, bringing with him the young trees which he had raised the previous year in Warren County, Ohio. Jacob D. Hampton, President of the society at the present time, perpetuates much of the pomological genius of the family.

Edward Y. Teas, who for several years kept a nursery and greenhouse at Chester, Wayne County, came to Richmond and bought out J. J. Conley in 1864 and named the place the "Cascade Gardens." He carried on the business for about ten years, and it was under his instructions that E. G. Hill, and John and Laurence Heintz received their education in floriculture. The Heintzes are now leading florists in Terre Haute, Ind., and Mr. Hill leads in the business at this time in Richmond, making a specialty of roses. Mr. Teas sold the Cascade Gardens to A. K. Williams, who continued the business a few years and then sold to Noah Leeds, who with Mrs. Leeds and sons carried on the business several years. The place is now entirely abandoned as a garden.

L. B. Case, an enthusiastic botanist and florist, was engaged in the greenhouse business in Richmond for ten years. He began in 1870 and closed out in 1880. Beginning on rather a small scale, he soon built up an extensive business, and made cacti and begonias his specialties and acquired a world-wide reputation for begonias. In connection with the floral business Mr. Case edited and published the *Botanical Index*, an illustrated monthly magazine, which had a circulation of 5,000 copies. The publication of this magazine was begun in 1875, and continued for five years.

Sylvester Johnson, President of the State society, who was formerly a resident of Wayne County, has never ceased to be identified with the horticultural interest of his old home. He is a practical amateur florist and fruitist, and as an early member of the Richmond Society, contributed much to its success.

Isaac Votaw, living near Chester, as an orchardist is one of the most successful in the county. Hiram Sulser is an

intelligent fruit grower and makes a specialty of grapes. William L. Taylor, another of the early members, has for many years made the growing of vegetables a business. James Hamilton, who came to the vicinity of Richmond some years after the organization of the association was an active member and a most successful small-fruit grower. Dr. R. S. Mitchell, for many years the entomologist of the society, devoted much time and effort to its interests, and served as secretary for several terms.

There were many ladies who were amateur florists whose displays at exhibitions and fairs and at the monthly meetings, were always objects of interest and admiration. Among them were Mrs. O. J. Hyde. Mrs. J. J. Conley, Mrs. Martha Stevens, Mrs. Cynthia Fryar. Mrs. E. N. Van Uxum. Miss Beulah Mac Phearson. Mrs. Martha Bond, Mrs. Esther Hampton, and hosts of others. Prominent among the ladies who have prepared and read reports and essays before the society, is Mrs. Mary P. Haines, a lady of rare ability and many acquirements, and who has a wide reputation as an accomplished botanist and geologist.

On July 24, 1873, a society was organized at Cambridge City, which was called "The Union Horticultural Society of Jackson Township, Wayne Co., Ind." The following are the names of those who met at J. W. Vestal's office and effected a temporary organization: Joseph W. Vestal, Isaac L. Whiteley, Silas Huddleson, B. F. Maxwell, Eli D. Sprigg.

Silas Huddleson was called to the chair and J. W. Vestal was chosen Secretary. This was, in fact, a re-organization of a society which had previously existed in the township.

The next meeting was held July 31, 1873, in the office of Eli D. Sprigg, Esq. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers: President, Silas Huddleson; Secretary, Joseph W. Vestal; Treasurer, Thomas B. Morris. A constitution was adopted and committees appointed. The meetings were held alternately at Cambridge City and Dublin. The meetings of this society were of a highly interesting character and the displays very fine.

In 1874 Dr. S. S. Boyd was elected President, an office

which he continued to fill during the existence of the society. Charles Ballenger was elected Secretary, and served one term, when Mrs. Kate C. Johnson was elected and served the society most acceptably until 1879, when she was obliged to resign the position, and was succeeded by Mrs. Elda A. Smith. The society disbanded in October, 1879, chiefly because several of the most prominent members who engaged in horticulture as a business moved to other places.

Joseph W. Vestal was an extensive florist of Cambridge City. Thomas B. Morris, now of the vicinity of Richmond, was an orchardist and nurseryman near Dublin. Nathan and Stephen Huddleson were nurserymen. Isaac L. Whiteley is a successful orchardist in the vicinity of Cambridge City. B. F. Maxwell and Silas Huddleson were engaged in small-fruit growing. Dr. S. S. Boyd, of Dublin, has always been identified with the horticultural associations of the county and State, and is an earnest amateur horticulturist, and was the first to introduce to notice, through the Richmond Association, the Ohio Everbearing raspberry, in 1859.

Very pleasant relations have existed between the Richmond and the Montgomery County, Ohio, societies. For the last sixteen years these sister associations have visited each other, every summer, alternately at Dayton and Richmond. Mr. Nicholas Ohmer, President of the Montgomery County Society, ever since its organization, has ever been an earnest friend and helper to the Indiana horticulturists.

The Richmond Association sought and obtained recognition in the beginning by corresponding with other societies and prominent individuals, and also by appointing delegates and sending exhibits to the conventions of the American Pomological Society and the Indiana and other State conventions.

In September, 1860, the County Agricultural Society tendered to the association the entire control of the horticultural department at the county fair. The proposition was accepted and a committee appointed to have in charge the erection of a tent, arranging a miniature garden, constructing fountains, etc. Many persons will remember the attractive exhibition made at that time.

In June, 1861, the State Horticultural Society united with

the Richmond society in an exhibition, which was a success every way. This was in war time, but the people seemed glad to have something to divert the mind from the all absorbing trouble. This was a prolific season for flowers and fruits, and peaches were in abundance. The exhibitions held in those and other past years are looked back upon as the halcyon days of the association.

In later years, as the membership of the association has increased, many of the summer meetings have been held in the country at homes of the members, where dinner was served, whenever practicable, in picnic style. The order of exercises has somewhat changed, as new occasion seemed to demand. During all the years and many vicissitudes since its organization, the association has maintained its identity and held regular monthly meetings, as well as many fine exhibitions. Its power for good and the extent of its usefulness cannot be too highly estimated.

In the spring of 1881 the Constitution was revised, and Article 1 was changed, dropping the word "Richmond," and substituting "Wayne County." In 1883 there was an amendment to Article 1, adding the word "Agricultural" to the title; so that now Article 1 stands thus: "The name of this association shall be The Wayne County, Indiana, Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE WORK IN WAYNE COUNTY.

BY MARY F. THOMAS, M. D., RICHMOND, IND.

In order to give as correct a statement as possible of the progress of the temperance work in the county requests have been made of the friends of the cause, in different localities, to furnish facts connected with the work in their respective neighborhoods.

Some of these have responded very satisfactorily, and as New Garden Township takes priority of all others, we shall first introduce our readers to that township, reported by Daniel Huff, of Fountain City.

It was settled largely by persons from North Carolina, mostly members of the Society of Friends. In those early days it was customary to furnish alcoholic drinks for hands

in the harvest field and in other out-door work, as well as for their friends in their social gatherings. It was thought the exclusive right of each individual to drink or not, just as they pleased.

The first brewery was started in 1825, by Edward S. Mason. After a time it became so obnoxious to the citizens that they took the following novel plan to abate the nuisance: "He had dug a hole in a low, flat place, adjacent to his business, for the supply of water for his beer, and placed a slab across the center for convenience in dipping up the water. It was not long before the water became stagnant, and the frogs took refuge in it, and the people set their heads to remove the whole establishment. Some unknown person, during the night, sawed the slab nearly through on the under side, and placed it in position again. Early in the morning the man went out for his bucket of water for his beer, stepped on the slab as usual, and it gave way, precipitating him into the pool. He was immersed in the water to the arm pits—it was so constructed that he could neither drown nor extricate himself—and as he was not in calling distance of any one he was not missed until breakfast time at his boarding house. Livina Puckett, living in the family (now Mrs. Reynolds), who went in search, found him cold and helpless in the pit he had dug himself. He was soon removed, and warmed and fed, and lost no time in taking down his sign and quitting the business."

About the year 1828 William Way erected a small brewery. but it soon went under the pressure of public sentiment. As the population increased the temperance question was more agitated. The opposition also became stronger, and a man named Marine established a drinking saloon in 1829, under the license law then in operation. Encouraged by his success Daniel Puckett, Jr., Bird Billings and Joshua Pritchard, each started in the business. The latter soon took in a partner, and four saloons reared their bold front in our little village.

In 1830 a council, consisting of D. H. H. Way, L. Coffin and Daniel Puckett, was called. They took in two Methodist men, Edward Starbuck and James Dwiggin. This council called a mass meeting and organized with a constitution and by-laws.

This was the first temperance society ever organized in this county, and the whisky party opened fire strongly, but were repulsed by the cold-water army with heavy loss. There was very earnest discussion during the organization, and only twelve signed the pledge. At the second meeting of the society the opposition was still very strong, and many of the arguments used by them are still in vogue, showing that there is no very enviable progress even in language among the advocates of the whisky traffic. In all the conflicts incident to this warfare the women took their full share of the responsibilities and dangers of the hour. The advocates of whisky drinking became very much alarmed at the infringement on the liberties of the people, and called a convention at Williamsburg. They challenged discussion and were promptly met on the platform by Dr. H. H. Way, Abel Lomax and Willis Davis for temperance, and John Hough, E. Lee and Joseph Lomax for whisky. The meeting was held at Newport (now Fountain City), and lasted from two o'clock until after midnight. The temperance advocates calmly met the arguments of the whisky party, and gained a grand victory for the truth. In less than one year nearly 400 names were signed to the pledge. Public sentiment had so advanced that men of moral rectitude would not enter these dens of iniquity, and in a short time all four of the saloons were closed, and some of the keepers disappeared, and peace and tranquillity reigned. One of the saloon keepers was raised in the South, and did not drink himself and was careful not to sell to men who got drunk. Joseph Morrow, a special friend, induced him to attend a temperance meeting. He signed the pledge, and, to use his own words, became "soundly converted," and gave the most practical evidence of the fact by sacrificing his liquors, and has lived a consistent temperance man ever since, and to-day Harry Davis is the oldest man in Fountain City, and universally beloved for his Christian character.

But this peaceful state of things did not last long. A man under false colors got license to retail liquor. A remonstrance was signed by 400 persons, and presented to the court and caused his defeat. He employed an attorney, who made the court believe they were bound to grant license, and they did

it, and the man opened his whisky shop, and drunken men again reeled in the streets. Again the temperance forces rallied for action. For some misdemeanor he (the liquor seller) was sent to jail, and while there his goods were taken for debt, and finally he obtained bail and fled the country.

And about the year 1883 we have again a clear inheritance of peace and prosperity, no drunkard's children suffering for food.

All the leading spirits of that memorable crisis have passed over the river. A few witnesses are left to tell the story.

Dr. H. H. Way was a very efficient worker, as well as public and street debater.

Thomas Frasier was a natural orator, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and delivered some of the most powerful discourses on the evils of intemperance of any orator of the day. Reverses have come and gone, until the 1st of January, 1884, no drink can be obtained in the township except as it is smuggled in from other places. The community is wide awake, talking and praying and voting prohibition from all that intoxicates, and demanding constitutional amendment as a means to this end.

We have given so much of the early history of the movement in New Garden Township, as it represents the work at that time in other parts of the county.

A reporter from Clay Township says: In 1849 the citizens did not suppress a liquor shop that was destroying the morals of the neighborhood, and twelve women, headed by Mrs. Olinda Bunnell and Mrs. Nathan Jones, marched to the saloon in person, and their appeals were effective; he soon quit the business. At the temperance meetings the young ladies let it be known very clearly that they would not associate with young men who drank, and the young men understood they meant what they said.

Many years ago at a two days' meeting a pole was raised bearing aloft the motto, "No tippie dealers needed here."

This thought also originated with Mrs. Olinda Bunnell; she was a faithful, uncompromising leader of the temperance people in that town. She has laid off her mantle, but others are left who will carry on the work. Soon after this one Mr. Ran-

dal tried to sell liquor here, but a company of twelve women, a part of the old veterans, visited his saloon, backed with a written notice, giving him three days to quit the business or they would be around again. Considering discretion the better part of valor, he closed up and left.

Only one saloon was ever licensed by the County Commissioners, and he left before his license expired. Several others from time to time began in the township, but every time the women made raids on them and they left.

In 1875 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was started in Washington. There was a saloon then in existence, but it was short-lived. There is an element among the women of this place that will not tolerate this death-dealing business.

So far as we have an account, this was the first "woman's crusade" on record in this county, that was regularly organized and equipped for action. [Several of these noble women are still active in the work, among them our worthy correspondent, Mrs. Hannah Bradbury, who furnished this sketch for the history.]

Mrs. Hannah Blair, one of the venerable workers, reports for Williamsburg, that in 1841 they had the Washingtonians, and in 1846 the Sons of Temperance; both of these organizations did a very good work for several years. The opening of a saloon in this town called the women to the front, and they organized a woman's temperance society in 1851, and by their earnest efforts and influence on public sentiment they routed the enemy, and never since has any one dared to set up their mark of death in Williamsburg. After holding meetings once a week a long time, some of our members died, and others moved away, but the influence of their work was felt in the community, and prepared the way for a strong lodge of Good Templars, which gathered in men, women and even children, and sustained the temperance work a number of years, reclaiming the drunkard, and "saving the young from the snares of the tempter." About this time a wave of the woman's crusade swept over our town and enlisted a warm interest among the people, as a collateral movement. The Murphy teachings next came up, and the two organizations working in harmony, waked up the people who had been

caught by the liquor traps, to new life, and they stood forth in their redeemed manhood, scattering blessings in their path wherever their influence was felt.

Tamar H. Elliott, one of the old standard-bearers, writes from Dublin: The first temperance organization was in 1839. That society molded public sentiment, and maintained the integrity of the temperance pledge until 1846, when it was supplanted by the Sons of Temperance, and in turn the Temple of Honor and Social Temple in 1851. They did an effective work for a time, and in 1856 the Good Templars took the field, and, by re-organization in 1859, numbered among its members many of the leading citizens of the place, and "held the fort" until 1875. It accomplished a great deal of good in educating public sentiment against the encroachments of the rum traffic and securing strong influence in favor of "Faith, Hope and Charity."

About this time the drift of thought settled in favor of more public temperance work, and the Good Templars, always ready to labor anywhere and everywhere for temperance, joined with the mass in the temperance alliance, and threw then the combined influence of both societies on the side of sobriety and good order.

Then the Red Ribbon enlisted large numbers under its banner, and at this writing we have the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently organized by Amanda M. Way, and we trust they will be able to utilize the educating influence of the preceding organizations in the prosecution of the work that lies before them. There has not been a saloon in Dublin for forty years, and the people don't intend to have one. There was a lodge of Good Templars in Cambridge City, which exerted a good influence in reclaiming the victims of the saloons and distilleries of that place for a time, but the whisky interest finally overpowered them, and now holds the sway in this unrighteous traffic more than any other place in the county. The few earnest friends of temperance made a gallant fight but had to succumb. Next Isaac P. Steddam, of Webster, reports they have had a live, working temperance society the last eleven years; this is the nucleus for the prevailing temperance sentiment of that township.

In Abington and Boston townships there are very active temperance men and women who keep fully abreast with the times in their work. Chester and Middleboro, both in Wayne Township, each have had very interesting and earnest temperance organizations for several years, and there is no saloon in either place.

Mrs. Harriet Woods and Dr. Tillson and others have kept up an interest in the cause at Centreville, and they now have an organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that we hope may succeed in working out the two saloons that exist there. Hon. E. B. Reynolds, of Hagerstown, has been for several years laboring very earnestly at home, and at various other places for the cause. Dr. Blount has also done very good work to overcome the evil influence of the two saloons of the place.

We are glad to present the following from Sylvester Johnson, now of Irvington, but until a few years past one of the most faithful workers for the cause in this county, and who was elected mainly by the efforts of the temperance people to the office of County Auditor in 1863, and held the office eight years.

He says: "The First Division of the Sons of Temperance in this county was instituted at Centreville, the next at Dublin, and No. 3 in Richmond, in February, 1846, but this did not last long, for the want of the influence of women. It was a one-sided affair. The Temple of Honor and Social Temple were short-lived also, for the reason that women did not yet occupy their normal condition as co-workers in this cause. And soon this gave way to the Good Templars, where women are recognized as equals in all respects. For this reason, as I believe, this organization has existed a much longer time than any other temperance society."

So far as we have been able to get information from different parts of the county, we have given the status of the question as fairly as possible, and this brings us to Richmond, the present county seat.

Previous to 1836 the temperance sentiment was in an unorganized state, giving expression merely as occasion required. About this time the Washingtonian movement, that

had started in Baltimore a few years before, came to be recognized by our citizens as worthy of consideration, and for a number of years exerted a salutary influence in reclaiming drunken men, but their pledge did not include wine, cider, beer, etc., as intoxicants, and many reformed men were lured back into the path of drunkenness by these so-called "lighter drinks." In the societies at this early date we find the names of many earnest temperance men and women, a number of whom have passed on to the reward of their labors. Among them stand pre-eminent David P. Holloway, Job Barton, Dr. W. B. Smith, John H. Iliff, Mark Lewis, Edwin Cook and John Hutton. Benjamin W. Davis, Wilson D. Schooly and Jesse Hutton and others yet live, standing, as it were, the connecting link between the past and present. About this time also a delegation from Cincinnati organized a society of the Daughters of Temperance, No. 2, comprising about fifty women, mothers and wives, combined to save those under their care from the curse of rum. Here also we find many names whose memory we delight to honor and hand down to posterity as examples to those who come after them. Several of these, too, have been gathered home, responding to the call to "come up higher." Among them were Malinda Gaar Scott, Margaret M. Newton, Alice Smith, Mary Lewis and Nancy Paxon, while Sarah A. Iliff and others are yet living to carry out the teachings of their society, not only for temperance, but the more extended work for humanity demanded by the demoralizing effect of the liquor traffic.

These ladies had also under their care a flourishing organization of the "Cadets" of temperance. The boys in these meetings were taught lessons of temperance and morality that have brightened their whole after life, by giving them principles of character to stand the temptations that throng their pathway. After a few years of faithful labor these societies gave way to the Temple of Honor, with a branch admitting women, called the Social Temple. Then another order of similar character admitting both sexes. After this had worked for a time in answer to the spirit of change that marked that era in the temperance work, David P. Holloway, Wilson D. Schooly, Benjamin W. Davis, Jane Morrow,

Mary F. Thomas and Mary Ann Evans instituted the order of Recabites. This society admitted both sexes, and did a good work in saving many from perishing by the whisky traffic until 1859. A large mass-meeting was held in Star's woods, now partly occupied by Hutton's coffin factory. John R. Williams, one of the old Washingtonian veterans, Amanda M. Way, General Sam Cary and others interested large audiences in the grove and the different churches two days, and kindled an interest in temperance that held meetings on the street and other places a number of nights after the convention closed. Rev. J. V. R. Miller, pastor of Union Chapel, M. E. Church, now Grace Church, and David P. Holloway took leading parts in these meetings.

This revival resulted in the organization of the Sons of Temperance by John R. Williams, and Richmond Lodge, No. 69, of Good Templars, by Amanda M. Way. Each organization started with a large number of good citizens as charter members. Among the Good Templars were Dr. T. N. and Mrs. M. J. Newton, John and Sarah A. Iliff, Matilda Scott, Calvin Johnson, Jane Morrow, Rev. J. V. R. Miller, Drs. O. and M. F. Thomas, Edwin Cook, Wilson D. Schooly and Paulina H. Thomas.

The Sons of Temperance had David P. Holloway, Benjamin W. Davis and several members of the I. O. G. T. for charter members. They departed from the old usage of the order by admitting women as visitors, but without the right to vote on general business or hold office. In eighteen months the Sons suspended operations.

The Good Templars made no difference in the right of admission to membership, and, so far as we know, was the first temperance order that admitted women on terms of perfect equality with men, and as Richmond Lodge, No. 69, I. O. G. T., largely held the organized temperance element nearly twenty-two years some account of its work may not be out of place. It had under its charge at one time for several months, a large society of juveniles, called Young Templars, very efficiently managed by Mary Smith and others, thus giving an impetus in the right direction to some who have grown up to honored manhood, carrying with them the principles of

total abstinence as inculcated by that order. The members of the I. O. G. T. of this county were the first to declare for prohibition in this part of the country, and also to protest against the use of fermented wines for sacramental purposes. A member of Richmond Lodge, I. O. G. T., offered a resolution to this effect in a large temperance convention, embracing among its members twenty-one ministers of different religious denominations, and only *one*, Rev. Albert Banta, then of Bluffton, a Baptist minister, would defend the resolution.

Six months afterward the same resolution was introduced in the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. by the same parties and was cordially endorsed by the ministers present, several of them apologizing for their apathy at the previous meeting, and that move on the part of the temperance people was the beginning of a marked revolution in the character of the sacramental board in many churches.

In the summer of 1859 the old Cassell House (now the Grand Hotel) was remodeled by a Mr. Kirtly. A bar was fitted up in elegant style, furnished with costly trappings for the accommodation of gentlemen drinkers, and, as a consequence, the sons of some of our best citizens were enticed by this gilded bait, and were fast becoming drunkards, fitting themselves for the lower grade of drinking dens. A petition was largely circulated urgently requesting him to desist from selling liquor. This petition was signed by many persons who had not previously taken any interest in the temperance work, but who saw very clearly the effects of this genteel saloon in drawing into its net young men who, at that time, would not enter any of the low drinking places.

A committee of twelve ladies presented the petition to Mr. Kirtly, accompanying it by earnest entreaty in the same direction. Among these ladies were Mrs. Phebe Payden, Mrs. Sarah Hall, Mrs. Harriett Flemming and the writer. Several of them have been called to higher spheres of labor, but lived to see the result of this effort to curtail the sale of liquor in this establishment, for, although he received us with constrained courtesy and very politely declined to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, yet he quit the business in a

few weeks afterward. One fact which shows the state of public opinion at that time deserves mention. Several mothers, whose sons were known to be drinking at that saloon, were requested to go with the other ladies to present the petition, but they excused themselves from accompanying this "crusade" by saying it was not genteel for ladies to visit saloons in that way; but they afterward made all the amends in their power by using their influence for temperance, although too late to save their own sons from the fate of those who "tarry long at the wine." In 1863, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., held at Cambridge City, the following resolution was offered by a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 69, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our brave men in the army, many of whom are members of our order, have fallen upon the field of battle by misrule and mismanagement of drunken officers; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Grand Lodge to petition Governor Morton to refuse to commission men for officers in the army who habitually use intoxicating drinks.

Accordingly, Mrs. Margaret J. Newton and Dr. Mary F. Thomas presented the petition to His Excellency in person. The Governor received the petition and the visit with the most profound respect, and expressed pleasure that citizens of the county that was his former home had taken so much interest in this matter, and assured them that he would consider the request in his future appointments so far as was in his power to do, and we believe he carried out his promise officially.

The members of the I. O. G. T., in association with Hon. William Baxter, State Senator from this county, rendered essential service in securing the passage of the Baxter law in 1873. This law, which was partly prohibitory in character, did much good, and while the friends of temperance hoped it would be a stepping-stone to a more thoroughly prohibiting law, the Legislature of 1875 repealed it, and since that time no stringent temperance law has been enacted.

The Good Templars also assisted the colored people of the city to organize and sustain a lodge of that order several

years. Of the faithful workers at that time in the society, Joseph Banks, Nathaniel Jones, William Curtis, Amy Clemens and Nancy Croker are yet interested in the cause. Several others, among them Harrison Medlin, Susan Medlin, Milton Ladd, George Lawrence and Jennie Lawrence, have passed to their reward, carrying with them their well-earned sheaves. Mrs. Mary Quinn has charge of the N. C. T. U. work among the colored people.

The next phase of temperance work was the "Woman's Crusade," which came into action during the winter of 1874, the legitimate outgrowth of former temperance agitation. The conviction that forced itself on the minds of the temperance people, that not even the Baxter law could successfully regulate the traffic to save the drunkard, and the women having no legal position that could be brought to bear on the liquor traffic, and there seeming to be all along the line of the people a call to go forward, and all human enactments having failed to redress the grievances of the people who were asking, What shall we do to be saved? there was no alternative for these honest, conscientious women who found their hands tied at every step of legal and social advancement. And with hearts stirred to their very depths by the enormities of the system of drunkard-making, with all the horrors and devastation of ruined homes and beggared children coming up vividly before them with its soul-destroying consequences, as Christian women, without sectarian bars, without ostentation—with a sacred consecration of all their powers to the relief of these helpless, suffering victims of the rum traffic, these women presented their cause to God in earnest prayer, and every day, in snow or mud, in sunshine or shadow, for three months, Martha Voluntine, Margaret Dennis, Jennie Gaylord, Rachel Mendenhall, Sarah Whitacre, Rhoda M. Coffin, Jemima Hill, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Parish, Libbie Jarrett and a score of others equally consecrated, kneeled in saloons or on the streets, praying for saloon keepers as well as their victims. Meetings were held in some church before starting out in the morning, and often large congregations met at night in some church or hall to consider the best way of utilizing the awakened energies of the people, to secure their further co-operation in the great

work that was being developed. The whole community was thoroughly aroused, the great question of temperance was discussed by the fireside, in the saloons, in business houses, in every place where people congregated. And though many persons honestly differed in opinion about the propriety of the means used, yet the honesty and devotion of the women was almost universally acknowledged, and after these months of prayer, as the way seemed to open for a change in the form of work, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was instituted. Timidly at first they took the form of organization and work that has since spread over every State in the Union, spreading the gospel of peace and singing the songs of deliverance in thousands of homes hitherto made wretched by the liquor traffic. And during this time they have been laboring to save the young by giving especial instruction to children, in weekly meetings for that purpose. They have participated in other forms of temperance work that have come up from time to time, to enlighten public sentiment on the subject. They have continuously petitioned the Legislature for a law benefiting the people, and the last few years they have come out fairly and squarely for prohibition and for constitutional amendment as a means to that end. As is often the case where persons band themselves together for prosecuting a work that has for its object the enlightenment of the public on some great question that deeply concerns their real prosperity, "they builded better than they knew."

As they have realized the great import of the sacred command to "move forward" they have found themselves face to face with duty in unexpected channels, and in following the leadings of the spirit of progress they demand not only work for temperance, but the enlargement of woman's sphere of labor, the removing of the legal fetters which trammel her usefulness at every step, the establishment of a diviner womanhood that shall draw mankind *up* to woman's standard of purity of character. In pursuance of this thought, a few weeks ago ten women, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, entered one of the worst dens in the city after night, and seated themselves, quietly taking in all the circumstances connected with its

management that were visible on that occasion, observing who were there, etc. During the evening, in their unpretentious way, they took in enough of the situation to enable them to remonstrate at the Commissioners' Court against the removal of their license, and back up their remonstrance with testimony that prevented them getting license, and several other saloons were defeated by the same means.

Though there are forty-four saloons in the county there is a spirit of earnest, concentrated work in various places in the county that evinces an increase of interest in the suppression of the liquor traffic. Hon. E. B. Reynolds, President of the Prohibition League, in connection with Hon. William Baxter, has lectured with great acceptance over the county the past few weeks, and a few days ago a large mass-meeting, composed of the leading workers from different parts of the county, was held in Richmond. That meeting gave no uncertain sound in their expressed intention to continue their opposition to this unholy traffic in every laudable way until, in accordance with the onward march of public sentiment in other parts of the State, we shall be able to plant our flag on the solid rock of prohibition, and inscribe on our banner, as it floats to the breeze, "Total abstinence from all that intoxicates," cheerfully accepting whatever of expansion may come to the work and following where it leads, knowing that those who consecrate themselves to this humanitarian work in an unpartisan spirit, praying for the liquor-seller as well as his victim, will be guided by that unerring wisdom, whose soldiers have never failed in battle and who know no retreat, but with courage inspired by the voice of God will go onward and upward, until we reach the plains of emancipation from the thralldom of appetite. And the many of us who have borne the burden in the heat of the day may pass over and others take our places with the increased advantages that come with years. We look into the vista of the future full of hope that the redeemed manhood of the age will purge society from this incubus that is weighing down and preventing the development of the race of full-grown men and women, who will dare to discharge every duty of citizenship in that fearless manner that will bring the best possible results to all concerned. At this

writing, Mr. James Dunn is holding a series of temperance meetings.

LITERATURE AND ART.

MAINLY CONTRIBUTED BY ROBERT E. PRETLOW.

Few counties in the West will hold a higher rank as centers of literary culture than Wayne County. Her excellent system of common schools, her high schools, and the college within her borders have given the mass of her people a sufficient amount of education to enable her people to appreciate readily good literature and to create in them a taste for it. As is usual in places where a high degree of literary culture obtains, so here there have not been wanting those who have wielded the pen so successfully that they have made themselves felt and known in the world of letters. Aside from those who are known as authors, there are many in the county who have occasionally contributed to periodicals work that would, in a more extensive account of the county literature, entitle the writers of it to honorable mention. In many a farm-house you can induce the host to recite some ballad of his younger days which might put to shame some who pride themselves in poesy.

In this sketch it will be impossible to give special notice to many, or even to mention all who might be worthy of a place in the literature of the county.

In art the county has been less fortunate. The early settlement of the county by the Quakers and their strong influence in its development was not conducive to a high degree of excellence in the arts. Their industry and their fondness for education aided greatly in the material and literary development of the county, but the austerity of their principles caused them to turn their attention to the strictly useful, instead of the ornamental, and not only to neglect, but to discourage as well, the growth of the fine arts. Recently there has been a very marked advancement in this field, and the love for fine art together with proficiency in it are rapidly growing. There are many now who give promise of future excellence with brush and pencil, but hitherto Wayne County's artists have been very few.

JOHN FINLEY.—This gentleman was among the first in Wayne County who achieved a reputation for authorship. He was born in Rockbridge County, Va., Jan. 11, 1797, received a limited English education, and served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade. He came to Indiana in 1821 and settled at Richmond, where, for a short time, he managed John Smith's tannery. In 1826 he married Rachel H. Knott, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, who lived but a few months after marriage. In 1830 he married Julia Hanson, of Indianapolis. His first wife bore one son, and his second wife, three daughters and one son. The latter, John H. Finley, enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment early in the war; was promoted to Second Lieutenant and afterward to Adjutant. In 1862 he raised a company for the Sixty-seventh Regiment, was commissioned Captain, and in 1863, Major. He was wounded at Vicksburg and died Aug. 26, 1863.

John Finley, the subject of this notice, served as editor of the Richmond *Palladium* about three years, beginning in 1831. He was a Member of the State Legislature three years and Enrolling Clerk of the Senate three years. In 1837 he was elected Clerk of Courts of Wayne County, a position which he filled seven years. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Richmond. By successive re-elections he filled the office until his death, Dec. 23, 1866. In all positions in life he never failed to find time for the cultivation of his literary tastes, especially in poetry. His poems were received with very general favor. Among the best of his productions were, "The Hoosier's Nest" and "Bachelor's Hall." The latter was widely circulated in this country and England; and by some mistake, generally with the name of Thomas Moore attached. "The Hoosier's Nest" formed a part of a New Year's address written for the Indianapolis *Journal* in 1830. It has been published in many of the papers of this country without the author's name, and has been quoted in England as a graphic specimen of backwoods literature. Mr. Finley was gifted with such talent that it is believed that had he devoted himself especially to poetry, he might have gained a much greater reputation. None of his poems were ever printed in book form except "The Hoosier's Nest," a small volume of over 100 pages,

which was issued and copyrighted in 1865 and had an extensive sale.

PROF. KERSEY GRAVES, well known to the people of Wayne County by his literary labors, was born in Brownsville, Pa., Nov. 21, 1815, and died in Richmond, Sept. 4, 1883. He received an academical education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in Richmond, Ind. He continued that occupation here and elsewhere for twenty-three years. He early became interested in scientific studies and spent several years traveling and lecturing on phrenology, physiology and physiognomy. He lectured frequently on temperance and was an anti-slavery orator of some note. He became dissatisfied with popular theology quite early in life, and used his pen to correct what he believed to be errors. His first book was "The Biography of Satan," which had a large sale. His next production, "The World's Sixteen Crucified Saviors," reached its tenth edition and was sold in both America and Europe. Among his latest works was a book entitled "The Bible of Bibles," being an account of twenty-seven Bibles of various ages and countries. He devoted the latter years of his life exclusively to literary work and lecturing, and contributed many articles to magazines and newspapers. His memory was remarkable and his mental acumen great. He lived an upright life. He married Miss Lydia Michener and reared four children.

DANIEL HOUGH, a man of eminent scholarship and literary taste, was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 11, 1827, and died June 15, 1880. He was remarkably well versed in the history and archæology of Indiana, and was an authority on the literature of the State. He had the best collection of books treating of Indiana ever made, his Indiana Library embracing upward of 1,500 titles. He was also conversant with Indian history and had a fine archæological collection. He had a fine library of Friends' books, probably the best private collection of the kind in the State. He was a man of many and varied talents, and an authority in every department of investigation in which he engaged.

MRS. LIZZIE LAWS HIBBERD, wife of Dr. James F. Hibberd, of Richmond, is the author of the "Flossy Lee Books," "The

Little Red Stocking," and joint author of a tiny volume for tiny folks entitled "The Doll's Own Book," illustrated by Flora Stigleman, of Olive Hill, Ind. Mrs. Hibberd, over her *nom de plume* of Faith Wynne, is a constant contributor to juvenile magazines and papers both of the East and West. She does not confine herself exclusively to juvenile literature, but has written several serials for "children of a larger growth."

LOUISE V. BOYD.—Louise Esther Vickroy was born in Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1827. When about four years of age her parents removed to Ferndale, a picturesque valley among the mountains near Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa. Although good schools were scarce in those days her education was not neglected, and for two years she was a pupil in the select school of Miss Esther R. Barton, in the city of Lancaster. For several years she was engaged in teaching, until, in September of the year 1865, she became the wife of Dr. S. S. Boyd, since which time her home has been at Dublin, Wayne County. While a young lady she made frequent visits to the city of Philadelphia, and there became acquainted with many of the leading authors and literary people of that city and of the East. Her first poem was written in 1851. The next year she became a regular contributor to Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim," and frequently since that time poems have appeared from her hand. She has contributed to *Knickerbocker*, *Graham's* and *Arthur's Magazines*, *Appleton's Journal*, *New York Tribune*, *Cincinnati Gazette*, *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post*, and many other publications. She is now a regular correspondent to the *Woman's Journal* (Boston), and the *Indianapolis Journal*. Mrs. Boyd has never collected her poems into book form, but many of them are too excellent to be forgotten. Two series of school readers contain poems from her pen, and her sonnet on the Death of Garfield was republished in Boston, and gathered into "The Poets' Tribute to Garfield," a selection of choicest poems on that theme, published in book form. Several of her poems have been translated into the German language, four of them being contained in the book of "American Lyrics" translated by the poet Karl Knortz, and published at Leipsic about 1879.

Among her best poems are "An Arab's Tale," "Ballad of a Fisher Boy," "Recompense," and "After the Cyclone." Mrs. Boyd has not confined her writing to poetry, but has written sprightly stories for children, essays, letters, and light sketches for the press, besides papers on the great moral questions of the day, Slavery, Temperance and Woman Suffrage, of which last she is a well-known advocate. She is greatly interested in creating a State literature, and has not only furnished much material for it, but has done a great deal toward creating a correct and pure literary taste in her town and county.

MRS. DULCINEA M. JORDAN, of Richmond, a lady well known in literary circles, was born in Marathon, N. Y., in 1838. Her maiden name was Dulcinea M. Mason. Her parents were of genuine Revolutionary stock, her grandfather on her mother's side having served through the entire seven years' war. Her father, a thorough business man, was a captain and owner of many boats in the palmy days of the Erie Canal. Her mother, a most gifted woman, of lovely character, is still living in Miami County, Ind. She is both a poet and an artist, with a keen appreciation of all that is noble and beautiful. The family came to Indiana in 1843. Miss Mason was married to James J. Jordan at the age of seventeen, and since that time has resided in Richmond. From early childhood she was fond of poetry and the beauties of nature, but the duties of maternity and wifehood occupied all of her time for many years. Less than fifteen years ago Mrs. Jordan began to publish poems, which were so favorably received as to encourage her to go on with literary work. In 1873 she published a volume of poems under the title of "Rosemary Leaves." The volume was issued by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, and met with great success. It received the enthusiastic endorsement of the press, such papers as the *Commercial* and *Enquirer* devoting a whole column to a review of the book, and pronouncing many of the poems "as fine as anything in the language." One humorous poem, descriptive of the unveiling of the Davidson fountain, was copied by the London *Times*. For the past ten years Mrs. Jordan has been steadily engaged in editorial work, having had the entire responsibility of the

literary part of the only morning paper published in Richmond. Mr. Jordan is a well-known business man and prominent citizen, who has been City Councilman for two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have four sons and one daughter living.

ROBERT U. JOHNSON, son of the late Hon. Nimrod H. Johnson, is now the first assistant editor of the *Century Magazine*. He was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1852, and reared from infancy in Centreville, Wayne County. He attended the Centreville Collegiate Institute and graduated from Earlham College. After graduation he was employed by Hiram Hadley at Chicago, in the Western agency of the Scribner's publishing house. He left that position, and after passing a successful competitive examination secured a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. Shortly afterward he resigned to accept a position at the foot of the editorial staff of *Scribner's Monthly*. After the death of Dr. Holland, he became associate editor, and still holds that position. He is the owner of considerable stock in the *Century Company*. Mr. Johnson has written several poems which have appeared in the magazine. He was married in 1877 to Miss Kate A. McMahan.

D. W. DENNIS, A. M., now Principal of the Bloomingdale, Ind., Academy, was born in Dalton Township, Wayne County, April 8, 1849, and graduated at Earlham College in 1873. He has taught almost continuously since graduation,—two years at Earlham, four years in the Richmond High School, two years as President of Wilmington College and two years in his present position. Prof. Dennis is the author of a book entitled "The Key to the Richmond Fossils," which was originally prepared for use in his classes in Richmond. The work is carefully prepared and has been received with favor, as it is a sound and reliable guide upon the subject treated.

Jacob B. and George W. Julian, both of whom are men of literary and scholarly tastes, are mentioned at length in the bar chapter. Isaac H. Julian, their younger brother, also deserves mention among the literary men of Wayne County. He was born June 19, 1823. Early in life he manifested a decided literary taste, and used his spare time in improving

his mind by acquainting himself with history and general literature. He became a contributor, both of prose and poetry, to the newspapers and periodicals. He was prominent in anti-slavery work. He studied law, but finding the profession distasteful to him, he abandoned it. He was engaged in editing and publishing newspapers in Centreville and Richmond from 1858 to 1873. He also published a "Memoir of David Hoover" in 1857, with an appendix containing much valuable matter relating to the early settlement of the Whitewater Valley.

Among the literary men and women of Wayne County, we must not forget the large number of successful newspaper editors who have either received their training or followed their profession here. It would be scarcely possible to mention all, but the chapter devoted to The Press will show a large number. To this list should be added the names of Penn Nixon, a native of Fountain City, now editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*; and Colonel W. R. Holloway, now editor of the *Indianapolis Times*, a son of the late D. P. Holloway, for many years an editor of the *Palladium*.

Among those who have practiced law and at the same time engaged in literary work to a greater or less extent, may be included Cyrus Finch, Septimus Smith, John B. Stitt, Oliver P. Morton, the Julians, Judge C. H. Test, and Judge S. E. Perkins, most of whom are given biographies in the Bar chapter.

MARCUS MOTE commenced life about three miles south of West Milton, Ohio, June 19, 1817. The family name of Mote is of English origin, dating from a manor in the north of England. Some of the family removed to London, where W. H. Mote became celebrated as a fine copper-plate engraver, and his name is often seen appended to engravings of great merit. Marcus Mote's parents were pioneers of 1802, and strict Orthodox Friends, hence his bias for the fine arts, although shown before the third year of his life, received no help from them. His first colors were sought in the woods. He found yellow-root, and red-kocoon, and these with a small piece of indigo, surreptitiously obtained from his mother's stock of that article, furnished him with the three primary

colors—yellow, red, and blue. He is self-taught, relying upon nature as his guide, and truthfulness as his supreme aim. He has painted for over fifty-five years, but only since the hard times of 1840 has he followed art as the business of his life. For some years he led an itinerant life, painting pictures in Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond and other places. For nearly thirty years the most of his work was done in water-colors. He is best known as a portrait painter, having painted fine portraits of many distinguished citizens of the county. Also among work he has done are portraits of two Ohio Governors—Morrow, and the more famous Tom Corwin—which hang in the gallery of the Governors at Columbus, Ohio. In 1869 he established a School of Design for Women, which was the first organized effort in Richmond for woman's elevation in art. The last report made to the census department at Washington, D. C., included forty-seven names of ladies who had availed themselves of the help of his school. In 1854 he originated, and with assistants painted, a large panorama—a Geological History of the Course of Creation. He has also painted panoramas of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and a panorama of Intemperance. Of late years he has done a large amount of drawing and painting from scriptural subjects.



CHAPTER XXVI.

A CHAPTER OF REMINISCENCES.

NOTED CRIMINAL TRIALS.—HENRY CHRYST TRIED AND EXECUTED FOR MURDER, 1816.—HAMPSHIRE PITT, A COLORED MAN, EXECUTED FOR KILLING WILLIAM MAIL.—ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.—ITS EARLY MANIFESTATION IN WAYNE COUNTY.—THE “LOG CONVENTION.”—THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—OLD SETTLERS’ MEETINGS.—INTERESTING STORIES OF THE PAST.

NOTED CRIMINAL CASES.

In the fall of 1815 Henry Chryst, a resident of Washington Township, killed his son-in-law, a man named Chambers, attacking him in his house with a butcher knife. Chambers ran from the house. Chryst, seizing a rifle which hung over the door, pursued him and shot him. The wounded man died in a few moments. The cause of the murder was Chambers’s ill-treatment of his wife, Chryst’s daughter. Chryst was arrested and confined in the log jail at Salisbury. At the trial the principal witnesses were his wife, his son, his daughter (Mrs. Chambers), and a neighbor, Mrs. Flint, who had witnessed the deed. When Chryst’s son, a boy of fifteen, was called to the stand, the father said, “Now, son, tell the truth, though it may convict me.” The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

The execution took place April 1, 1816, and was witnessed by a crowd which had assembled from all parts of the county. The prisoner, seated on his coffin, was drawn to the gallows in a wagon. Rev. Daniel Fraley, a Methodist minister, addressed the crowd; then the rope was adjusted, the cap drawn, and the wagon removed; and the lifeless body of the murderer swung in the air. It is said that after the execution

Chryst's son took the body on a sled and conveyed it home, in the night, through the woods, performing the journey of twelve miles alone.

The next noted trial took place in November, 1822, when Hampshire Pitt was tried for the murder of William Mail. Both were negroes. The scene of the murder was the place known as the Strawbridge farm, about four miles north of Richmond, on the Newport turnpike. Pitt was a traveling tinker, quite a favorite where he was known. He lived with a woman as his wife, and between this woman and Mail he suspected an improper intimacy. It was generally believed that he had good grounds for his suspicions. One day Pitt met Mail and angry words ensued. Said Pitt, "Bill Mail, you have been in the habit of calling me *old man* ; my name is Hampshire Pitt, or General Pitt, and if you call me 'old man' again, I will put this through you !" flourishing a dagger and almost instantly plunging it into the heart of Mail. He was arrested and taken to the jail at Centreville.

The trial attracted great attention. Pitt was found guilty. He was granted a new trial by the Associate Judges McLane and Davenport, against the objections of Judge Eggleston. At the second trial the prisoner was also found guilty. The execution took place on a cold, disagreeable day. A crowd of thousands was in attendance. The murderer was drawn beneath the gallows in a cart, the rope placed about his neck and the cart withdrawn. Before the execution Pitt had engaged another colored man to take charge of his body and bury it. For the faithful performance of this duty he had given the man his horse. But instead of fulfilling his agreement the man sold the body in advance to two physicians for \$10, and left the country. Pitt having learned of this rascality, sent for a man named Christopher Roddy, and engaged him to take charge of the body and thwart the physicians. Roddy came to the execution with a coffin on a sled. The physicians were also present with a wagon, but no coffin. A struggle for the body ensued, but Roddy secured it and carried it to Salisbury. The next day he buried it ; but fearing it would be disinterred by the physicians or their agents, he took it up during the next night, carried it on his

shoulder some seven miles, and buried it in the woods. He then felled a number of trees over the grave, and the body remained undisturbed. Roddy is said to have been a wicked man, but he acted faithfully and honorably in this instance.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

Though many of the early settlers of Wayne County came from States in which slavery flourished, there was nevertheless a strong feeling against slavery, which was manifested very early. This sentiment was partly a result of the evils which they knew to exist in the system of slavery, and partly a natural outgrowth of the principles of the Society of Friends, to which many of the early settlers were attached.

In the summer or fall of 1808 a meeting, known by tradition to posterity as the "Log Convention," assembled in the southwest quarter of section 17, township 13, range 1, west. Previously notice had been circulated through the settlement by announcements made at log-rollings, and on the day appointed the whole neighborhood gathered on the spot.

The system of slavery was earnestly denounced, no one defending it. George Hunt was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the convention for a Delegate to Congress. The people of the southern part of the territory were known to be in favor of Thomas Randolph for that position. The log convention, however, looked upon him with disfavor, as being a representative of "Southern aristocracy." Joseph Holman, afterward a very prominent citizen, was then a youth of twenty. To him was confided the important duty of visiting the Southern party of the territory, to confer with the people of Clark's Grant, and make known to them the sentiments of the convention. He was further instructed to state that if an acceptable candidate was nominated, Hunt's name would be withdrawn. On the arrival of the youthful messenger at Charlestown, it was learned that a convention had already been held and Jonathan Jennings nominated. Holman remained several days, conferring with the people.

Meantime Jennings found his way into the settlement which had held the log convention. His enemies, General Dill, Captain Vance and others, working in the interest of

Randolph, had not been idle ; consequently Jennings was received very coldly. When Holman returned he found the settlers gathered in a little log hut, and among them a tall and youthful stranger, whose name (although he was then ignorant of it) was Jonathan Jennings. The latter addressed Holman by name and asked the news from Clark's Grant. Holman did not think it best to reply. He was then taken aside and informed of the stranger's identity. The gathering soon broke up, and Jennings departed with the rest. Young Holman and his father held a consultation, and finally decided to call Jennings back and tell him of the sentiment prevailing and the charges against him. Jennings disposed of the charges so summarily and placed his case in such good light that he completely won the Holmans over to him. In a short time the entire neighborhood was in accord with their views. When the election was held every voter except one, the nominee of the log convention, cast his ballot for Jennings instead of for Vance, the opposition candidate who had been nominated instead of either Hunt or Randolph.

Between 1830 and 1840, when the question of the abolition of slavery began to be earnestly discussed throughout every State, as it did after Lundy, Garrison and others commenced their labors, the people of Wayne County took advanced ground upon the question. Public meetings were held, resolutions adopted, and Anti-Slavery societies formed in various parts of the county. Though these societies were bitterly denounced, and their expediency even questioned by some abolitionists, at this day it is almost unanimously believed that they were instrumental in bringing about the grand result at which they aimed.

The constitution of one of these early societies has been preserved, and at a meeting held in Richmond in the spring of 1870 to celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, Hermon B. Payne, Esq., presented and read a copy of the " Constitution and Resolutions of the Richmond Anti-Slavery Society auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society." Although the paper is not dated, Mr. Payne believes the society to have been formed about the year 1837.

The constitution asserts the leading principal of the Declaration of Independence—that “all men are created equal;” pledges the efforts, of the society to “encourage moral, intellectual and religious improvement among the colored people,” but will not countenance attempts to obtain their rights by force of arms. The resolutions assert the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; disclaim the intention to use any other means than moral influence; appeal “to the hearts and consciences of slaveholders.” Then followed an “Exposition of the American Anti-Slavery Society,” stating its principles and aims. These principles were adopted, and nearly fifty names to the paper were obtained. The names of these signers are subjoined:

John Sailor, Edward B. Quiner, Henry W. Quiner, Wm. H. Brown, Sidney Smith, Frank B. Lovejoy, Ebenezer P. Lovejoy, Daniel S. Campbell, John Phelps, Emeline Phelps, Elizabeth Phelps, Margaret Phelps, David P. Grave, Phineas Grave (probably meant Pusey Grave), Gideon Teas, Edwin Smith, Edwin Vickers, Wm. Vickers, Philander Crocker, Frances S. Crocker, Peter Crocker, Alice and Jane Crocker, Wm. Lindsey and Rhoda Ann, his wife, and their daughters Catharine, Eliza Ann, and Mary Ann; Amy H. and Rebecca Cox, daughters of Wm. Cox; Deborah R. and Elizabeth J. Derickson, Catharine Horney, Amy Pryor, now wife of Hermon B. Payne, and Emeline Pryor, daughters of Mrs. Horney; Joseph Ogborn, S. Sufferins, Shipley Lester.

In 1841 Wayne County had an Anti-Slavery ticket in the field: Pusey Grave, for Senator, and Samuel Johnson, Daniel Winder and Josiah Bell, for Representatives. Grave received 442 votes in the county. The following year Isaiah Osborn, Hermon B. Payne and Elihu Cox were candidates, and each received from 200 to 300 votes. In 1844 Charles Burroughs and H. P. Bennett, candidates of the Anti-Slavery men and Democrats, received 1,384 and 1,255 votes, respectively. The candidates for Representatives were J. Unthank, Isaiah Osborn and Philander Crocker, for whom upward of 300 votes were cast. There was thereafter no Anti-Slavery ticket until 1848. Then came the Free-Soil party, and in 1856 the Re

publican party, both of which generally received the vote of the abolitionists.

The county numbered among its citizens so many friends of the negro race that it very early became important territory of the "underground railroad system." Many a trembling fugitive found friends and shelter in Wayne County until he could be assisted forward to other friends and final liberty. Arrests of fugitives in the county were sometimes made, and many interesting anecdotes connected therewith might be related, did not our lack of space forbid.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

For several years in *ante-bellum* times there was quite a number of old settlers' meetings. They were resumed after the war, the most important being the meeting at Centreville, June 18, 1869. It was largely attended, very enthusiastic, and as the speeches made gave many reminiscences of early history, the newspaper report is here published:

"Hon. James Perry, of Richmond, was chosen President of the meeting.

"The President on taking the chair, made an appropriate address, in which he briefly compared the state of the country and the county fifty years ago with their present condition. There can not be a more beautiful contrast than that between the county as it was in the days of the red man, and the county as it is now. Then all was wilderness; now we have turnpikes and railroads, cultivated farms and splendid mansions, and the fields are decked with grain and flowers. After a few remarks on the propriety and good results of this association, he concluded. The organization was then completed by the election of Oliver T. Jones and Isaac N. Beard as Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Samuel S. Boyd, Secretary.

"On the stand were Colonel James Blake, Hon. J. S. Newman, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, former residents of Wayne County, now of Indianapolis; Joseph Holman, John Peelle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, Colonel Enoch Railsback, Jacob B. Julian, Noah W. Miner, John Green, Dr. Mendenhall, and others.

"Hon. Oliver P. Morton was introduced by the President as

the first speaker. He said he was a native of Salisbury, the old county town which has passed out of existence, the house of Colonel Railsback being the last and only one. A half century ago Indiana was called the extreme West; and a trip from the Eastern States took as much time as it did now to go to the Sandwich Islands or to Japan. Indiana is not now in the West at all. An Omaha paper claimed that that city was in the East! He spoke of the progress of the country in wealth and population, and its moral and intellectual improvement. He did not believe there would be another rebellion; the country, a hundred years hence, would be bound together by stronger ties than ever of affection, of honor, and glory.

“Joseph Holman was then introduced. He said he was the sole survivor of two events: Of the first emigration party of eight, who came to Wayne County in 1805, and also of the body of men who framed the first Constitution of the State in 1816. When he came, Knox, Clark and Dearborn were the only counties in the Territory. Mr. Holman read a sketch of his early reminiscences which he had prepared. [As a large portion of the facts alluded to in the sketch are mentioned elsewhere in this book they are here omitted.] While he was reading, the emigration train passed by with their pack horses, hominy kettle and bell, all in the order they started sixty-four years ago. This exhibition excited a good deal of interest. Mr. Holman was born near Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., and was married Nov. 22, 1810, and went to housekeeping two days afterward in a log cabin built by himself. He served in the war of 1812, and built a block-house on his farm near Centreville.

“The meeting next adjourned for dinner. A reporter of the proceedings, alluding to the ample supply of provisions for the occasion, wrote: ‘We heard of one poor family who only made way with *thirteen chickens*; and from the appearance of the ground, this may be taken as a fair average of the way the barn-yards suffered all over the county.’ The first thing done by the President was to offer a set of knives and forks made by Henry Hunter, of Richmond, to the oldest person on the ground. The prize was carried off by William Bundy, aged eighty-two.

"Colonel James Blake, of Indianapolis, said, When he came to Marion County, Wayne was called 'Old Wayne,' being sixteen years ahead of Marion. Between Centreville and Indianapolis there were not a half-dozen inhabitants. The people of Wayne and Marion were neighbors, and were familiar with each other. The citizens of Indianapolis got their mail from the Connersville postoffice, taking two days to go and two days to get back. In early times there were two parties in the State, the Whitewater party and the Kentucky party, trained in all sorts of tricks by the controversy over the removal of the county seat from Salisbury to Centreville.

"The Whitewater party always beat the Kentucky party, and virtually controlled the State. He remembered the first United States mail that came to Indianapolis, in April, 1822. The news came one day that the next the United States mail was to come; and at the appointed time all Indianapolis gathered, to the number of thirty or forty families, to see the mail come in. Presently, through the woods was seen a young man riding his horse at a gallop, now and then blowing his horn; and that was the United States mail. The saddle-bags were opened, and there were about a dozen letters. It was a great day for Indianapolis. The young mail carrier's name was Lewis Jones. [At this instant, Mr. Jones, still residing in Center Township, arose.] That young man carried the mail for two years, swimming all the creeks. He was once so far frozen that it required two men to take him off his horse into a store to thaw him out. In 1821, when the speaker came to Indianapolis, there was no property held except by the Government. It was one great forest, through which they could not see the sun and sky. Once the people got so famished to see the firmament that they made up a party, and rode eighteen miles to William Conner's prairie, and spent the day roaming round. When they first saw the sun, the whole party took off their hats and cheered for half an hour! Colonel Blake also complimented the people of that day for being so honest that notes for borrowed money were never thought of. People helped each other as a matter of course, and borrowed money without in-

terest. Nothing was known of usury until 1834, when the banks started up, and a bank aristocracy was created.

"John S. Newman was introduced. He had been a long time a resident of Wayne County, and his mind was crowded with recollections. He remembered letters addressed to his grandfather, 'Andrew Hoover, Dearborn County, Indiana Territory.' In the audience before him he recognized many old friends, and not a few he might call "chums." He remembered many of the incidents related by Joseph Holman; but one Mr. Holman had forgotten to tell. At the election held in 1814 to elect Members of the Legislature, James Brown received one vote more than Holman; and as they voted *viva voce*, when one man came up and voted for Brown, some one said, 'I thought you intended to vote for Holman?' 'So I did,' was the reply, 'but let it stand now.' That vote elected Brown; but Brown died when he was within a few miles of the capital at Corydon, and Holman was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy. [Mr. Newman here omits a fact. Brown had voted for himself; and had Holman voted for himself he would have prevented the election of his rival, which he was unwilling to do.] There were then about 600 votes cast in the county. In 1818 John Sutherland got 888 votes, and it was thought nobody would ever get so many votes again. Mr. Newman's folks landed in Wayne County, March 29, 1807. At that time the land belonged to the Indians. The line between the red and the white men's grounds then ran about two and a half miles west of Richmond. In 1809 a strip of land twelve miles wide was purchased by General Harrison, west of the Wayne purchase of 1785; and the west line of the purchase ran near Cambridge City. It was a great thing then to go to the new purchase. The price of land was \$2 per acre; but for cash down the Government made a reduction of 37½ cents.

"He remembered the old path by Cox's mill, built in the year 1807, to Richmond, down the Whitewater. When he was old enough to sit on a horse, his uncle and himself used to go to mill; and the pathway was so narrow that they had to push the bushes on either side to allow their animals to

pass. That is now the most thickly settled part of Wayne County. He concurred with Governor Morton in the belief that the world was growing better, intellectually and morally, but doubted it a little as to muscular strength. Handling the ax, splitting logs and rails, developed a strength of muscle superior to that enjoyed by the men of to-day.

"John Peelle was the next speaker. He said: I have so often told you the same old story that you know it by heart. You know I was born in the year 1791, near Beard's hatter-shop, in old North Carolina. You remember the plow made of a forked stick, the cotton-rope traces, my tanning leather, or pretending to, and making my wife's shoes out of it, which hurt her feet to this day. You know, for I have told you before, that after I came to this State I often got up from the table hungry, and sighed, with tears in my eyes, for my mother's milk-house in North Carolina. But we soon raised plenty of corn and squashes and pumpkins on which we fared sumptuously. We used to hand round a basket of turnips to company in the place of apples. I remember once at a neighbor's house I did not scrape the turnip as close as the good lady of the house thought I ought to, so she scraped it over again and ate it herself. I believe I have seen as hard times as the next man. I made two farms from the green. One day going to Moffitt's on a borrowed horse, he fell down fourteen times, but he got the bag off only once. Let me say a word about my nephew, Judge Peelle. I believe he is present. Well, whether he is or not, he was as bad a child as I ever knew. He cried nearly all the way from North Carolina, for which I often wanted to thrash him. Yet after all, the Judge is quite a man now. Mr. Peelle exhibited a shilling once owned by John Wesley, and a mate to the one he paid to the 'squire who married him. Being about to leave the stand without alluding to his pantaloons, some one reminded him of his forgetfulness. Turning to the audience and laying his hand on his pantaloons, he said: These are the identical 'overhauls' for which I swapped another pair at a log-rolling shortly after I came to this country. We went into a log meeting-house close by to make the exchange.

"Barnabas C. Hobbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction,


was the next speaker. He was born in Washington County. When the emigrants started to North Carolina they parted company in Kentucky, a portion going to Wayne County, the other to Washington County. He remembered the laying off of the city of Indianapolis. When the people got home and were asked the name of the new town, they replied, '*Indian no place.*' He remembered Judge Parke very well, who used to stay at his father's house when on his circuit, which extended from Vincennes to Richmond, taking in all the intermediate country, Lawrenceburg and all. Mr. Hobbs told a story of the courtship of Gabriel Newby, of Washington County, who was in love with the daughter of John Harvey, of Wayne County. It took the lover two days to go to and from Harvey's house, requiring him to spend one night in the woods on the journey. On one occasion, after Newby had encamped for the night, the wolves came around him; and through the darkness until daylight he had to fight the beasts with fire-brands. Such was the trouble young men had then to get wives. Although Mr. H. omitted to tell it, Miss Harvey finally became Mrs. Newby. He closed with an interesting examination of the old Constitution of 1816, and the school laws of that time, to show that the men of that day had the most expanded ideas of the advantages of a thorough education of the youth of the State.

"The exercises were now relieved by the band playing the air, 'Auld Lang Syne,' after which

"Colonel Enoch Railsback made a speech crowded with interesting facts. He came to Wayne County on the 17th of March, 1807, when the land belonged to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. Polly Whitehead, daughter of the Baptist preacher, was the first white woman married in the county. [Mrs. Hunt, the lady named, was present, and came upon the platform.] She was then one of the finest women in the settlement; and although now eighty-one years of age, she steps off as lively to-day as almost anyone can. The first Methodist Episcopal church was established by Hugh Cull and old Mr. Meek in 1808. The preaching places were at John Cox's, Hugh Cull's, and at the speaker's father's. The first mill was built Nov. 30, 1807, by old man Hunt, on the Elkhorn. Squire

Rue and Squire Cox, the first Justices of the Peace, were as much revered as a judge is nowadays. The first doctors were Dr. David F. Sackett and Dr. Davis; but the first of a higher order of physicians, as the people believed, were Drs. Pugh, Warner, Pritchett, and Mendenhall. He had worn as many, if not more leather breeches than any one else on the ground, and was just as happy then as he was now, worth a hundred times as much. He recollected John Green very well, a gentlemanly old Indian, who lived on Noland's Fork. He had often seen Indians pass his father's house, sometimes fifty or sixty, going to Hamilton, Ohio, to trade, and they were very friendly. The last crowd of Indians he saw was when General Harrison reviewed the eight regiments of militia just south of Richmond, where he had come to warn the people of danger. There were about fifty sitting on the fence looking at the review. Mr. Railsback related several interesting incidents connected with the Indians, one of which was their stealing Lydia Thorp, a little daughter of Boaz Thorp, near Milton. The Indians were tracked by men and dogs, but they escaped, and nothing was seen of the girl until, about ten years after, they saw her at the forks of the Wabash, the happy wife of an Indian. The mother and father did not dare speak to her, and she soon left, and was seen by them no more. Jephtha Turner is the oldest native-born inhabitant of Wayne County living, and is about sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Railsback was the first white child born in the county. She came into the world Oct. 5, 1806.

"Jacob B. Julian next addressed the meeting. He appeared for the reason that most of the other speakers had been born away from home; and he wanted the audience to see the advantages of being born in Wayne County. He was a 'native and to the manor born'—about fifty-four years ago. A portion of the old house he carried in the shape of a walking-stick, as a sacred memento of his father and mother. When he was born, the tax duplicate was only about \$950; now it amounted to between \$350,000 and \$360,000. The Twelve-Mile Purchase was then in market. Between Cambridge and the Pacific Ocean there was not a foot of land subject to entry. There were not, probably, 1,000 white men in all that



country; where there are at least 10,000,000 to-day. When he was born, not a turnpike was thought of. Railroads had not been dreamed of. There was but one church, and no school-house, that was not made of logs. To-day there are 300 miles of turnpike, and \$300,000 invested in churches and school-houses. What a change in one short life! Mr. Julian then passed into a eulogium of Wayne County, and alluded to the feeling of pride and love which animated the breast of every native in the county.

"Noah W. Miner, the last speaker, said he couldn't attempt a speech in less than three or four hours; but if the committee would give him that length of time on some occasion, he would show them what could be done in the way of a speech. He came from the Beard's hatter-shop locality, being born in the year 1800. He had seen the century in, and he knew no good reason why he shouldn't see it out. He had lived sixty-nine years, and if something didn't happen to him that never had happened, he would see the century out, sure. Mr. Miner told sundry interesting things about his early life corroborative of the facts related by others."





Affectionately
Eugene Coffin

CHAPTER XXVII.

EMINENT DEAD.

THE STATESMEN.—THE PIONEERS.—OLIVER P. MORTON.—THE SOLDIER AND FARMER, SOLOMON MEREDITH.—THOSE WHO CAME EARLY.—THE FOUNDERS OF WAYNE COUNTY.—NOTABLE NAMES IN THE ANNALS OF RICHMOND.—BIOGRAPHIES OF JOHN SMITH.—ROBERT MORRISON.—HON. D. P. HOLLOWAY.—LEWIS O. SHOFR.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

Oliver Perry Morton, the War Governor of Indiana, was born in Salisbury, Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 4, 1823. The original name of his family, which was of English origin, was Throckmorton, but the last member to so write it was his grandfather. The father of the late Governor left off "Throck" from the family name, writing it "Morton," which example was followed by his children. He named his boy Oliver Hazard Perry, but when the future statesman reached an age when he could determine for himself he eliminated "Hazard" from his name.

When a boy he attended the academy of Prof. Hoshour at Centreville, but the family being poor he was placed, at the age of fifteen, with an older brother to learn the hatter's trade. He worked four years at the business, and became proficient in the art. The hatter's business not suiting him he resolved to abandon it and qualify himself for the profession of the law. He entered Miami University in 1843 and remained two years. He then returned to Centreville and commenced the study of law with the late Judge Newman. He soon secured a good practice and rose to prominence at the bar. In 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge. He resigned at the end of a year, preferring to practice at the bar



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than wear the judicial ermine. He attended a law school at Cincinnati for one term, after his resignation, and then resumed his legal practice. Up to this time Judge Morton had been a Democrat, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise created a rebellion in the Democratic party and Judge Morton became a political rebel. He entered the "People's" in 1854, and in 1856 was one of the creators of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention of that year, and also from his prominence in that convention he was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Republican party. His opponent was Ashbel P. Willard, a brilliant man and a good stump orator. He was defeated for Governor, but came out of the contest with his popularity increased, and with the reputation of being, intellectually, one of the strongest men in the State. His defeat had a depressing effect upon him and he felt as though his political course was run. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, gives this account of a meeting between himself and Judge Morton:

"The night after the day he was beaten by Governor Willard, Morton called at my office and was weary and depressed. His first State campaign had ended in disaster, and he seemed to have no political future. He was himself of the opinion at the time that it was the end of his political career as a politician. Could he have looked ten years ahead he would have beheld himself a leading man in the country."

In 1860 Judge Morton received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana on the ticket with Henry S. Lane. He made a canvass of the State, and the election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, and in January, 1861, they were duly inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Indiana. Two days later Governor Lane was elected to the United States Senate, and Lieutenant-Governor Morton became acting Governor of the State of Indiana. It was while filling this position that Governor Morton did his best public work, and created for himself a fame as lasting as the State itself. He opposed all compromise and demanded of the South absolute obedience to the laws of the land. He also opposed the scheme of a peace Congress, and when the Legislature passed a joint

resolution providing for the appointment of peace commissioners, he selected men who were publicly known to be opposed to any compromise or conceptions. He commenced preparing for the conflict he knew was coming, but his war acts will be found in the War history of the State recorded in a previous chapter.

In 1864 Governor Morton defeated Joseph E. McDonald in the race for Governor by a majority of 20,883 votes. In the summer of 1865 he had a partial paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered. The disease struck the lower part of his body affecting his limbs to that extent that he never walked afterward without the assistance of canes. At this time he was in the prime of life, with great physical and mental vigor. In December following he made a voyage to Europe and there consulted eminent physicians and received medical treatment, but while being benefited, it did not restore him to health, and he returned in the following March and resumed his official duties. In January, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Baker, as acting Governor. In 1873 Senator Morton was re-elected and continued a member of that body while he lived.

In the Senate Mr. Morton ranked among its ablest members. As a party leader he stood like Saul, the son of Kish, among his fellows. He was Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and did more to determine the policy of the Senate and of the Republican party, upon political questions, than any other member of that body. It was during the exciting times of reconstruction that he was a member of the Senate and favored radical and repressive measures in dealing with the rebellious States. He also favored the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

In the spring of 1877 Senator Morton went to Oregon as Chairman of a Senate Committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover, of that State. While there he delivered a political speech at Salem, the last speech he ever made. It was characteristic of the man, being strong, logical and exceedingly hostile to the South. On his return, via San Francisco, he stopped over in that city for rest, and while

there had another stroke of paralysis, leaving his left side paralyzed. The next day he started home in a special car, and was met at Cheyenne, Wy., by his brother-in-law, Colonel Holloway, and by his family physician at Peoria, Ill. He was brought to Richmond and taken to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Burbanks, where he remained until Oct. 15, when he was moved to his home in Indianapolis. There, surrounded by his wife and children and intimate friends, he remained until Thursday, Nov. 1, 1877, when the end came.

The death of no man, with the exception of that of President Lincoln, ever created so much grief in Indiana as did that of Senator Morton. At Indianapolis gloom hung over the city like a pall. Bells were tolled and public and private buildings were draped in mourning. Nor were the manifestations of grief confined Indiana. The President of the United States issued an order directing the flags on all public buildings to be placed at half mast, and also an order that the Government Departments be closed on the day of the funeral. The Senate of the United States sent a committee to attend the funeral on the part of that body, selecting Senators McDonald, Bayard, Davis of Illinois, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Booth. The city of Cincinnati also sent a delegation, and they had previously placed a portrait of Senator Morton in its hall. The remains of the great Senator were taken from the family residence to the court-house where they lay in state until the funeral, when they were conveyed to Robert Park Church, where the exercises were conducted, and thence to Crown Hill Cemetery and placed in a vault. The remains were afterward interred on the spot where he stood on Soldiers' Decoration Day, in May, 1876, when delivering his great speech to the people there assembled. The procession which followed the remains to Crown Hill was very large and was under the command of General Lew Wallace as Chief Marshal.

Never before did so many distinguished men attend the funeral of a citizen of Indiana. A son of the President of the United States, two Cabinet Ministers, six United States Senators, seven Members of the House of Representatives,

besides other men eminent in the politics and the Legislature of the country, were present, as well as thousands from all parts of Indiana and other States of the Union, all attesting by their sorrow that this loss was a national calamity.

The Senate of the United States, on the 17th of January following, passed a series of resolutions in relation to his death, and feeling and heartfelt responses were made by Senators McDonald, Edmunds, Thurman, Conklin, Burnside and Voorhees, the latter his successor.

The above sketch is taken from a book lately published by W. W. Woollen—"Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana." It has been necessarily condensed, but in no way to affect the true meaning and effect of the sketch. There is here added, also condensed, some remarks of the author upon his subject. He says:

A prominent characteristic of Senator Morton was tenacity of purpose. When he attempted a thing he did it. He never tired and he never let up. He could abandon a position at once if by so doing he could better succeed in his ultimate purpose. But he was never conciliatory. Another marked trait was foresight or looking ahead. Senator Morton was well versed in the sciences, knowing as much of geology as some who make it a study, and he knew more of theology than many whose province is to teach it.

But it was in political life that he made his great reputation, and no estimate of his character would be at all complete without weighing and considering his political actions.

As Governor of Indiana, Senator Morton displayed wonderful energy, tact and forethought. He distanced all contemporary Governors in putting troops in the field, and excelled all in providing for their wants while there. His best claims to fame rest upon his administration of the office of Governor. In that office he showed remarkable powers of organization and ability to use that organization to accomplish his purpose. In these respects he had no peer in the Union.

The State pride of Senator Morton was intense. Indiana had been a butt for the ridicule of men for years who knew but little about her, and he determined to raise her upon a plane where she could be ridiculed no longer, and he did it.

In the great civil war which tried the mettle and patriotism of the people, Indiana came to the front under his guidance, yea, to the forefront of the line. Senator Morton was an untiring worker, but he had no taste for the drudgery of details, and left it to others. Senator Morton was not a member of any church, but he was a believer in the Christian religion.

His mind was massive and logical. He was never superficial in the examination or treatment of a subject. His comprehension was broad and far-reaching, his perception acute and penetrating, enabling him with singular clearness to present his opinions and arguments in a convincing and masterly manner.

As a legislator, it can be said of Senator Morton that he originated and accomplished much. He was quick to observe the strong points of political advantage, and the weak points in the record and programme of his opponents, and these he pressed with a vigorous industry scarcely equaled in Senatorial annals. And thus he always took a leading part in such legislation as affected the political destiny of the organization to which he belonged. He was far-seeing in the political future, full of well-defined expedients, comprehending, as if by intuition, the political situation, and was undoubtedly the most aggressive, bold and clear-headed Republican politician of his time.

A statue of Senator Morton has been made and placed in one of the public parks where visitors to the State capital can see the form and lineaments of the great War Governor, and be reminded of his public works and patriotism. The statue was executed by that eminent American artist, Francis Simmons, residing in Rome, Italy, is of bronze, of life size, and represents the distinguished statesman in a standing posture. The money to pay for this monument was contributed by a generous public; therefore the monument will be an acknowledgement of the people's love and veneration for the man whose memory it was erected to perpetuate, and who was Indiana's most distinguished son.

GENERAL SOLOMON MEREDITH was born May 29, 1810, in Guilford County, N. C. At the age of nineteen years, he left

his native place, and came to Wayne County, Ind., traveling the entire distance on foot, and arriving May 5, 1829. He commenced cutting cord-wood soon after his arrival, his wages amounting to about \$6 per month. Of this scanty income he used a portion for the improvement of his mind, and as an evidence of his success it is only necessary to mention the fact that he was elected Sheriff of Wayne County in 1834, only five years after his arrival, and was re-elected in 1836. During his second term of office he was married, and at the expiration of the term was enabled to engage in mercantile pursuits which he prosecuted successfully until 1845, at which time he was elected as a Representative of Wayne County in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1847 and again in 1848.

In April, 1849, when Zachary Taylor became President of the United States, he appointed Mr. Meredith United States Marshal for the District of Indiana, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until April, 1853. The Constitution of Indiana having been changed so as to authorize the holding of biennial sessions of the Legislature, Mr. M. was elected once more to a seat in that body in 1854 for two years. During the time he was discharging all these official duties he found time to engage in agricultural pursuits, and has probably done more than any other man in southeastern Indiana to improve its live stock, having imported many rare breeds, particularly of sheep and cattle.

In 1859 he was elected Clerk of Wayne County for four years. In the month of July, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and upon his acceptance of this position it was thought by many that the office of County Clerk was vacated. To obviate any difficulty on that score the people of the county re-elected him, in October following, to the same office, which, however, he not long afterward resigned.

In July, 1861, he entered the United States service as Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The first service of his regiment was in Virginia, taking part in the skirmishes and battles of Lewinsville, Langley's, Cross-Roads, Rappahannock Station, White Sul-

phur Springs, and on the 28th of August, 1862, fought in the severe battle of Gainesville, in which the Nineteenth lost fifty per cent. of its effective force in killed and wounded, Colonel Meredith himself being among the latter. Notwithstanding the great loss, the regiment in less than three weeks after, Sept. 17, did good service at the battle of Antietam. On the 6th of October, 1862, Colonel Meredith was promoted to the office of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of a brigade in which the Nineteenth Regiment formed a part. This was known through the war as the "Iron Brigade," on account of its splendid fighting qualities. The Iron Brigade was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and in April, 1863, it was selected to force a crossing of the Rappahannock, in the face of the rebel army. This duty it discharged handsomely, laying pontoons for our army to cross, and capturing the rebel fortifications, for which General Meredith and his command were thanked in general orders. Only a few days after crossing the Rappahannock, the Iron Brigade took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. It was also in the battle of Gettysburg, in which it again suffered severely, General Meredith himself being wounded a second time. He was taken to Washington for medical treatment, and was so far restored as to bear removal to his home in August. In November following, he rejoined his command, which was the First Division, First Army Corps, in the army of the Potomac. Early in 1864 General Meredith was relieved of his command in the army of the Potomac, to take charge of the military post at Cairo, Ill. He administered the affairs of this department to the entire satisfaction of the authorities at Washington. On the 12th of September, 1864, he was ordered to relieve General E. A. Paine, by taking command of the post of Paducah, Ky. In November he received notice of an anticipated attack by the rebel General Forrest, which he promptly took measures to repel, and comparative quiet restored in his department. In February, 1865, General Meredith was relieved of his command and ordered to report at Indianapolis, and Major-General Thomas directed to fill the place by some officer of his department. On receiving this intelligence, Gen-

eral Thomas telegraphed to the War Department: "I have no general officer in my department who can take the place of General Meredith. He is the right man in the right place, and I desire that he be retained." The wishes of General Thomas were complied with, and General Meredith continued in command of the post until the rebel armies under Lee and Johnson had been completely subdued.

The main object for which General Meredith had entered the military service being now accomplished, his health still requiring the utmost care and his private affairs urgently demanding his attention, he was, at his own request, relieved of command on the 28th of May, 1865.

In 1866 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for this congressional district; and, in 1867, Surveyor-General of Montana Territory, which office he held until July, 1869.

General Meredith died in October, 1875. He was ever active in advancing the material interests of the county. He was one of the directors of the Whitewater Canal, acted as financial agent for the completion of the Indiana Central Railroad, and for a time as President of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad.

PROF. SAMUEL K. HOSHOUR died at Indianapolis, Sept. 29, 1883. He was born in York County, Pa., in December, 1803, and at the age of seventeen began his work as a teacher. In 1826 he entered the ministry, and nine years later came to Indiana. For three years, beginning in 1835, he had charge of the Wayne County Seminary, at Centreville, and the following seven years he was Principal of the Cambridge City schools. In 1855 he was elected President of the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University), which position he resigned three years later to become Professor of Modern Languages. In 1862 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Miles J. Fletcher. The deceased rapidly failed during the past ten weeks of his life, and the greater portion of that time he was confined to his bed, and only at times was he conscious. He was married in 1836, and his wife and four children survive him—Samuel H. Hoshour, of

Cambridge City, and Mrs. E. J. Price, Mrs. I. L. Bloomer, and Mrs. E. N. Richards, of Indianapolis.

ANDREW HOOVER emigrated from North Carolina in 1806, and settled on the Middle Fork of Whitewater, a mile and a half northeast of Richmond. He had a large family of children, nearly all of whom lived to a good age and were always among the leading citizens of the land.

DAVID HOOVER, son of Andrew Hoover, was one of the most prominent of the pioneers of early days. He was Justice of the Peace for fourteen years; Clerk of the Circuit Court; also an Associate Judge of that court, and State Senator. He, with nearly all the settlers of the county at that time, were zealous members of the Society of Friends.

HENRY HOOVER, another son of Andrew, was a member of the first Legislature convened at Indianapolis, in 1825, and in 1832 was appointed by General Cass, then Secretary of War, Secretary to the Commissioners appointed to make two Indian treaties.

JESSE BOND lived in Jacksonburg in 1811. He served in the war of the Revolution, and lost an eye in the service. His wife's maiden name was Isabella Higgins, and she was a near relative of Robert Burns, the poet. Mr. Bond was a zealous member of the Christian church, and, as a fervent public speaker and earnest worker, performed, in the course of his long life, much good in the cause of his Master. He died, in 1835, aged seventy-two. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Elijah Martindale, father of Hon. E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis.

SAMUEL HANNAH came from the State of Delaware, and settled in Wayne County in 1817. He was elected Sheriff in 1823, but, being opposed to the collection of fines for refusing to do military duty, he resigned that office and was elected to the Legislature in 1825. In 1830 he was elected County Clerk, and served seven years. In 1843 he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1846 was elected State Treasurer. He was the first President of the Indiana Central Railway, and the next year its Treasurer. He was also Treasurer of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company. He died at Indianapolis in 1869 aged eighty years.

THOMAS BULLA was born in Chester County, Pa., April 17, 1780, a son of Thomas Bulla, Sr., who came from England with his brother William prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Randolph County, N. C., where our subject was reared. The latter was married when nineteen years of age to Mary Fouts, and Sept. 11, 1804, with his wife and two children, started, in a two-horse wagon, for Ohio, and four weeks from that day crossed the Ohio and landed in Cincinnati, where, at that time, there were but three brick houses. The following day he reached Germantown, Ohio, where his wife's parents lived, and found himself with but \$23 to carry him through the winter. He found an empty cabin and got the privilege of living in it till March. He also rented a piece of ground and prepared to raise a crop of corn the next season. He was obliged to leave the old cabin in the spring of 1805, and was unable to find another fit to live in. His father-in-law, Jacob Fouts, had one that was built to weave in, and told him he could have the use of that. It had no loft and no floor, but the earth was covered with clapboards; had no chimney nor door, although there was a place for both. When they wanted a fire in cool or rainy weather they built a fire in the middle of the cabin. In this house they lived till August. In November, 1805, a company of seven men, John Hardin, William Fouts, Jesse Davenport, Owen Darby, Charles and John Russell and Thomas Bulla, left the settlement with a two-horse team and wagon, and provisions enough to last eight or ten days, and traveled thirty miles through the wilderness, twelve miles of which they had to cut a road, to the Territory of Indiana, to look for land. They halted in Dearborn County, near the Ohio State line. They looked for land in the day-time and hunted raccoons at night. Their provisions were gone before they all were satisfied, and they were obliged to live on raccoons. After locating their land they returned home. The 7th of March following he and Davenport went to Cincinnati and entered the land for themselves and William Fouts. The next June Mr. Bulla and wife, Jesse Davenport and wife, and Jacob Fouts, Jr., visited their new possessions, and when they were on their way home occurred

the notable eclipse of 1806. In August, 1806, his wife was taken sick, and Sept. 6 she was buried on the bank of Little Twin Creek, near Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio. After this he grew dissatisfied and wanted to return to Pennsylvania, but had not the means. He was left with two motherless children and no home. The following winter he went to his brother-in-law's, William Fouts, who had settled near his land, and began clearing land and cutting logs for a cabin. That winter his father-in-law came out and bought a piece of land near him and lived alone in a shanty till cold Friday, when he moved into a new cabin. In June Mr. Bulla planted corn. Aug. 14, in company with Daniel Fouts, he started for his old home, and after a visit of three months was entirely cured of home sickness, and was glad to return to Indiana. Dec. 27, 1807, he was married to Susannah Mowrey, and settled in his wilderness home. When his crop of corn was gathered it was found to be frost-bitten, but he dried and shelled enough for one grist and carried it a distance of twelve miles, to Bruce's Mills, on Seven-Mile Creek, near the present site of Eaton, Ohio. After reaching there he found that it was unfit to eat. He had no money, but went to his father-in-law's, Valentine Mowrey's, and bought nine bushels of corn, to be paid for when he was able. He then bought two and a half bushels of wheat of his brother William, which was the only wheat they had that year. He had all his grain to carry on horseback, over bad roads, and what he had raised himself was fed to the cows. After living in his log cabin six years, he built a two-story hewed-log house, with two brick chimneys, the first ones in the county. In 1819 Thomas Bulla's tax was a trifle over \$4. In 1855 it was \$123.52. He paid \$2.50 an acre for his first land, one-fourth at the time of locating and the balance in annual payments. At the time of making the first payment, he had hard work to raise the money. He was industrious and in after years owned 2,000 acres of land, mostly improved. He was very liberal and gave largely toward the building of churches and schools. He built the first school-house on Elkhorn Creek and hired the teacher, Thomas Hastings, he himself

attending about six weeks, to study arithmetic. Mr. Bulla died Feb. 22, 1865, aged nearly eighty-five years. His wife preceded him July 9, 1854, aged sixty years. They had a family of sixteen children—Sarah, William, Joseph M., John, Isaac N., Elizabeth, Susan, Christiana, Nancy, James, Hiram, Mary, Robert F., Franklin, Valentine and Chester. The children by his first marriage were Leonora and Thomas.

WILLIAM BULLA was born Dec. 25, 1778, and was one of the first settlers on Middle Fork. He came with the Hoover family, and settled in the same neighborhood, where he lived fifty-six years, and died in 1862. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

JEREMIAH COX was born in Randolph County, N. C., Nov. 21, 1790, and came with his father to Whitewater in 1806. He settled on the farm where he died in 1812. He soon after erected a grist-mill, and in connection with farming carried on the milling business for fifty years. He was a man quite prominent in his day, and had an unblemished character and belonged to the sturdy and progressive pioneers of Wayne County who left the impress of their character upon the spirit of progress of which the county yet feels the force. Mr. Cox was married five times. He died at the age of seventy-five.

GEORGE HOLMAN was a native of Maryland, and was born Feb. 11, 1762. He had been a soldier in General Clark's command, and his capture and long captivity with that of Richard Rue, who was a member of an uncle's family, will be found in early history of the county in this volume. He came first to Wayne County in 1804, and selected his land and returned with others in 1805. He was among the most prominent men of pioneer days, and was active, as well as his son Joseph, in the early political movements of the State. He belongs to the energetic and pushing class of the early settlers, who gave to civilization a home in the then wilderness, and lived to reap the reward of his labor.

CHARLES MOFFITT, a native of North Carolina, was born Sept. 25, 1774, married a sister of Jeremiah Cox, and settled in Wayne County and township in the year 1811. His son, Hugh Moffitt, now resides on the homestead. Mr. Moffitt was held in high esteem by his neighbors, and he lived a

blameless life until December, 1845, when he was called hence. He was kind hearted and sociable, and of a self-reliant disposition that carried him forward in the work of life with fortitude and success.

CORNELIUS RATLIFF, SR., was a son of Joseph Ratliff, who came to this country with William Penn. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1810, being then a man of over sixty-five years of age. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of influence in the community. He died at the age of seventy years, in 1815.

NAMES CONSPICUOUS IN THE ANNALS OF RICHMOND.

Of not all those who made a name in the early history of Richmond, and left the impress of their character upon its future, can biographies be given here, but there are names which, as time rolls on, should not be lost, for they represent important points in the history of the city. The first, John Smith, was its founder, and a man of remarkable enterprise for those times. In Doctor Plummer, Richmond is not only indebted for a very able man who gave it reputation as a city of culture and of brainy men, but he rescued much of her early history from the vortex of oblivion. His work has proven of inestimable value to past and present generations. The last, but not the least, is Robert Morrisson, who, in his great library gift, has left a name never to be forgotten, and which will be still further revered by the fact that his generosity will be as great in its beneficence to all future generations as to the present and the past. For these facts thus given are these names placed in this work, that they may be known to future generations as they are known and revered by the generation of to-day. These sketches were taken from Young's history.

JOHN SMITH was born in North Carolina, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Richmond in the year 1806. As an early settler, as the first merchant, and as the first proprietor of the town, he has been noticed. He settled in what is now the south part of the city, west from the public square, where, in 1811 or 1812, he built the house now owned by Jeremiah

Hadley, the first brick house built in the town, and probably the first in the county. He was married in North Carolina, to Letitia Trueblood, who died about the year 1813, and by whom he had five sons—Robert, Caleb, Nathan, John and Samuel W., the last of whom was for a time a merchant in Richmond; and six daughters—Mary, who was married to Thomas Nixon; Sarah, to Thomas Lamb; Pennina, to Jesse Symonds; Elizabeth, to Stephen Holloway; Nancy, to Daniel Trimble; Gulielma, to Joseph Meek, of Abington. After the death of his wife he married, about the year 1818, Mrs. Jane Pleas, of Ohio, by whom he had a daughter, Esther, who married Jeremiah Hadley, and died Nov. 29, 1861.

ROBERT MORRISON was born Oct. 19, 1786, in North Carolina, whither his parents had emigrated from Chester County, Pa. He married Jane Price, and, in 1810, removed to Wayne County, Ind. Having made no purchase of land before his arrival, and having, consequently, not even a cabin of his own, he took temporary shelter in an outhouse made of logs, belonging to his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Cox, and not designed at all as a dwelling. He soon settled north of Middleboro', just within the bounds of the present township of Franklin. He resided there a few years; but, unable to endure the hard labor of clearing a new farm, he sold his farm, and, with a few hundred dollars, made his second advent in the place where he spent the remainder of a long life. With a small stock of goods, he commenced the mercantile business on the corner of Main and North Front streets. His name is intimately associated with the history of Richmond. Being one of its earliest merchants, he rode on the tide of its growing commerce, and with his frugality, prudence, and business talent accumulated a large estate, and retired from mercantile business before the town had attained a high degree of commercial importance. When banking houses were established in Richmond, he invested largely in bank stocks, being the owner of one-third of the stock in the Citizens' Bank. He had also a connection with the branches of the State banks in Richmond. Though rich, he was a friend to the poor. With his declining years his benevolence seemed to increase. A portion of his income went to the relief of the needy and suffering.

His alms being unostentatiously bestowed, their amount was not generally known. The war of the Rebellion opened a new field for the exercise of Christian philanthropy; and probably no man in Richmond contributed more liberally than he.

Being a life-long member of the society of Friends, he was careful not to compromise his long-cherished peace principles. The crowning act of his life was the founding of a library, at a cost of \$20,000, which he transferred as a gift to Wayne Township, Richmond included, provision having been made for its perpetuation. It is placed under the control of a library committee, and kept by a competent lady librarian. He barely lived to see this splendid gift executed and the library building completed. A life-size portrait painting of the donor was placed in the public reception room of the building, and paid for by contributions of citizens without his knowledge. The former township library has been merged in this, which is now probably the largest township library in the State. A few years before his death his general health began to fail and he was prevented from mingling with his fellow-citizens, and from meeting with his friends in the house of worship. In the latter part of the summer of 1865 he was seized with violent illness, which soon terminated his life. He died Sept. 12, 1865, aged nearly seventy-nine years. A large number of friends, relatives, and citizens followed his remains to the Friends' cemetery, three miles east of Richmond. His wife died Aug. 17, 1849, aged nearly sixty-three years.

Robert Morrisson had three children—Hannah, who died in 1828, at the age of twenty, just after her return from Westtown, Pa., boarding-school; Jonathan, who died in infancy; James L., who succeeded to the estate and business of his father, as a partner in the banking firm of Morrisson, Blanchard & Co.

HON. DAVID P. HOLLOWAY was born in Warren County, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1809. His parents were David and Hannah (Richards) Holloway, of English descent. He was educated at the Friends' school in Cincinnati, until ten years of age. At the age of fourteen, his parents having removed to Richmond,

Ind., in 1822, he became an apprentice in a printing office, where he continued three years. He afterward completed his trade in the office of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In 1831 he commenced working as a printer on the Richmond *Palladium*. In 1833 he became editor and proprietor of the paper, afterward associating with himself Hon. John Finley. In 1836 he removed to the country, but one year later returned to Richmond and, in partnership with B. W. Davis, purchased the *Palladium*. This firm conducted the paper until 1870. Mr. Holloway was an accomplished writer and won honorable distinction during his long journalistic career. He was a Member of the House of Representatives of Indiana in 1843-'4. In 1844 he was elected State Senator, and afterward twice re-elected to the same position. He was chosen a Member of the Thirty-fourth Congress and served very ably in that body. He took great interest in agriculture, and was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1852 to 1859, being the President of the Board in the latter year. From 1861 to 1865 he served as Commissioner of Patents, under the appointment of President Lincoln. In the latter part of his life he resided in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in business. He died in that city, Sept. 9, 1883. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was distinguished for his temperance principles. He was a Member of the Union League in 1863-'4, and a life-long member of the Society of Friends. He was an earnest Republican and a zealous friend of the Union. In 1834 he married Jane Ann Paulson, of Delaware, a descendant of one of the early Swedish settlers of that State. Their son, Colonel Wm. R. Holloway, served with distinction in the late war and has since been prominent in Indianapolis as Postmaster of that city and as the present editor of the *Times*.

JOHN THOMAS PLUMMER.—For sketch see page 597.

LOUIS O. SHOFER was Marshal of the city of Richmond for nearly eighteen years. Richmond had cause to mourn his loss, for all that time he was by words, acts and deeds truly the guardian of the city. That he was appreciated is attested by his long service, a service that was honestly and faithfully performed for so many years. His funeral was at-

tended by the citizens, *en masse*, and at his grave General Bennett delivered the following just and eloquent remarks. After eulogizing his brave and noble conduct as a soldier for three years, in the late war, he said:

On the 5th day of July, 1865, Lou Shofer was mustered out of the army, simply because there was no more solemn duty to perform, no more battles to fight, no endangered country to save; otherwise the man who lies dead before us never would have laid down his arms except in death. As his commanding officer, I this day tender to his memory this tribute—that in all the elements that go to make up the true soldier, courage, endurance, patriotism, discipline and manhood, Lou Shofer was pre-eminent a soldier.

As a soldier, then, my comrades, we leave him with the nation's dead—that vast army of heroes whose history will grow brighter as the years go by.

In May, 1865, the people of this city elected Louis Shofer City Marshal, which office he held continuously until May, 1883. During nearly all of that time I was closely connected with him in official business, and had especial opportunities of knowing his fitness for his work, and the fidelity with which he performed it. He was of late years possibly the best known police officer in the State. He made this widespread reputation by his natural ability to detect evil-doers, by his restless energy in their pursuit, and by his sleepless, determined, unpurchasable efforts to bring them to punishment. I think I but speak the truth when I say that Lou Shofer detected and arrested and sent to the penitentiary more scoundrels, in the last six years, than any other officer in the State. His services in that particular were of incalculable benefit to this city and county. That he was active, brave and determined, everybody who knew can testify; that he was beyond the reach of bribery I had many proofs. One particular instance of his unfaltering fidelity came under my observation. It will be remembered that he arrested in this city the notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCarty. The prisoner was placed in the old calaboose under the Warner building, which was a mere wooden structure, in no way capable of securing the prisoner, who had for years been escaping from the best pris-

ons in the country. McCarty, when arrested, had on his person nearly \$2,000 in good money. He saw how easily he could escape from the frail prison unless vigilantly guarded. He sought a private interview with Marshal Shofer, and, as McCarty told me afterward, he offered Shofer all his money and gold watch if he would not place a guard in his prison. No one, not even the marshal, at that time knew the importance of the prisoner, and no blame would have been attached to the officer if he had left him as other prisoners, in the prison furnished by the city. But what was the answer of this faithful officer to this tempting proposal? Simply took the money, counted it in my presence, deposited it in the bank for safety, put manacles on the prisoner, and stationed an armed guard over him. His office was one in its nature calculated to make enemies, especially among the vicious classes. Yet, as the time wears away, the people of Richmond will increase their admiration for the services of the faithful, vigilant, sagacious officer now dead.

As a man Louis O. Shofer was probably the most generally known of any man in this city. It would be hard to find in Richmond a man, woman or child who did not know him by sight. He possessed many of the traits of character which constitute a good citizen. That he was brave, patriotic and loyal, his soldier record proves. That he was energetic, indefatigable, resolute and honest, his record as marshal fully demonstrates. That he was kind and affectionate, his family, friends and associates bear witness. Who of us can not remember a score of kind acts, unselfish deeds, tender sympathies and loving tributes displayed by Lou Shofer? These traits of character were shown conspicuously in his devotion and patient care for his old comrade and friend, the late Alex. Horney, in his days of sickness and death. Day and night, in season and out of season, he was constant, tender, serviceable, to that man he loved as a brother.

That he was generous, hundreds of God's poor in this city will never forget. He himself was always poor. He had no idea of money except for present use. I have many a time seen him give his last nickel to a poor man, woman or child, or as a donation for a charitable purpose.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.—THE RESULT.—A UNION FOREVER.

FROM 1861-1865.—WAR'S ALARM.—WAYNE COUNTY IN ARMS.—THE PROMPT ENLISTMENT.—THE RELIEF TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTION.—THOSE AT HOME TAKING CARE OF THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—MONEY AND PROVISIONS CONTRIBUTED.—HER DUTY DONE.—HER GLORY AND HONOR.—FROM THE "SOLDIERS' RECORD."—THE LIST OF PATRIOTS AND THE ROLL OF HONOR.—THE HEROES WHO DIED.—WAYNE COUNTY ACTED HER PART NOBLY.

CIVIL WAR, 1861 TO 1865.

The people of Wayne County had been listening to the mutterings of the storm which had come in fitful flashes from the South until the eventful 12th of April, 1861, when the signal gun was fired at Fort Sumter which aroused a nation to arms and inaugurated that terrible conflict which again cemented the Union in blood, left its footprints of devastation and death on many fruitful fields, and brought sorrow and distress to almost every household in the land. The passions of the people became aroused, liberty sat endangered on her throne, the white-winged angel of peace soared aloft, and the demon of hate held high carnival over a stricken land. The guns of Fort Sumter re-echoed to the uttermost parts of the country, and it aroused a patriotic people to action, and the words of Jackson, "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved," blazed forth in letters of living light, and ere the sound of the "signal gun of Sumter" had died away, 300,000 men were in arms ready and willing that the words of the immortal Jackson should come true if they had to sacrifice their lives to accomplish it. "The Union forever"

became a rallying cry, and nobly did the freemen of the North respond to the call of their country. From first to last 2,753,723 officers and men were enrolled in the ranks of the Union army, and the record of their deeds is a country saved.

WAR'S ALARM.

The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter awakened the people to action. In Richmond a public meeting was called on Monday, April 15, the day on which the news was received, to be held in the evening. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and composed of men of all parties. It was opened with prayer by J. W. T. McMullen. John A. Bridgland was chosen President. William A. Bickle, Judge Wm. P. Benton, John Yaryan, John C. Whitridge, Mr. Bridgland and John H. Popp addressed the citizens.

The next day Governor Morton's call for six regiments for three months was received, and Judge Benton opened an enlistment place at Justice Lyle's office, on South Pearl street, near Main. He was the first to sign the enlistment paper. Before the next day closed one full company (eighty-four men) was enrolled, and forty-five more men were obtained. On the morning of the 18th, about sunrise, the volunteers began to assemble, and marched to the depot, accompanied by a vast concourse of citizens. They were transported free to Indianapolis, being the first company to arrive at that city.

The excitement during these two days was equally intense elsewhere. At Centreville and Cambridge City parts of companies were enlisted. Volunteers came in from other townships. These volunteers left for Indianapolis the day on which those from Richmond went. All from this county formed part of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, commanded by Wm. P. Benton, who was commissioned Colonel.

Volunteering continued in Richmond. Another company was in readiness at the depot on the next Monday (23d). But the requisition upon the State was already full; and while at the depot a dispatch was received directing this company to go into camp on the Fair Ground, south of the city. The State decided to raise six regiments for one year, and this company was sworn into the State service. The Fair Ground

was established as a camp, and named "Camp Wayne," and preparations were made for organizing and instructing a regiment there. Companies from several counties came, and were mustered in as the Sixteenth Regiment. This regiment remained in camp until July 23, when, having been transferred to the Federal service, it proceeded to the seat of war. On Thursday of that week (25th) the Sixth Indiana Infantry, returning from West Virginia, passed through Richmond. The citizens, apprised of its coming, prepared a breakfast as a welcome to the soldiers of their State. The next day the Eighth Regiment was banqueted in a similar manner.

Meetings were frequently held throughout the county during the summer of 1861 to secure volunteers. An infantry company was raised for the Nineteenth Regiment by Wm. W. Dudley; two for the Eighth (three years' term), by Alex. J. Kenny, at Richmond, and F. S. Wysong in the western part of the county, and several parts of companies for other regiments and cavalry. In August companies began to arrive at Camp Wayne for the formation of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. George Hoover, of Richmond, and John Sim, of Cambridge City, commanded companies from this county. This regiment remained in camp until October, when, being full, it left under the command of Colonel William Grose.

Preparations were immediately begun for the organization of another regiment. Rev. J. W. T. McMullen and Rev. Frank A. Hardin were commissioned, and proceeded to raise recruits for this regiment, which became the Fifty-seventh. John S. McGraw and John Huut, of Richmond, Joseph F. Stidham, of Centreville, and Cyrus W. Burket, of Hagerstown, commanded companies raised in this county. Cold weather coming on, the soldiers in camp prepared their quarters for winter. They remained until the 10th of December, when they were sent to the field.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Soon after the war broke out efforts began to be made for the assistance of soldiers' families, the relief of the sick and wounded, and for the sanitary needs of those in field and hospital. While the first volunteers were at the depot, Jesse P.

Siddall responded to a call for a speech, by recommending the appointment of a committee, that the soldiers might feel assured that their families would be cared for. Lewis Burk, J. A. Bridgland, and Rev. J. W. T. McMullen were appointed. A public meeting was held on the evening of the 19th of April, in Starr (now Phillips) Hall. Committees were appointed to wait upon the city council and county commissioners and ask them to provide means for the relief of such as needed it. The council met in called session the next day, and heard the petition of the citizens' meeting. Resolutions were adopted providing the needed assistance, and authorizing the mayor to advertise for contributions of provisions; authorizing money immediately needed to be drawn from the treasury; and ordering all city work except repairs to be suspended. W. E. Wilcox and Phil. F. Wiggins were appointed to ascertain the number of needy families. J. M. Paxson was appointed to solicit for provisions, wood, etc., among the farmers.

Mayor Finley issued a call, and the back room of the Warner building became, for a while, the depository for the relief provisions. The county commissioners took proper action, and, during the following winter \$700 were dispensed weekly.

On the 10th of April, 1862, a public meeting was held in Starr Hall, at which was chosen a "sanitary committee" for Wayne Township. Lewis Burk, J. M. Paxson, John W. Grubbs, John M. Gaar, John Roberts, John P. Smith, Stephen R. Wiggins and Christopher C. Beeler composed this committee. *Five hundred and twenty-two dollars* were subscribed that evening. The committee issued an appeal for contributions, and requested other townships to co-operate. The townships promptly responded, sending money, clothing, and food for hospital use.

On the 28th of May, 1862, the sanitary committee published a report, showing that \$1,166.66 had been paid in, besides clothing and provisions. Fourteen packages had been shipped on the 25th of April to Nashville; thirty-three to Pittsburg Landing on the 25th of May; and eighteen furnished the State Sanitary Commission on the 12th of May.

The ladies of Richmond had previously formed a "Soldiers' Relief Circle," which, together with the sanitary committee, continued labors during the war. The churches formed aid societies among their respective memberships. The Social Circle of Union Chapel M. E. Church turned its attention to sanitary work, and grew into the largest aid society in the city. Persons not members of the congregation co-operated. Much of the money used by these organizations was raised by suppers and amateur concerts given by citizens. The comfort of the soldiers in Camp Wayne, especially of the sick, was constantly attended to by these organizations.

CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS.

In the summer of 1862, calls were made for large numbers of troops. The Sixteenth Regiment returned from its one year's service May 23, and most of its members re-enlisted. Early in July Wm. A. Bickle received a commission as commandant of Camp Wayne, with instructions to raise a regiment in the Fifth Congressional District. He proceeded immediately to that work, and volunteering was brisk. The county commissioners appropriated \$20,000 for bounties. The Nineteenth Battery was recruited in the western part of the county, by S. L. Gregg, W. P. Stackhouse, and others. It went into camp at Cambridge City until Aug. 11, when it left for Indianapolis on the way to Kentucky. A large crowd bade it farewell at the Cambridge depot.

A cavalry company was raised by John S. Lyle, Moses D. Leeson, and W. C. Jeffries. On the 14th of August they reported to Colonel Bickle, and shortly afterward joined the Fifth Cavalry Regiment at Indianapolis. In the meantime, more companies than were necessary for one regiment were reported. One regiment, the Sixty-ninth, was organized, and the remaining companies went into camp as the nucleus of another regiment, numbered Eighty-fourth. John H. Finley, of Richmond, and Joseph L. Marsh, of Williamsburg, commanded companies in the Sixty-ninth, which were raised in this county; and Wm. A. Boyd, of Centreville, was Captain of one in the Eighty-fourth.

In August of 1862 the Confederate General Kirby Smith en-

tered Kentucky, and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. Unparalleled activity was displayed by Indiana. Troops were hurried forward for the defense of the border. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was ordered to Indianapolis. It left Camp Wayne on the 18th of August, and on the 30th took part in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., where the Union forces were compelled to face overwhelming numbers of the foe. This regiment suffered terribly in killed and wounded; and nearly 500 were taken prisoners. These prisoners were paroled and returned to Indianapolis. Meanwhile the Eighty-fourth had been organized by Colonel Bickle, and though not full to the maximum, it was sent to Cincinnati, where it was armed and equipped. It left camp September 10, under Colonel Nelson Trusler.

During the *siege of Cincinnati* Richmond was alive with excitement. A public meeting was called by the mayor. Judge James Perry presided, and Rev. J. H. Goode acted as secretary. It was decided to proceed immediately to the formation of *military companies for drill*. A company of Home Guards, popularly known as the "Silver Greys," because composed of men over the age for active service, had been previously organized, and was commanded by Daniel B. Crawford. Three other companies—one composed of Germans—were formed. By proclamation of the mayor the places of business were closed at four o'clock P. M., and the citizens repaired to the several places of rendezvous for drill. The principal drill-ground was a vacant square between Eighth and Ninth streets, north of Main. This arrangement was continued for several weeks until the danger was past. The broken ranks of the Sixty-ninth returned to Camp Wayne, where they remained until released from their parol and recruited, and on the 18th of November again left camp under the command of Colonel Thomas W. Bennett.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The winter of 1862-'63 was a severe one upon many families, whose support and providers were fighting for their country. The aid societies made frequent appeals to the citizens for assistance, and were thus enabled to alleviate much

suffering. One morning in January, 1863, *twenty-five wagons loaded with wood*, and one with flour, meal, potatoes, etc., suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance on the streets of Richmond. They were from the farmers in the neighborhood of Middleboro', and were for the "aid and comfort" of soldiers' families. A band of musicians volunteered their services, and, hoisting the national flag, the donation was paraded through the streets, and then delivered where needed.

On Saturday, Feb. 14, a delegation came from Boston Township, bringing more than *sixty cords of wood*, 3,000 *pounds of flour and meal*, besides other provisions. A spirit of rivalry in this good work was soon developed, and the citizens of the county vied with each other in contributions of this character. On the 28th of February the farmers residing along and near the National road east from town, brought, in a large procession, *ninety-two cords of wood*, over 2,000 *pounds of flour*, *forty bushels of corn meal*, six bushels of potatoes, etc. The procession filled Main street for a distance of eight blocks! The following Monday the rival procession of farmers residing along and near the National road west from town came in. It has never been decided which of these contributions was the largest. Both parties claimed the palm.

The Middleboro' farmers having started these generous outpourings, concluded to put a finishing touch to the work for the season. So on the 28th of March they came into town with a train of wagons nearly a mile long. Residents of Hillsboro' (now Whitewater) joined their neighbors of Middleboro'. The farmers along the Liberty turnpike also brought in a contribution. A new feature attended this demonstration. Fresh beef and poultry were brought in, sold on the streets to citizens, and the proceeds given to the aid fund. One hundred and ninety-two dollars were thus realized. *One hundred and twenty-eight cords of wood*, over 2,000 *pounds of flour* and *seventy-five bushels of meal*, besides other provisions, were contributed. The whole donation amounted in value to nearly \$1,300.

The citizens had prepared a reception. The procession was halted on Main street. Hermon B. Payne made the welcoming speech; short speeches by Elihu Cox, of Middleboro', Israel Woodruff, of Franklin Township, and others. The citizens invited the generous farmers to dinner, and the day was one of general rejoicing. The influence of these acts extended to other towns. Centreville, among others, received a large donation on the 19th of March.

This commendable practice was revived the following autumn. On the last day of October the "Middleboro' patriots" came into Richmond with sixty cords of wood, and a large quantity of provisions. The value of this contribution was over \$500. Governor Morton was present by invitation, and addressed the farmers and citizens. Generals Benton and Mansfield followed in short speeches. The wood was distributed among the needy. On the following Monday and Tuesday some fifty young men of Richmond formed a "Saw-buck Brigade," and sawed and split the wood for use.

Thanksgiving day of that year was the occasion of another demonstration. One hundred cords of wood, and pyramids of flour, meat, and other provisions, were brought in by the farmers along the National road, east of Richmond. The citizens prepared a dinner in Starr Hall, which was partaken of by soldiers' families and the "wood-haulers."

The Relief Circle, of which Mrs. L. J. Seymour, Mrs. S. A. Wrigley and Mrs. Martha Smith were officers, prepared large quantities of hospital supplies. The Union Chapel Aid Society was made an auxiliary by the State Sanitary Commission, and did an arduous labor. Mrs. Sarah A. Iliff, Mrs. Margaret J. Newton, Mrs. Sarah Hays, Mrs. Eliza Scott, Miss Beulah McPherson, Miss Jane Morrow and many others were prominent workers. The great battles made demands upon the aid societies. Union Chapel Aid Society devoted several days, including a Sunday, after the battle of Stone River, to preparing bandages, etc., for the wounded.

MORGAN'S INVASION.

In July, 1863, the rebel guerrilla, John Morgan, crossed the Ohio River with his force, and commenced pillaging in

Southern Indiana. The day after the invasion the Mayor of Richmond issued a proclamation for the citizens to meet in the several wards to organize and drill. At ten o'clock Thursday night (July 9), a dispatch came, calling for the militia and volunteers to report at Indianapolis immediately. The fire bells were rung, and the citizens assembled to prepare for their departure, which took place early next morning.

A battalion of militia had been organized in the county, and its companies immediately responded, and large numbers of citizens volunteered. Two companies left Richmond, commanded by John C. Davis and Daniel B. Crawford. Abington sent one company under Captain Jonathan Jarrett; Bethel, one under A. V. Garrett; Centreville, one under J. C. Page; Cambridge City, one under G. T. Weast, Dublin, one under W. P. Goolman; East Germantown, one under P. S. Binkley. These companies were sent to various points, and in a week were mustered out and returned home, the invaders having been driven into Ohio, where they were captured.

LARGE MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS.

A great combination effort to raise money for sanitary purposes was made in December, 1863, under the direction of the Sanitary Committee and aid societies.

The whole community, without distinction of party, joined in the labors. In Richmond a supper was given on the evening of the 3d of December, an amateur concert the next evening, a dinner the day following, and a tableau exhibition in the evening.

The following Monday (7th) began a Fair, which continued through that week. At Centreville a dinner, a supper and a concert were given on the 9th and 10th. At Cambridge City a contribution of wood and provisions was brought in for soldiers' families and a liberal subscription taken for the sanitary fund. At Whitewater a dinner and a supper were given. Meetings were held in Dublin, Milton, Clay Township, Abington, Harrison Township, Hagerstown, Newport, Williamsburg, Economy, and Dalton Township. Subscriptions were raised in these places by the efforts of Rev. James

Crawford, J. F. Nicholson, Captain Hale, R. Baldridge, J. M. Bohrer, A. H. Harris, Jesse Cates, B. Reynolds, and others. The net proceeds in Wayne Township were \$7,063.11; in Green, \$686.80 were raised; in Washington and Center townships, nearly \$500 each. The other townships swelled the total to \$11,300. For this liberal contribution Wayne County was honored with the prize-banner presented by the State officers and Sanitary Commission.

MORE TROOPS RAISED.

A regiment from the Fifth Congressional District was called for Sept. 24, 1863. John F. Kibbey was appointed commandant of Camp Wayne.

A cavalry company was raised, and went into camp at the same place. Recruiting commenced; but it was March, 1864, before the regiment left camp. It was numbered One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and commanded by Colonel James Burgess. James Conner, Jonathan J. Wright and John Messick, of Richmond, and Caleb B. Jackson, of Centreville, were Captains of companies principally recruited in this county.

The drafts of 1863 and 1864 called forth considerable activity in encouraging volunteering. High bounties were offered. The county commissioners offered \$100 in four installments as additional bounty to volunteers. Few townships failed to fill their quotas, and in these the requisition was greatly reduced.

In the spring of 1864 the Governors of the Northern States offered the National Government large bodies of troops to take the places of the veteran forces guarding the rear, and hence allow them to go to the front. These new troops were to serve for 100 days. A series of meetings was held in Richmond for the purpose of raising a company for this service. These meetings began on Tuesday, April 26, and continued nine evenings. Large sums were subscribed for bounties. The city council met on the 28th, and voted \$10 to each volunteer. Ladies offered to take the places of clerks during their absence. By contributions and subscriptions nearly \$1,000 were raised for the support of

families during the 100 days. By the 11th of May, a company was enrolled, and left under the command of Captain William R. Mount.

THE LAST CONTRIBUTION.

Recruiting and enlisting as veterans was steadily going on during the year 1864. The attention to relief and sanitary matters was not neglected. Funds were raised by concerts and entertainments as in previous years. The approaching winter made it necessary again to provide for the needy. A meeting of citizens and farmers was held, and it was decided to have a combined donation of wood. To encourage a spirit of emulation, a banner was promised to the largest delegation, and purses and buffalo robes of various values to the four delegations. This demonstration took place Dec. 23, 1864. The delegation coming by the National road from the east brought 111 cords of wood, and took the first prize; that from the west, by the National road and Williamsburg turnpike, seventy cords; that by the Liberty and Boston turnpikes, thirty-three cords; and that by the Hillsboro' and the Newport turnpikes, twenty-eight cords. One load from the east contained eighteen cords and twenty feet!—*Young's History*.

The people of Wayne County responded nobly to calls of charity and patriotism, and the total contributions which are here given will ever be a monument to her people of their love for the Union:

Contributed for soldiers' bounties,	-	-	\$379,093.35
Contributed for relief of soldiers' families,			184,350.00
Total	-	-	<hr/> \$563,443.35

HER DUTY DONE.

When the glorious news came that General Lee had surrendered, Wayne County rejoiced and the welkin rang with her shouts of gladness. In Richmond, Cambridge City and other towns, business was suspended and joy reigned supreme. The light was breaking in the East, and the "night of her sorrow was o'er." Those that survived the ravages of war returned to their homes, where they were proudly welcomed,

feasted and honored; and with a promise ever to revere and cherish the memory of her martyrs, those who died that their country might live, the heroes of that terrible conflict resumed their places in society, beat their swords into plowshares, peace and plenty once more reigned, and our Confederacy of States became once more a Union of hearts and hands, which no power can sever. And Wayne County rejoiced, for she had done her duty to her own honor and the glory of her country.

FROM THE SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The glorious part taken by Wayne County in the late civil strife has covered her name with honor and glory, and the memory of her living and dead heroes will ever be green in the hearts of the living; but that posterity may know who were the gallant and noble sons who faced death in a struggle for the maintenance of this great Union of Confederate States, their names are here recorded as taken from the Record mentioned above. Eternity alone can give these heroes oblivion.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

A.

Abden, James, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Abrams, John, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Adams, Charles, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Adamson, Simon R., enlisted in Co. D, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Adams, George W., enlisted in Co. B, 8th Regt. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, Andrew J., volunteered in Co. K, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, J. F., volunteered in 6th Ind. Cav.
 Addleman, George F., volunteered in Co. F, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, Jacob O., volunteered in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, John H., volunteered in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, Joseph O., volunteered in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addleman, John S., volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Addington, Naason, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Agan, Martin, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Albertson, Alfred, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Albright, Carson, enlisted in Co. A, 101st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Albright, Francis, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ale, Henry, enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Alexander, Cassius C., enlisted in Co. H, 93d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Alexander, John W., enlisted in Co. A, 20th Ky. Reg.
 Alexander, William W., enlisted in Co. C, 20th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Alkern, Albert, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Allen, David, enlisted in Co. C, 10th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Allen, Frederick (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Allen, Samuel S., enlisted in Co. C, 38th Reg. Vol. Inf.

Allison, A., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Allender, William, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Ind. Reg.
 Ampey, George W. (col'd), enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Ampey, Isaac G. (col'd), enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
 Ampey, John (col'd), enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Ampey, Thomas R. (col'd), enlisted in Co. K, 54th Mass. Col. Inf.
 Amsden, Henry R., enlisted in Co. B, 3d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, A. C., volunteered in Co. H, 152d Reg. Ohio National Guard.
 Anderson, George, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, George W., volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, James H., volunteered in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, John H., volunteered in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, Joseph R., volunteered in the 183d Reg. Ohio Nat. Guards.
 Anderson, Robert, volunteered in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, T. N., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Anderson, William R., volunteered in Co. F, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Arment, Arthur B., enlisted in Benton Cadets (Fremont's Body Guard).
 Arment, Edward G., enlisted in Co. A, 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Arment, James A., enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Armstrong, Andrew J., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Austin, John F., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Austin, Philip, enlisted in Co. E, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Avery, Increase J., was commissioned First Surgeon for 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ayler, Edward, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

B.

Baily, George M., enlisted in Co. B, 126th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Baily, Harrison, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baily, Henry H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Bailey, William, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Baker, J. G., enlisted in 3d Reg. Iowa Vol. Inf.
 Baker, John T., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Baker, William, enlisted in 8th Ind. Mounted Inf.
 Bankhead, William D., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baldwin, Calvin, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baldwin, Elias, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Balf, James, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Ballard, Charles D., enlisted in Co. H, 116th N. Y. Vol. Inf.
 Ballard, M. B., enlisted in the 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ballard, Thomas, enlisted in 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ballard, T. Corwin, enlisted in Co. A, 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ball, Elkanah, was drafted into the U. S. service.
 Ballenger, Amos, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Ballenger, John, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ballenger, Israel A., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol.
 Ballenger, Jacob, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ballenger, Martin, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ballenger, Orlando, enlisted in Co. F, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Baltimore, Perry J., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Barker, Matthew M., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Barnett, Charles W., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Barnes, Erastus, enlisted in Co.—, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., for three years, Aug., 1861, and was transferred to the 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Barnes, Silas, enlisted in the 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Barnett, Henry F., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bartel, Christopher, enlisted in Co. A, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bartels, Frank, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Barton, Barnabas, volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bates, James W., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Bates, Solomon, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bateman, Frank D., enlisted in Co. A, 154th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bateman, K., was commissioned as Q. M. of the 86th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bateman, William, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Batz, Geo., enlisted in 1st Ind. Battery.
 Baumer, James L., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baumer, William A., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baxter, Lewis C., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baxter, Thomas, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Baylies, George G., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bear, Amos, enlisted in Germantown Band, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beard, Martin, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beard, George W., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beaver, Andrew, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beck, Washington, was drafted, and assigned to Co. K, 178th Reg. Penn.

Militia.

Beck, William, enlisted July, 1862, 75th Reg. I. K. I.
 Beckwell, W. E., enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Becket, Abalom, enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Beeson, Isaac N., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Beeler, George W., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beeler, Samuel, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Beeson, John W., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Beler, John A., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol.
 Beitzell, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. K, 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beitzell, Marcellus, enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bell, Albert, enlisted November, 1863, in Co. C, 9th Ind. Cav.
 Bell, Archibald, enlisted April, 1861, under the first call for 75,000 men.
 Bell, Edward P., re-enlisted in Co. I, 63d Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bell, Isaac, enlisted in Co. K, 99th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bell, Jno. H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Bell, Wm. J., enlisted August, 1862, in Capt. Strickland's Co. of sixty days' men.
 Benbow, Joseph H., enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benbow, Thos., enlisted Sept., 1861, in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benbow, Wm., enlisted Dec., 1861, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benson, George T., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Caleb, enlisted in 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Isaac D., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, James W., enlisted in Co. I, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, John G., enlisted in Co. F, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, John G., enlisted in Co. I, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, John J., enlisted in 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Joseph B., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 18th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Wm., enlisted October, 1862, in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Wm. J., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bennett, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benton, Joel, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benton, Thomas H., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Berg, David N., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery.
 Berney, William A. (col'd), enlisted March, 1861, for 3 years.
 Berry, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Berry, Frank, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Berry, Harrison, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Benton, Wm. P., served through the Mexican war as a private; when the Rebellion broke out was the first man from Wayne County to respond to the call for troops, and raised a company; was chosen Captain; promoted to Colonel of the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. When the regiment was mustered out at the end of three months, he was authorized to re-enlist and

reorganize the same; did so, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for gallantry; served conspicuously in the Vicksburg and Mobile campaigns. (See biography in Bar chapter.)

- Berry, James, enlisted in Co. I, 51st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Berry, Meredith, enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Berry, Oliver, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Berry, Richard, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Besselman, Charles, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Betzold, Joseph, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beverlin, Madison, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Beverly, Wm. B., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bias, William, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bickle, Colonel W. A., was appointed commander of the Fifth Congressional District, and raised 2,400 men in forty days; organized the 69th and 84th regiments; had command of the 69th Regiment for some time; resigned on account of disability.
 Bicknel, Andrew J., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bicknel, James M., enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bier, Charles F., enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Bigelow, Arthur, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bigelow, Horace G., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bigelow, Isaac K., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Binkley, Benjamin R., enlisted in the 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Binkley, John R., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Binkley, Philip S., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Binkley, Samuel, enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Bird, Jesse, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Biser, Geo. W., enlisted in 8th Reg. Md. Vol. Inf.
 Black, Francis, enlisted in Co. H, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Black, S. A., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Black, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Blair, John B., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bishop, Jackson, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bloom, Jacob, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bloom, John, enlisted in 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Bloomfield, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Blöse, William S., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bodkin, William, enlisted in 52d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bogue, Parker, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bohrer, Rufus J., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bohrer, Zenas C., enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bolander, James S., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bolander, William, enlisted July, 1862, in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Bolander, William, Sr., enlisted in the 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bolander, William, Jr., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bond, Allen, enlisted in Co. B, 89th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bond, Mahlon H., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bond, Williard P., enlisted in Co. E, 42d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bonebrake, George H., was commissioned Captain of Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bonnell, Henry, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boocker, Ferdinand, enlisted in Co. H, 28th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Boon, Francis M., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Borgdorf, August, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Borias, George, company and regiment not known.
 Borrough, John C., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Borton, Eber, enlisted in the 8th Ohio Battery.
 Borton, Lafayette, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boughner, Wm. R., enlisted in the 63d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Boulevare, Hiram J., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowen, Joseph A., enlisted Oct., 1861, in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Bower, John, enlisted in the 3d Ind. Battery.
 Bowlus, Andrew, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, David, enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., August, 1861, as
 Drum-major; re-enlisted in Co. D, same regiment.
 Bowman, David, Jr., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, George, enlisted March, 1864, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, George H., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, J. V., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, P. H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Bowman, Robert D., enlisted in Co. —, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bowman, Sanford, enlisted in Co. F, 134th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boyd, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Boyd, Alonzo, enlisted August, 1862, in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Boyd, John F., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Byrd, Joseph L., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boyd, Joseph L., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boyd, Samuel S., was mustered into 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., as Surgeon.
 Boyed, William A., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boyer, Amandas, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Boyer, Daniel, enlisted in Co. A, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Byer, John, enlisted in 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brackansick, Henry, enlisted in Co. A, 7th Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Braffett, T. W. O., enlisted in Co. B, 9th Ill. Vol. Cav.
 Bradbury, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bradbury, James, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bradbury, John W., enlisted in Co. C, 20th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Braden, John, was assigned to the 53d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brafield, Bernard, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brannon, William J., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Branson, Jacob, enlisted in Co. E, 87th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Branson, James L., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Branson, Gardner, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bratz, Henry, enlisted in Co. E, 32d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., Sept., 1861.
 Brawdy, George (colored), enlisted in Co. H, 54th Reg. Mass. Col.
 Inf., May 13, 1863.
 Breemer, George W., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery.
 Bremer, Henry, enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Breniser, Wm., enlisted as a substitute and was assigned to Co. I, 9th
 Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brenizer, Zeni, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Bat.
 Brennan, John, enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brennan, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. (Iron
 Brigade).
 Breneman, Henry, enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brenson, George T., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bridgland, John A., was commissioned August, 1861, as Col. of the 2d
 Ind. Cav.
 Brightwell, Oliver, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bittain, George W., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brooks, Andrew S., enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brooks, George M., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brooks, Matthew, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Matthias H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Carlisle, enlisted in 93d Reg. O. V. I.
 Brown, Comley, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, David, enlisted in Co. B, 90th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, David W., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Henry, enlisted in U. S. service. Co. and Reg. not known.
 Brown, John, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, John M., enlisted in Co. A, 49th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Joseph, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Brown, Robert, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Rufus, enlisted in the 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, S. Clay, appointed 1st Surgeon of the 18th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, Solomon, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, T. J., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, William, enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brown, W. A., enlisted August, 1862, in the 19th Ind. Bat.
 Brown, William (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 17th Tenn. Reg.
 Brunaugh, Wm., enlisted October, 1861, in Co. I, 51st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bruner, Peter, enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Brunton, James, enlisted in Co. D, 63d Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bryant, Lewis, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Buckner, Sylvester, enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Bunker, Francis S., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bunker, Albert, volunteered in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bunch, Geo. M., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bunker, Ira, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Buhl James W., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bulla, William H., enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg. Iowa Cav.
 Bulla, William, enlisted in Co. F, 2d Reg. Iowa Cav.
 Burchett, Thomas, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; discharged
 and re-enlisted in Co. H, 74th Reg. O. Vol. Inf.
 Burchett, William, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burditt, John W., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Burket, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Burket, Calvin W., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burke, Bartemas, enlisted in Co. I, 67th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burdsal, Thomas H., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burden, James (col'd), enlisted in the 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Burke, Clinton A., enlisted in Co. A, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burkert, Cyrus J., enlisted in Co. I, Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burket, Franklin, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burket, John, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burket, Milton M., enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burket, Sanford, enlisted in the 6th Ind. Bat.
 Burkart, John, enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burkert, Edwin A., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burkert, Erastus J., entered the service as 2d Lieut. of Co. A, 148th Reg.
 Ind. Vol. Inf., Aug. 1862, for three years.
 Burns, John, enlisted in Co. D, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burroughs, Cassus M., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burris, Daniel, enlisted in Co. F, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burroughs, Jonathan M., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Burton, Levi D., enlisted in Co. B, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Bush, Almarine (col'd), enlisted in the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.
 Bush, Amos L., enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bush, Jacob, enlisted in Co. B, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Bush, Thomas Benton, enlisted in the 23d U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Butler, Henry W., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Butler, Joel, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Butler, Theodore, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Byer, Sample C., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

C.

Caho, John, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cain, Albert, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cain, Edom F., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Caley, John, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Cain, William A., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Caldwell, William, enlisted in 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Calloway, Robert F., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cammack, David, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Campbell, David, enlisted in Co. A, 196th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Campbell, Jacob, enlisted in Battery D, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Artillery.
 Campbell, John, enlisted in Battery D, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Artillery.
 Campbell, Samuel, enlisted in Co. E, 64th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Campbell, William, enlisted in Co. B, 192d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Camfield, William, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cantwell, John, enlisted in Co. G, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Canada, James P. (colored), enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Carmony, Montgomery Z., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carnell, John, enlisted in Co. H, 174th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carpenter, J. S., enlisted on board U. S. frigate Wabash, South Atlantic Squadron, Com. Dupont.
 Carpenter, Myram, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carpenter, Talbot, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Carr, Anthony P., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carr, Francis H., enlisted in Co. I, 19th Reg. Mass. Vol. Inf.
 Carr, Rebecca (widow Job), volunteered as nurse in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carrick, Adam, was drafted and assigned to Co. A, 26th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carroll, Edwin W., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carroll, Lewis, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carter, John W., enlisted in 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cartwright, George W., enlisted in Co. E, 134th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Carver, L. R., enlisted in Co. C, 42d Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Casely, John T., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cassel, William, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Castater, Ed., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in 9th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Castater, William, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Inf.
 Castle, D. E., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cate, Joshua, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Catey, Oliver, enlisted in Co. D, 25th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Cate, Preston, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Catey, Orlistis, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cavender, William, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cavinaw, James, enlisted in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cay, William, enlisted as fireman on the steam frigate Minnesota.
 Chamness, Boaz A., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Chandlee, Morris J., enlisted in Co. M, 7th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Chaffin, Rev. J. W., was commissioned Chaplain of the 57th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Champ, George W., enlisted in Co. B, 137th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Chandlee, Elias N., enlisted in Co. M, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Chandler, Aaron, enlisted in 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Chapin, James, enlisted August, 1861, for three years. Has acted in the capacity of Commissary Sergeant, Quartermaster, First and Second Lieutenant and Adjutant.
 Chapins, Joseph, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Chapman, Rev. L. W., was commissioned Chaplain of 110th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Charleton, Henry, enlisted January, 1864, in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Chenoweth, William H., enlisted in the 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cheeseman, David, enlisted June, 1861, in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Childs, Joseph, enlisted in Co. K, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clacknor, William H., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Benjamin, enlisted in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Benjamin T., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Clark, Charles A., enlisted in Co. A, 1st Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Clark, Enos B., enlisted in Co. A, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Franklin, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Harmon, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, James, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Clark, John M., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Clark, Lewis, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Nelson F., enlisted in U. S. Navy; appointed Hospital Steward; served on the Clara Dalston, New Era and Water Witch.
 Clark, Robert M., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Silas, enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, William E., volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, William H., enlisted—regiment and company unknown.
 Clark, William H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clark, Vansinier, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clawson, Alfred H., enlisted in 55th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clawson, Mahlon, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clayton, John H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cleary, Timothy, enlisted in three months' service; re-enlisted in the 19th Reg. U. S. Inf.
 Clements, Isaac, enlisted in Co. A, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Clemmons, Jacob W., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Clemmons, John A., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Clemens, William H. (colored), enlisted in Co. C, 28th U. S. C. Inf.
 Clopp, Levi, enlisted October, 1862, in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Closterman, John, enlisted in the 7th Reg. U. S. Regulars.
 Cloud, James G., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 7th Ind. Cav.
 Cloud, William H., enlisted in Co. F, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 14th Ind. Battery.
 Cobourn, Adelphis, volunteered in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cochran, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cockefair, James M., enlisted in Co. A, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cockefair, John, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps.
 Coffield, Elias, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coffin, Frederick F., enlisted while living in Minnesota; after serving seventeen months was appointed First Lieutenant in 62d Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Coffin, Edwin, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coggeshall, Allen, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coggeshall, Alveresc, enlisted in Co. — 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coggeshall, Job S., enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Coggeshall, Nathan B., enlisted as private; promoted to 2d Sergt., next to 1st Sergt., and then to Lieut.
 Cogwell, H. D., shipped as seaman on board the U. S. gun-boat, Wyoming, afterward transferred to the U. S. steam-transport, Bermuda.
 Cokayne, Charles, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cokayne, Joseph, enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cole, Edwin, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cole, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Collins, Adam (col'd), enlisted in the winter of 1865, Reg. and Co. not known.
 Collins, Asa, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, Elijah W., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, E. M. G., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, George, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, Hamilton B., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, Henry, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Collins, John L., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Comer, James, enlisted in Co.— 9th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Commons, David M., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Commons, Robert D., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Compton, Alpheus G., enlisted in 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Condo, Daniel, enlisted in German'own Band, 12th Reg.
 Condo, William, enlisted in Co. I, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coneville, George W., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Confare, Ephraim, enlisted in Rabb's Battery.
 Confare, John, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Confare, Moorman, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conklin, Aaron, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conklin, Joseph H., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conklin, Merrick, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conklin, Moses, enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, Aaron W., enlisted in 4th Ind. Battery.
 Conley, Henry C., enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, Isaac, Jr., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, James, enlisted in Co. H, 23d Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, John, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, Robert G., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conley, Thomas, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conner, Christopher, enlisted in Co. L, 71st U. S. Reg. Cav.
 Conner, James, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; from that into 101st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and then Capt. Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conner, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Conner, William, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Connel, Jeremiah, enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Conniff, Michael, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Conoway, Charles, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coutant, J. B., enlisted in Co. A, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cook, Augustus (col'd), enlisted in 28th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Cook, Alfred B., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cook, Francis M., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cook, George W., enlisted in Co. C, 50th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cook, James (col'd), enlisted in 28th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Cook, Joel, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cook, Nelson (col'd), enlisted in 23d Reg. Ind. Vol. Col. Inf.
 Cook, Virgil, enlisted for 3 months and then 2d Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cooney, Charles, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cooney, Griffin, enlisted in Co. D, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cooney, John E., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cooper, Daniel, enlisted in 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.
 Cooper, E. L., enlisted in Co. C, 101st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cooper, J. M., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cooper, Stephen, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 5th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cooper, Thomas F., enlisted in 2d Reg. Ohio Heavy Artillery.
 Cope, Jacob J., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Copeland, Henry, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Corrington, Freeman, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Corrington, John, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Corrington, Seneca, enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cosgrove, Barney, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cotton, Evans J., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Couch, Samuel, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Couch, William F., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Covey, Daniel, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cowhig, Jerry, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Cox, Albert, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cox, Albert E., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cox, Edward, enlisted in Co. K, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cox, Thomas, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cox, William, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cox, William, enlisted in Co. I, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cox, William Harrison, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cox, William I., enlisted in Co. B, 65th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Coxen, Emanuel R., enlisted in Co. G, 9th Reg. Ill. Vol. Cav.
 Craft, James H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, Enoch, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, Francis, enlisted in Ind. Mounted Inf.
 Craig, Francis M., enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Craig, George, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, of 36th, and in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, Lewis, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, Noah, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, Reson, enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Craig, William H., enlisted in Co. B, 15th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cramer, Martin, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crampton, Byron, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crandall, E. M., enlisted in Co. H, 16th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Cranor, John, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cranor, Luther, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crane, Walter, enlisted in Co. E, 9th Reg. Ill. Vol. Cav.
 Crawford, B. F., enlisted in Co. A, 44th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Crawford, Daniel B., enlisted in Co. I, 106th Reg. Ind. Militia.
 Crawford, William, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Crawford, Z. Y., enlisted in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crick, Conrad, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Cripe, Albert, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cripe, Sylvester, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crocker, Chas. H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crow, George W., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crownover, Wm., enlisted in 21st Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Cruise, John, enlisted in Co. H, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cruise, Wm., enlisted in 1st Ind. Battery.
 Crull, Abner, enlisted in Co. M, 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Crull, Francis M., enlisted in Co. H, 8th Reg. Iowa Inf.
 Crull, Rufus, enlisted in 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. L, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Crull, Thomas J., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Crull, Wm., enlisted in 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 17th Ind. Battery.
 Crumton, Jno. (col'd), enlisted in Co. H, 3d U. S. Heavy Artillery.
 Crupstine, Jno., enlisted in 21st Indiana Battery of Heavy Artillery.
 Culbertson, Thos. J., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Cunningham, A. W., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Curry, Daniel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Curry, Francis S., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Curtis, Amazar, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Curtis, J. B., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Curtis, J. H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Curtis, Wm., enlisted in Co. H, 93d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Curtis, Wm., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Custer, Dan'l, enlisted in Co. G, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and then in Co. F, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Custer, Emmet, enlisted in Co. B, 39th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, Enos, enlisted in Co. —, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, Jno. L., enlisted in Co. H, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, Lewis A., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, Manford, enlisted in Co. —, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, S. S., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Custer, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

D.

Daniel, David, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Darland, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Darland, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dater, Allen S., enlisted in Miss. Squadron, gunboat Tyler.
 Davenport, J. F., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davenport, Stephen (col'd), enlisted in Co. I, U. S. Col. Inf.
 Davidson, Wm. S., enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Co. C, 2d Ind. Vol. Cav., and Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Alpheus, enlisted in Cos. A and C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Davis, Anderson, enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Chas., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, David R., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Harmon, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Davis, Hezekiah, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Hiram, enlisted in Co. K, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Isaac, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Jacob, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, James C., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Davis, John, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Jno. W., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Lewis, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Miles, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Nathan, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Simeon H., enlisted in Co. H, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Davis, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davis, Wm., enlisted in Co. 19th Ind. Battery.
 Davis, Wm. F., enlisted in Co. C, 56th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Davie, Ziglar C., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Day, Isaac, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dean, David B., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Dean, James, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dean, Leroy M., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Dean, William, enlisted in the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dean, William, was appointed Chaplain of the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Degrumond, G. W., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dehays, Jesse, enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 93d Reg. O. Vol. Inf.
 D'Huy, Henry Du, appointed hospital steward with an Iowa brigade, and surgeon at 4th Division Hospital, 17th A. C.
 Deighan, Geo. W. R., enlisted in Co. I, 3d Ohio Cav.
 Demore, Parshall, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dempsey, Daniel O., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dempsey, John R., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dempsey, Joseph P., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dempsey, Wm., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Demoss, John T., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Demree, David P., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Demree, Robert W., enlisted in Co. D, — Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dennis, Frank, enlisted in Co. I, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dennis, John, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dennis, Thomas, enlisted in Co. I, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dinsmore, Wm. Smith, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dinwiddie, Charles W., enlisted in Co. D, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf; re-enlisted in Co. K, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Mounted Inf.
 Dinwiddie, Hugh, enlisted in an Ind. Reg.
 Dinwiddie, Samuel, enlisted in Co. K, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Depenbrock, Bennett, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Derickson, Wm., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dering, Jno., enlisted in Co. 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Detterow, Phillip A., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Devlin, James L., enlisted in Co. 3d Ind. Battery.
 Dewey, George, enlisted in Co. I, 113th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Deyarmon, Cassius M. C., enlisted in Co. D, 4th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in Co. K, 12th Veterans Res. Corps.
 Dickinson, Philemon, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dietrich, Moses, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dilehunt, Jao. A., enlisted in 42d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dillon, Ira, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dinsmore, Wm. S., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ditcher, Moses (col'd), enlisted in Reg. unknown; Ward-master at Nashville.
 Dietrich, Smelser, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dobbins, Thomas, enlisted in Co. H, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Doll, Wm. E., enlisted in Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Dooley, Thomas, enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dorcey, Michael, enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Doran, Isaac, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dory, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dougherty, Allen J., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dougherty, James P., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dougherty, John, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dougherty, John S., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dougherty, William, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dowling, Edward, enlisted Oct., 1862, in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., re-enlisted in the 21st Ind. Battery.
 Downs, Cornelius, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Draher, Amos, volunteered in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Draher, Jeremiah, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Draher, Oliver P., enlisted in Co. E, 87th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. K, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Draher, Valentine, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Drake, Ewell P., enlisted in 11th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Drake, Samuel P., enlisted in Co. C, 16th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in 8th Ohio Battery.
 Draper, Charles, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Draper, James, enlisted in Co. B, 48th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Draper, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Drear, Wm. F., enlisted in 50th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and Co. L, 71st Reg. Ind. Mounted Vol. Inf.
 Drishel, Daniel, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dudley, Wm. W., Captain Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol., entered service July, 1861; promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; wounded, necessitating loss of leg at Gettysburg; resigned on account of wound.
 Dugan, John, enlisted in Co. K, 35th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Duke, Benjamin B., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dulhagen, Isaac, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dunlap, George, enlisted in 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dunlevy, Patrick, enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Duvall, James M., enlisted in 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dwiggin, Joseph, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dwiggin, Thomas B., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Dykes, John R., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Dye, Henry, enlisted in 19th Reg. Ind. Battery.

E.

Eagle, Christopher, enlisted in Co. —, 16th, Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Eagle, Geo., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Earle, Isaac H., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Earle, Simeon, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Earnist, Hamilton, enlisted in Co. B, 1st Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Eckerle, Martin, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Eddins, Franklin C., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Eddins, James, enlisted in Co. —, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Eddins, Milton B., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edens, Henry W., enlisted in Co. D, 35th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Edgerton, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edmondson, F. M., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edmondson, Jno. F., enlisted in an Ohio Regiment.
 Edsall, Fuller, enlisted in 19th Ind. Bat.
 Edwards, Alfred, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edwards, David, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 7th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Edwards, Hans, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Edwards, Edson H., enlisted July 23, 1861, in 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Nov. 23, 1863, in Co. K, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edwards, Jonathan, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edwards, Oliver, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; transferred to the Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct., 1863.
 Edwards, Samuel, enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Edwards, William H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Ehrhart, Josiah, enlisted in Co. B, 14th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elderkin, Harry, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind., re-enlisted in an Illinois Bat.
 Elliott, Abraham G., enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, David, volunteered in the 19th Ind. Bat.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, Henry C., enlisted in Co. B, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., re-enlisted in Co. F, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Col. of the 118th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, Jacob C., volunteered in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, Jacob, enlisted in Co. B, 156th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, Jos. H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav. transferred to 1st Ind. Cav., and subsequently Capt. of Co. M, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Elliott, Lewis O., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Elliott, Samuel, enlisted in 19th Reg. Ind. Bat.
 Elliott, Thos. C., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Ellis, James F., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. H, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Emerick, Jacob, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Emmons, Asa, enlisted in Co. G, 75th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Endsley, Joseph, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Engle, Wm. J., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ennis, Thos., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg., and Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.



Reuben Burtzel

Enochs, Lot, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Enright, Michael, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. and Co. B, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Epps, Jesse, enlisted in Co. C, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Epps, Jno., enlisted in Co. C, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Erisman, John, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ernst, David H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Eshelman, Ira, enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Essenmacher, Charles, Jr., enlisted in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Essenmacher, Charles, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Estes, Isaac, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, David S., commissioned Surg. 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, Frank, enlisted in Co. C, 20th Reg. O. V. I.; transferred August, 1861, to the 81st O. V. I.
 Evans, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. B, 70th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., April, 1861, for three months; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, John, enlisted March, 1864, in the 28th Reg. U. S. (col'd) Inf.
 Evans, Owen D., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, Wm. (col'd), enlisted in the 23d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, W. H., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, Wm. H. (col'd), enlisted in Co. C, 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
 Evans, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Evans, Zenas, enlisted Aug., 1861, in 7th Ill. Reg.; re-enlisted Jan., 1863, in the 10th Reg. Ill. Cav.
 Everett, Theophilus, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; re-enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ewbank, Lavinus, enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

F.

Fagan, Thos J., enlisted in Co. A, 153d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fagan, Wm. F., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fagan, V. R., enlisted in 20th Reg. and Co. F, 71st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Falls, Jas. W., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Falls, Jno. T., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fanning, Sylvester H., enlisted in Co. K, 24th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fanning, Wm. W., enlisted in Co. D, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Farlow, Wm. S., enlisted in Co. A, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Farmer, Henry H., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Farmer, Mahlon A., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Farmer, Wm., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Farquahar, Wm. L., enlisted in the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Farr, Arthur B., enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Farr, James M., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Farr, Wm. B., enlisted in Co. C, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Favorite, Geo. W., enlisted Oct., 1861, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Feasel, John B., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 5th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Feasel, Josiah P., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fender, Jas. H., enlisted in Co. K, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fender, John M., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 83d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fenimore, Charles, enlisted in Co. F, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Fennimore, Geo. W., enlisted in the 4th Ind. Bat.
 Fergusson, Jas. C., enlisted in Co. C, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fetta, Geo., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fetta, Henry, Jr., enlisted in Co. I, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Fibbey, Daniel, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Finch, Calvin, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Finch, John, enlisted in Co. C, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Finley, John H., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. and raised a Co. (A) for the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and commissioned Capt.

Finney, Joel, commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; received Major's commission April 21, 1865, and assigned to 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, Alexander A., volunteered in Co. G, 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, Charles W., enlisted in 16th Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, Daniel B., volunteered in the 14th Ind. Bat.

Fisher, Dr. Elias, was commissioned June, 1861, as Surg. of the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, Jacob L., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 1st Ind. Bat. Heavy Artillery.

Fisher, John R., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, Leonard, enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. B, 1st Ind. Bat.

Fisher, Marion, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fisher, O. B., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted soon after in the 31 Ind. Bat. of Light Artillery.

Fisher, Samuel, enlisted in Co. A, 20th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 42d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Fisk, Allen B., enlisted on board of flag ship Black Hawk, Lower Miss. Squadron.

Fist, David, enlisted July, 1862, Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fitz, Geo. M., enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fitz, John F., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fitz, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fitzgibbons, Thos., enlisted in 24th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.

Flannegan, Jno., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Flannegan, Patrick, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf.

Flannegan, Thos., enlisted in Co. B, 1st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fleming, David, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fleming, Jos. D., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fleming, Wm., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fletcher, Jas. M., enlisted in Co. H, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Flood, James, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Flood, Wm., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Flook, Jno. P., Co. and Reg. unknown.

Foist, Jno., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Foland, Jacob, enlisted in Co. H, 144th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Follin, Patrick, 19th Ind. Battery.

Forbes, Lewis, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Ford, David, enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Ford, Jno. C., enlisted in Co. F, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Ford, Henry, enlisted in Co. F, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Forrest, Isaiah, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Forrest, Ephraim, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Forrest, Elias, enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Forrest, Henry, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Forrey, Emory, enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fossenkemper, Henry, enlisted in Co. G, 108th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Foutz, Jeremiah M., enlisted in Co. C, 75th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Fowler, A. D., enlisted in Co. D, 39th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., then 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Fowler, Jas. S., enlisted in Co. F, 18th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 87th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fowler, Jno., enlisted in Co. C, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fox, David, enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fox, H. C., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fox, Jacob I., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fox, Madison, enlisted in Co. E, 33d Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and in 19th Ind. Battery.

Francisco, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Franklin, Milton, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Frazer, Geo. M. D., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Frazer, John J., enlisted in Co. A, 42d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Frazer, Martin, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Frazer, Abner S., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Frazier, Jas. A., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.

Frazer, Jno., enlisted in Co. K, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.

Frazer, Joseph, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.

Frazier, Martin L., enlisted in 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Freeman, David (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.

Freeman, David G., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Freeman, Thornton F., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Freeman, Wm. L., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

French, Francis, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

French, Luke, Co. and Reg. unknown.

French, William L., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fricke, Henry, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Frilider, Samuel R., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Oct., 1862, in 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fritz, Albert, enlisted Sept., 1861, in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fritz, Charles S., enlisted May, 1861, in Co. C, 16th Ill. Reg.

Fritz, Francis M., enlisted March, 1864, in 5th Ind. Cav.

Fulghum, Charles W., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fulghum, Almet, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fuller, Amaziah (col'd), enlisted in Co. I, 23d Reg. U. S. C. Vol. Inf.

Fuller, Daniel, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fuller, Henry C. (col'd), enlisted in Co. B, 18th Reg. U. S. C. Vol. Inf.

Fuller, William H. (col'd), enlisted in Co. B, 23d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Fulton, Samuel M., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funderaw, Adam, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funk, Henry, enlisted in Co. H, 75th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funk, Jacob, Jr., enlisted in 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funk, Jacob, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funk, James W., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Funk, Joseph, enlisted April, 1862, in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

G.

Gambrell, Wm., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Gaines, Chas., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gallier, Hugh, enlisted in Co. K, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gallion, Milo, enlisted in Co. K, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gamble, William, enlisted from Dublin. History unknown.

Gano, Dan'l, enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gant, Josiah, enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gant, Newton, enlisted in Co. D, 123d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Garber, Samuel, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gardiner, Lewis, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Garrett, Jas. M., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Garrett, Jno. W., enlisted in 152d Reg. Ohio N. G.

Garretson, Geo. C., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Garthwait, Henry, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gascoigne, Jno., enlisted in Co. —, 55th, and in Co. E, 23d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gates, Dan'l, enlisted in Co. I, 50th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gauding, Henry, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gauding, Jno., enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Gauding, Wm., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gause, Samuel S., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gary, Enos, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Geiger, Frederick, enlisted in Co. E, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted September, 1862, in Co. H, 105th Reg. O. V. I.
 George, William, enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Germantown Brass Band enlisted in the 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Getz, Jacob, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Ind. Cav.
 Geyer, Rev. J. R., was appointed Chaplain of the 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gibbons, Allen M., enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Gibbs, Ira B., was appointed by General McClellan, April, 1861, Commissary and Quartermaster at Camp Dennison, Ohio.
 Giberson, Alfred, enlisted in Co. C, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gilbert, Joel M., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gilbert, Jonathan N., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gilbert, Oliver, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gill, Augustus C., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gill, Caleb, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gipe, Jacob, enlisted in Co. D, 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 4th Reg. of Hancock's Vet. Corps.
 Gipe, William H., enlisted in Co. E, 101st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Githens, Edwin, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Goodwin, Allen F., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Goens, Richard, enlisted in Co. G, 13th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.
 Golden, David B., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Goldman, David, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Goldman, Wm., enlisted in Germantown Band.
 Good, Alonzo H., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Goodnaugh, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 60th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Gordon, Anthony, enlisted in Co. K, 40th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gordon, Henry C., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gordon, Patrick, enlisted in 59th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in an Ind. Reg.
 Gordon, Robert P., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gordon, Thaddeus H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gouldsberry, Thomas, enlisted in Co. K, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gorman, Jas. W., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gorman, Martin, enlisted in Co. K, 35th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gorman, Patrick, Co. and Reg. not known.
 Gossett, Josiah, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grabill, Benjamin F., enlisted in 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grabill, David, enlisted in 89th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Graham, Hubert, enlisted in Reg. unknown.
 Grant, Alfred A. (col'd), enlisted in Co. F, 6th Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf.
 Gravatt, William, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Graves, Allen W., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Graves, Dickson E., enlisted in Co. —, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Graves, George M., enlisted in 2d Ind. Cav., and was transferred soon after to the 36th Ind. Inf.
 Grave, Levi C., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gray, Daniel W., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Gray, Jacob, enlisted in Co. K, 43d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gray, Martin V., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grayen, Albert, enlisted in the 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Beatty, enlisted in Co. I, 34th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Benjamin P., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Charles W., served through the Mexican war; enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Charles, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, James P., enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Jesse H., enlisted on flag ship Wabash, and re-enlisted in 25th Ind. Battery.
 Green, Thaddeus C., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Green, Thomas B., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 67th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Timothy V., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Green, Wm. P., enlisted in Co. L, 71st Reg. Mounted Inf.
 Greenhoff, Jno., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. —, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Greenstreet, Jason H., enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gregg, Edgar A., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gregory, Henry, Jr., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grusefell, Henry, enlisted in 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Griffin, Jno., enlisted in Co. A, 1st Reg. Ga. Vol. Inf.
 Griffin, Michael, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Griffith, Daniel, Milton, Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Griffith, Jno., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Griffith, Marion, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Griffith, Paul, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Griffith, R. A., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Griffith, Wm., Milton, Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Griffith, Jno., Dublin, Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Griffy, John A., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grimes, Frank (col'd), enlisted in Co. C, U. S. C. Artillery.
 Grimes, J. Preston, enlisted in Co. —, 81st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grimes Wm., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grins, C. H., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 31 Ind. Battery.
 Grisson, Samuel, enlisted in Co. K, 151st Reg. Penn. Inf.
 Grist, James, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Groendike, Thomas W., enlisted in Co. H, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grooms, M., enlisted in Co. H, 43d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Grottendick, Hiram, enlisted in 1st Ohio Cav.
 Groves, Stephen, enlisted in Co. B, 139th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Groves, William, enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gruwell, Jacob M., enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Gulliver, Alexander (col'd), enlisted in Co. B, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Gulliver, Frank (col'd), enlisted in Co. F, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Gunckel, Aaron M., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Gusler, Henry, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

H.

Hackensberger, August, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hadley, Samuel S., entered the service as Q. M. of the 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Haines, John F., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Haines, John, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hale, David, enlisted in the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Haler, Joseph V., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Hall, Addison T., enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hall, Cornelius, enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Hall, Elbridge G., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hall, Jno. P., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hall, Luther M., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hallsay, Thos., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hamilton, Jas., enlisted in the 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hamon, Wm. A., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hampton, Haines, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hainer, Frederic, enlisted in Co. E, 32d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hannah, Josephus, enlisted in the 19th and 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hantzsche, Chas., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hardin, Rev. Frank A., enlisted in the 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hardin, Geo., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hardin, R. B., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harlin, Levi C., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harlan, Stephen, enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harniss, Jno., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harniss, Jacob S., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harriman, Dr. S. B., Asst. Surgeon of the 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harriman, Thos. F., enlisted in Co. E, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Harris, Albanus, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, Elwood, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Harris, Henderson C., enlisted in Co. K, 58th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, James, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harris, James M., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.; re-enlisted
 in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, James M., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harris, Jesse, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, John L., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harris, Lewis K., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted
 in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, Luther, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harris, Martin L., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harris, Milton, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harris, Robert, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Harris, Wm., enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and also re-enlisted
 (regiment unknown).
 Harris, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harrison, Cornelius F., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harrison, Henry G., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Pa. Cav.
 Harrison, Jos. G., enlisted in Co. H, 152d Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Harrison, Sam'l, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Harrington, A. D., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hart, Timothy, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harter, Jos. L., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hartuss, Chas. W., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hartzler, Jacob, enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Harvey, Josiah, enlisted from N. C. (regiment unknown).
 Harvey, Thos. G., enlisted in Co. G, 14th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Harvey, Wm., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hasecoster, Frederic, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Hastings, Ira C., enlisted in Co. B, 25th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Hasting, Joshua, enlisted in Co. H, 25th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hattaway, Jno. M., enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Havekottle, Wm., enlisted in Co. A, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Hawkins, David, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hawkins, Henry, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hawkins, Jno., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hawkins, Wm., enlisted in Co. G, 126th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Hawkins, W. H., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Haxton, Robert, enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Haydon, Wilson, enlisted in Co. D, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Haythorn, Oscar, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hebbler, Chas., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hedgepeth, Wm. B., enlisted in Co. C, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Heiney, Jacob, enlisted in the 3d Ind. Battery.
 Henly, Geo. A., enlisted in the 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Heironimus, Walter, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Heland, Samuel, enlisted in Co. C, 153d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Helms, James, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Helm, Jno., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hendershot, George, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Henderson, Jno. N., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Henderson, Richard, enlisted in Co. E, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Henderson, Thomas G., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and
 in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hendrickson, Gregg, enlisted in the navy, Miss. Squadron.
 Henkle, Jacob, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Henkle, James W., enlisted in Co. C, 75th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Henkle, John, enlisted in Co. G, 88th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., also in the
 navy, and in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Henley, Samuel (col'd), enlisted in the 158th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Henly, Samuel (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Hennings, Amos, enlisted in Co. A, 26th Reg. Ind. Inf.
 Henry, Daniel B., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted
 in Co. D, 40th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Henry, David (col'd), enlisted Dec., 1864.
 Henry, Joseph T., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. Re-enlisted
 in an Ohio Reg. In the spring of 1864, in the 12th Mich. Battery.
 Henry, Marshall G., enlisted in Co. I, Ohio Reg. Vol. Inf.
 Herbst, Albert H., enlisted in Co. I, 14th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and was
 transferred to Co. I, 15th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Herbst, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. G, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Herbst, David S., enlisted in Co. D, 51st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Herrington, Samuel P., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hervey, James C., enlisted in Co. A, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hester, Isaac, enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hibberd, Edgar, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hibbers, D., enlisted in Co. G, 32d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hickman, Charles, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hickmar, Daniel, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hickman, James M., enlisted in Co. F, 181st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Heirs, Moses, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Heirs, Wm., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Higgins, Wm. O., enlisted in Co. I, 71st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in the
 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hill, Daniel C., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hill, F. M., enlisted in the 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hill, James, enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hill, John, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hill, John W. (col'd), enlisted in Co. H, U. S. Col. Inf.
 Hill, Jonathan, enlisted in Co. D, 16th Ind. Mounted Inf.
 Hill, Wm. S., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 9th
 Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hindman, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hindman, William, enlisted in the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hinshaw, Henry B., enlisted in Co. G, 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Hipes, Joel, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hittle, Henry, enlisted in Co. G, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hodson, Jesse M., enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hoffman, Frederick W., enlisted in Co. F, 2d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Hollett, John S., enlisted in an Illinois Regiment.
 Holliday, Joseph, enlisted Aug., 1862, in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Hollopeter, William W., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Holloway, Allen T., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Holloway, Charles P., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Feb., 1864, in Co. C, 17th Ind. Mounted Inf.
 Holloway, Henry C., was commissioned as Captain and Commissary Sergeant, October, 1862, and served on the staff of General Meredith.
 Holloway, J. M., was appointed 1st Lieut. of Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Holmes, John F., volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hoover, Charles, enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hoover, Henry, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hoover, William W., re-enlisted in the 2d Ind. Battery and in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Horn, Henry, enlisted in Co. K, 93d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Horney, Alexander, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg., and Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Horney, Jesse, enlisted in the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Horsman, Henry, enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Horsman, Joshua, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hort, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hort, Jno. W., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hort, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hosier, Adrian M., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hosier, Aurelius M., enlisted in Co. K, 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hosier, Henderson O., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Howell, Thos., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Howes, James B., enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hubbard, Edwin, enlisted in Co. H, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huckins, George W., enlisted in Co. A, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huckins, Alonzo W., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hubbard, George, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hubbard, George M., enlisted in Co. H, 73d Ind. Reg.
 Hubbard, Henry, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hubbard, Joseph B., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huckins, Spencer, enlisted in Co. A, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huddleston, Amos, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huddleston, Jonathan, enlisted in Co. A, 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huddleston, Samuel, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hudson, Thomas, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huff, Francis M., enlisted in 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 87th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huff, Levi C., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Huff, William B., enlisted in Co. A, 71st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., for three years, but on account of being so young, was discharged; re-enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huffman, Henry, 14th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; 1st Ind. Bat., Heavy Artillery.
 Huffman, Peter, first enlistment regiment unknown; then in Co. I, 15th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. K, 17th Reg. Mounted Inf.
 Huffman, Solomon, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hughes, James H., enlisted in Co. H, 59th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hull, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hull, John, enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hungerford, C. L., enlisted in Co. G, 20th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, Clayton B., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, Francis M., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, Henry C., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Huntsinger, David, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. M, 6th Reg. Ky. Cav.

Hunt, Jabez, enlisted in Co. A, 149th Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Hunt, John, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, John, enlisted in Co. C, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 6th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Hunt, John W., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, Samuel, enlisted in Co. K, 138th Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Hunt, Nathan, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, Paul S., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunt, William M., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hunter, Henry A., enlisted September, 1862.
 Hurdle, Robert, enlisted in Co. C, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hurdle, William C., enlisted in the 28th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hurst, Fernando C., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hurst, Jacob, enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hurst, James M., enlisted in Co. D, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hurt, Wesley, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hutchens, Hibart, enlisted in Co. K, 14th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hutson, J. W., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Henton, Noah H., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Hyde, O. J., enlisted October, 1861; Purveyor under Gen. Wood.

I.

Ibaugh, Cyrus, enlisted in Co. H, 74th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Iliff, Joseph P., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Inderstrott, William, enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Inman, John, enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Iredell, John S., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ireton, Thomas, enlisted in Co. H, 33d N. Y. Vol. Inf., August, 1862, for three years; was transferred May, 1863, to 49th N. Y. Vol. Inf.
 Irvin, Edmund, enlisted in Co. F, 89th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Irvin, Frank, enlisted for three months, and was discharged at expiration of term; re-enlisted.
 Irwin, George L., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Irwin, George M., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Irwin, John, enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Istenberger, Henry, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Izor, Albert, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Izor, Alexander, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 71st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Izor, Ira, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

J.

Jackson, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jackson, Amos, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. U. S. Inf.
 Jackson, C. B., was commissioned as Captain of Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Ind. Cav.
 Jackson, Charles, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jackson, Jesse, enlisted in 31st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jackson, Marshall, enlisted in Co. G, 1st Reg. Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Jackson, Taylor (colored), enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 10th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Jameson, William, enlisted in Co. H, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jamison, William, enlisted in 19th Reg. Ind. Battery.
 Jefferis, Albert, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; entered the service at fifteen years of age.
 Jefferis, W. C., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Jeffrey, Samuel, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Jeffrey, Wm. L., enlisted in 157th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Jenkins, Hugh, enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Jenkins, William, enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Jennings, John, enlisted in Co. B, 20th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Jennings, Nelson C., enlisted in 1st Ind. Heavy Artillery.
 Jessup, Ellwood, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jester, Isaac, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jester, James, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Jester, John, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jester, John, enlisted in Co. A, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jester, Philander, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jewell, John W., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jewell, Warren D., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jewett, Benjamin F., enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Ind. Reg.
 Johnson, Alva C., enlisted in Co. C, 14th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Johnson, Amos, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Johnson, C. R., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Ind. Inf.
 Johnson, Charles, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted on board the gunboat Oriola.
 Johnson, F. M., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Johnson, John C., enlisted in Co. L, — Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Johnson, John T., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Johnson, Jonas, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Johnson, Levin, enlisted in Co. C, 11th Reg. Mo. Cav.
 Johnson, L. T., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Johnson, Samuel L., enlisted in Co. A, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 2d Ind. Battery.
 Johnson, William, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Johnston, James, enlisted in Co. E, 57th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Joliff, Jacob, enlisted in German Band, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, David, enlisted in Co. C, 107th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Paymaster's Department, Army of the Potomac.
 Jones, George C., enlisted in 20th Ind. Battery.
 Jones, Isaac, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, James W., enlisted in Co. G, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, Jesse E., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, John D., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, Richard, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, William, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jones, William, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jordan, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. F, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Jukes, James T., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Justice, Frederick P., enlisted in 1st Reg. Ind. Heavy Artillery.

K.

Karch, John E., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. E, 7th Ind. Cav.
 Karch, Peter, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kaufman, John, enlisted in Co. K, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keeler, Clinton, enlisted in 18th Ind. Battery.
 Keever, Abraham, was drafted October, 1864, and assigned to Co. A, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keever, George V., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keever, Wm., enlisted July, 1862, in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keller, Albert W., enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keller, William H., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kelly, Foster, enlisted in Co. C, 20th Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Kelly, Thomas, enlisted in Co. K, 14th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Kemp, George W., volunteered in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kenall, George, enlisted; company and regiment unknown.
 Kenedy, John W., enlisted in Co. F, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keney, E. H., enlisted in Co. F, 3d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Keslin, Frank A., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Kern, Peter P., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Kernodle, Daniel, enlisted in Co. A, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Kerr, Michael, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Kerr, Thomas M., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Kerr, William, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Kersey, Silas H., Assistant Surgeon 36th Ind. Vol. Inf., and Surgeon 3d Brigade, 1st Division.
 Ketcham, Jared S., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keys, Charles A., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Keys, John E., enlisted in Co. B, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Kibby, Jordon, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 King, Walter S., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 King, Wm. F., was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon of the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Surgeon of the 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 King, William S., enlisted in 68th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kingston, William, enlisted in Co. A, 4th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted on board of gunboat Indianola.
 Kinley, Isaac, enlisted in Co. D, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kinley, James W., enlisted in Co. B, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kinley, John C., enlisted; company and regiment not known.
 Kinley, Seth, enlisted in 39th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirk, Benjamin F., enlisted in the 17th Ind. Battery.
 Kirk, Joseph, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirk, John, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirkman, Jonathan, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirkman, William, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirkpatrick, Thomas, enlisted in Co. H, 141st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kirman, William, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Kitselman, Albert, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kitselman, John C., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kitson, Edwin, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Kitterman, E., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Koddington, Wm., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Kolp, Francis, enlisted in 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Koogle, Albert C., enlisted in Signal Corps, Army of Tenn.
 Knapp, John, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Knode, Robert S., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Knower, Jefferson P., enlisted in 1st German Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Knox, Prince A., enlisted in Co. F, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Knox, Wm. F., enlisted in Co. C, 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Kunk, Anthony, enlisted in 181st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Kuhns, Edward, enlisted in Co. C, 79th Penn. Vol. Inf.

L.

Lacell, Edward, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lacey, Capt. Mayberry M., enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf; re-enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lacey, Alexander, enlisted in Co. F, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lafeber, P. W. S., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Laker, John, enlisted in 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Laker, William, enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamar, Nathan, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lamb, Caleb, enlisted in Co. A, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, George W., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, Henry, enlisted in Co. D, 68th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, Henry H., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, Martin L., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, Merriitt, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Lamb, John, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, Israel, enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, John, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lamb, William, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lambarger, William, enlisted in the 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lambert, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lancaster, John P., enlisted in Quartermaster's Department.
 Lancton, Henry, enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. G, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Langinaker, James A., enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Larrimore, Alvin, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Larrimore, Martin, enlisted in Co. K, 4th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Larrimore, Winner, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Larsh, Lafayette, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 133d and 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lashley, Edward, enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Landig, Theodore, enlisted in German Band, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lawler, Lawrence, enlisted in Co. D, 21st Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lawrence, C. W., enlisted as 1st Asst. Surgeon, 22d Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Lawson, James, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lawton, Elijah, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 3d Ind. Battery.
 Layard, Orville, enlisted in 7th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in 116th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and in 1st Tenn. Light Artillery.
 Leavell, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leavell, J. H., enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lebrick, Luther, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lee, John S., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the fall of 1863, in 20th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leeson, Henry C., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leeson, Moses D., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lefker, Henry, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lefever, Alfred H., enlisted in Co. F, 67th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leibhardt, David P., enlisted in Co. E, 67th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leighty, George, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Cav.
 Lemon, Joseph G., enlisted in Co. K, 36th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lemon, Rev. Orange V., was appointed Chaplain of 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lemon, Orange V., Jr., enlisted in Co. K, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leonard, Cassius, enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lenardson, H., Asst. Surgeon 114th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Lennington, Nehemiah C., enlisted 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lesh, Graves, enlisted in 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lester, Caleb W., enlisted in 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lester, Isaac, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Leverton, John E., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery.
 Levie, Dewitt C., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lewelling, Henry C., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lewis, Albert H., enlisted in 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Light, Polk, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lineburg, John, enlisted in Co. F, 128th N. Y. Vol. Inf.; and in Co. F, Reg. unknown.
 Linticum, John, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Little, James H., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Little, John W., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Little, Samuel, Jr., enlisted in Co. A, 16th and 64th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Little, Wm. F., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Livengood, F. M., enlisted in the 15th Ind. Battery.
 Livengood, James, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Livingston, Isaac, enlisted Sept., 1862, in Co. I, 51st Ohio Reg.
 Lloyd, George, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Long, Allen, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lock, John, enlisted in Co. A, 26th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Locke, Wm. M., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Long, Jacob E., enlisted in Co. B, 156th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Long, John, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Long, William C., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Long, William H., enlisted in Co. B, 156th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Longfellow, Cornelius, enlisted in Co. E, 63th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Larman, Frederic, enlisted in Co. I, 37th, and Co. A, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Longfellow, James A., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Longfellow, James P., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Longfellow, John R., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lontz, David, Jr., enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lontz, Henry H., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lontz, Isaac, enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Love, Branson T., enlisted in Co. I, 1st, Reg. Iowa Vol. Cav.
 Love, John, enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Love, Alfred B., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lovin, Isaac T., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lovin, John, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Luce, Abram, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf; and in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lumpkin, Beverly, col'd., enlisted Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Lutz, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lyle, John S., enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav; and in 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Lyman, Frederic W., enlisted in navy on gunboat Victor.
 Lynn, Wm., enlisted in Co. I, 55th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lynn, Thomas, enlisted in Co. I, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. K, 11th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Lyon, George, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lytle, Archibald, enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

M.

Macke, Francis, Jr., enlisted in Co. A, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf; re-enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mackey, James, enlisted in Co. C, 50th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Mackey, John A., enlisted in Co. G., 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Macklin, James E., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf; re-enlisted in Co. K, 16th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Macy, Henry B., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Macy, John, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Macy, Sylvanus, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Madarea, George W., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Madden, Thomas, enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Magan, E. W., enlisted in 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Magee, Leroy, enlisted in Co. B, 19th, and Co. A, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Magee, Wm., enlisted in Co. K, 53d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maggors, Wm., enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maggors, Wm. B., enlisted in Co. E, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Mains, Wm., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Makinson, Daniel, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Makinson, John W., enlisted in Co. B, 16th, and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Malcomb, James, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Malone, Robert B., enlisted in a Reg. of Tenn. Cav.
 Manix, Daniel, enlisted in Co. B, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and Co. D, 89th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mann, Frederic, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Manning, A. L., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mann, John, enlisted in Co. C, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Manning, William, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Marine, Jonathan F., volunteered in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Marine, Moorman W., volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Markel, Jacob, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Markel, John, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Markle, Amos, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., April 1861, for three months; re-enlisted in an Ind. Battery.
 Markley, John A., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Marshall, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Marshall, Swain, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martin, Aaron M., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martin, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martin, George C., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martin, Robert B., enlisted first call for 75,000 troops, for three months; re-enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martin, Thomas, enlisted in Co. E, 53d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martindale, Lafayette, enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martindale, Thos. J., enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Martyn, Franklin F., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Masbouch, Franklin, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Masbouch, George, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mason, Daniel W., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Mason, Jno., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Massey, Alexander, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maston, Clement J., enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Maston, Milton K., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mather, Theodore D., enlisted in Co. D, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. H, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Mattis, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mattis, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Matthews, Benj. F., enlisted July, 1862, in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Matthews, Joseph P., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Matthews, William, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maule, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maule, Chas. I., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maule, Isaac P., enlisted on board the gunboat Mound City.
 Maule, John, enlisted in the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Maule, Thomas, enlisted in Co. I, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mayhew, Lorenzo, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McAdams, John, enlisted May 11, 1864, in the 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McCabe, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McClave, Rodney, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McCleaf, Thaddeus S., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 McClure, James, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McClure, John A., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McClure, J. W. B., enlisted in Co. K, 11th Reg., and Co. K, 43d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McClure, Wells F., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McClure, Wm., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McCallum, Simeon, enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McCollum, Wm., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 2d Ind. Battery.
 McCowan, George (col'd), 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
 McCowen, Pleasant, enlisted in 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
 McCown, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McCoy, Wm., enlisted in 1st Ind. Battery Heavy Artillery.

- McDivitt, Isaac R., enlisted in Co. H, 156th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 McDivitt, Jno., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and 3d Ind. Battery.
 McDonald, Jno., enlisted in 35th and 20th Regs. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McDonald, Michael, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McDowell, Andrew J., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 5th Reg. Hancock's Vet. Corps.
 McDowell, Francis M., enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McEntire, Jas., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McGallard, Harvey D., enlisted in Co. A, -- Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., first to enlist from Richmond.
 McGraw, Jno. B., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McGuinness, Thomas, enlisted in Co. K, 37th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McHenry, John, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery; re-enlisted in Co. H, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McHenry, Peter, enlisted in Co. H, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McHenry, William, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McIntosh, Edward, enlisted May, 1861, in the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McInturf, William T., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McIntyre, J. H., entered the service April 27, 1864, and served as A. A. Surgeon.
 McKillips, Patrick, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McKinney, Patrick, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McLaughlin, William H., enlisted in Co. A, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McLucas, William, enlisted Nov., 1863, in the 9th Reg. Ind. Cav.
 McMahon, Charles M., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McMahon, Milton, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McMinn, John, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 McMinn, George M., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 McWhinney, John W., enlisted in Co. D, 20th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., April 22, 1861, for three months; re-enlisted in Co. E, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 McWhinney, William T., enlisted in Co. D, 20th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. E, 5th Ohio Cav.
 Mead, Michael, enlisted in naval service and on gunboat *Marmora*.
 Mead, Timothy, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Means, Isaac, enlisted in Co. K, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Meek, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Meloy, Asa, enlisted in Co. G, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mendenhall, Bentley, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mendenhall, Caleb S., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mendenhall, Jno. H., enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Mendenhall, Jos. C., enlisted in 71st Reg. Mounted Vol. Inf.
 Mendenhall, Samuel, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mendenhall, William, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; Surgeon in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Meney, Patrick, enlisted in Co. I, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Menke, Henry, enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Merchant, Geo. F., enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Merchant, Jno. H., enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Meredith, Sam'l H., enlisted in Co. A, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Meredith, Solomon, enlisted as Colonel in 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Merrick, Geo. H., enlisted in Co. L, 60th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Merritt, Samuel, enlisted in Co. H, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. H, 131st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Messick, Jno., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Messick, Jos. G., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Michael, Henry, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Michael, Jno. H., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Abraham, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Chas. H., enlisted in 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Dan'l D., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.,

Miller, David, enlisted in Co. E, 86th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, David A., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Miller, Geo., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Henry, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Isaac, enlisted in Co. I, 86th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Jacob S., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Jas. S., enlisted in Co. B, 45th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Jonas, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.

Miller, Lewis, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Miller, Matthew, enlisted in Co. G, 153d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Newton, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Samuel, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Samuel J., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, Stephen, enlisted in Co. G, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Miller, William, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mills, Elisha, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mills, G. W., enlisted in 9th Reg. Ind. Cav.

Mills, Jesse, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mills, Joseph, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mills, Morgan W., enlisted in 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Mills, Nathan, enlisted in Co. K, 2d Reg. East Tenn. Vol. Inf.

Milton, George W., enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.

Minor, James M., enlisted in Co. I, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Minor, John V., enlisted in Co. H, 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Minor, Milton, enlisted in the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in 17th Ind. Battery.

Minor, Wm., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery and transferred to 17th Ind. Battery.

Minor, Chas., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Minor, Wm. O., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Minor, Wm. H., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery and transferred to 17th Ind. Battery.

Mitchell, A. Origen, enlisted in Co. A, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Burton C., enlisted in Co. C, 94th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Charles F., enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 19th Ind. Battery.

Mitchell, David, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Harry E., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Mitchell, John, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg., and in Co. H, 124th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Jno. A., enlisted in Co. —, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, Moses D., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mitchell, R. S., Assistant Surgeon 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Mobley, Elijah, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Modlin, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Modlin, Nathan, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Modlin, Nathan (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.

Modlin, Willis, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Monfort, J. L., enlisted in the 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Moore, A. C., enlisted in Co. K, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Moore, Gilbert R., enlisted in Co. B, 31st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Moore, James (col'd), enlisted in Co. —, Reg. —.

Moore, James E., volunteered in Co. C, 73d Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Moore, James F., volunteered in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Moore, John, enlisted in the 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Moore, John, enlisted in Co. D, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Moore, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Moore, Madison (col'd), enlisted September, 1864.
 Moore, Marshall (col'd), enlisted in summer of 1864; further history not known.
 Moorman, Robert F., enlisted in the 10th Ind. Battery.
 Moran, Thomas, enlisted in Co. H, 18th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Moreland, Hiram, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted on gunboat Oriola, Miss. Squadron.
 Moreland, Simon C., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Jan., 1864, and was transferred to the East.
 Moreland, William A., enlisted in the 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morey, J. W., enlisted in Co. F, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Morgan, George F., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morgan, John, enlisted in Co. G, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Morgan, John, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morgan, John, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morgan, Nathan, enlisted in Co. C, 21 Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Morgan, Thomas, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Morrical, Henry, enlisted in 20th Reg. Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Morris, Harrimen, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
 Morris, Joshua, enlisted in Co. A, 30th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morris, Noah, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morris, Robert, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morris, Robert, enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morris, Samuel H., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morris, Samuel, enlisted in Co. H, 150th Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Morrison, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mosely, Thomas P., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Morton, Jannis A., enlisted in Co. C, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mount, William R., enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Muhl, George, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Muhl, Peter, enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Mulholand, Henry, enlisted in 50th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in 1st Engineer Battalion, 23d Army Corps.
 Mull, Elijah, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mullan, William E., enlisted in Co. D, 67th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mullen, William W., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Mullen, Josiah, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Murley, Jacob B., enlisted in 3d Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Murphy, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Murphy, Patrick, enlisted in the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Murphy, Richard, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Murray, John H., enlisted at Winchester, Ind., in Co. C, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Murray, Martin L., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Murray, Matt., enlisted as a substitute in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Murray, Matthew, Jr., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Muzzy, Bennett, enlisted in 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Muzzy, George, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Muzzy, William, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in 17th Ind. Vol. Battery, and in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Myer, Paul, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Myers, John, enlisted in Co. C, 21 Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Myers, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Myers, John B., enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

N.

Nation, Franklin, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nation, David, enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Nagle, Henry, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nation, Enoch T., enlisted in Co. G, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Nation, James R., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nation, Sampson, enlisted in the Kansas State Guards in 1861.
 Nation, Seth, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nation, William, enlisted in the 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Neal, Daniel C., enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Neal, Frank, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Neal, John, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Neal, John, enlisted in Co. A, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Neal, Henry Y., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Neal, Jacob, enlisted in Co. G, 125th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Neal, John M., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Neal, Thomas W., enlisted in Co. L, 6th Ind. Cav.
 Neal, William A., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Neal, William B., enlisted in Co. H, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Neff, Robert, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nelson Jeremiah M., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newbern, Elam, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newby, Isaac, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newby, James, enlisted in Co. I, 86th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newgent, Aaron, enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Newland, John, enlisted in Co. F, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newman, W. J., enlisted in Co. F, 68th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newman, Rufus A., enlisted in Co. A, 49th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Newton, Eugene, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nicholson, James, enlisted in Co. A, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. E, 87th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nicholson, Joseph A., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nicholson, Marcus D., enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg.
 Nicholson, William, enlisted in the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nolty, John, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nomendorf, Frederick, enlisted in Co. B, 32d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nurdyke, Charles, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nurdyke, Edward, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nurdyke, Sylvanus, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Norman, Charles, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Norman, William, enlisted August, 1861.
 Northrop, J. L., enlisted in the 3d Ind. Battery.
 Nye, Ezra, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Nye, Ralph W., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

O.

Oakes, Cyrus, enlisted July, 1862.
 O'Brien, Richard, enlisted in Co. C, 129th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 O'Connell, Daniel, enlisted in an Indiana regiment.
 O'Connell, John, enlisted in the 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Ogborn, Allen W., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ogborn, Edwin E., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ogborn, Isaac F., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Oglesby, John (colored), enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Oglesby, Wiley (colored), enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Ohmit, Emanuel, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ohmit, John, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Oldaker, Francis, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Osborn, William, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Otto, Frederic, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Otto, Henry, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Outland, Eli (colored).

Outland, Milton, enlisted in Mass. Heavy Artillery.

Outland, William, enlisted in Co. C, 28th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Overman, William, enlisted in Co. D, 28th Reg. U. S. C. Inf.

Owen, Elias, enlisted in Co. D, — Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Owen, Franklin, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Owen, John L., enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Owens, James, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Owens, Levi A., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Owens, William H., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

P.

Palmer, James, enlisted in Co. C, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in 2d Ind. Battery, January, 1865.

Palmer, Joseph, Jr., enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Paramore, Frank, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Paramore, Marquis De L., enlisted in Co. B, 76th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Paramore, George, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parker, Alfred H., enlisted Oct., 1861, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parks, John T., enlisted in Co. C, 75th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Parks, Levi D., enlisted in Co. C, 75th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Parker, Samuel J., enlisted in Oct., 1861, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parrott, James W., enlisted July, 1862, in the 19th Ind. Battery.

Parrish, William, enlisted in 1861, in the 19th Ind. Battery.

Parrott, Victor N., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parry, Jos. W., enlisted in Co. K, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parshall, Albert, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parshall, Anderson Q., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parshall, Dan'l. enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parshall, Henry, enlisted in Co. K, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parshall, Jno., Jr., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 1st Army Corps.

Parshall, Nathaniel, enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Parsons, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and re-enlisted in same.

Parsons, James, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, same Reg.; transferred to 1st Reg. U. S. Cav.

Paton, Jno., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Patterson, R. A., enlisted in Co. D, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Patton, James, enlisted in Co. M, 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Paul, Daniel, enlisted September, 1861, in Co. E, 30th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Paxton, Wm., Jr., enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Payne, William P., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Peacock, James, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Pearce, Asher, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Pearce, William H., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Pearson, Isaac, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Peden, William, volunteered in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Peel, Willis J., enlisted Sept., 1864, in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Pegg, Jesse, enlisted in 55th Reg. Ind. Militia.

Pence, Lewis M., entered the service in Co. B, 22d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Pence, Phares, enlisted in Co. K, 122d Reg. Penn. Vol. Inf.

Penny, Robert, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Perham, Harrison, enlisted in Co. H, Ill. (Blackhawk) Cav. August, 1861.

Perry, Dr. J. J., was commissioned May, 1865, as 1st Asst. Surgeon for 42d U. S. Col. Reg.

Perry, Oran, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Personett, John, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Personett, Thaddeus C., enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Personett, Wm., enlisted in 15th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Persons, Samuel, enlisted in 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Peters, John W., enlisted in 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pettibone, Frederic, enlisted in Co. C, 41st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Petty, Chas. H., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Phares, John, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Philabaum, James, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Phillips, James, enlisted in 2d Ohio Reg. Heavy Artillery.
 Phillips, Owen, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pickens, Robert, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pickens, Thomas, enlisted in Co. G, 93d Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Pickett, John T., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pier, Jacob, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, Daniel F., enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, Daniel G., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, David J., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, George M., enlisted in April, 1864, in Co. E, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, Wm. B., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierce, William O., enlisted in 79th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. G, 152d Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Pierson, Thomas, enlisted in Co. K, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pierson, William H., served three months, and re-enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cal., September, 1861.
 Pigg, Lewis, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pike, Albert H., enlisted in the 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Pike, Wayne B., enlisted in the 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Pitman, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pitman, Hiram, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pitman, John, enlisted in Co. A, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pitman, Morris, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pitman, William H., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pitta, Isaac H., enlisted in Co. D, Battalion Guard at Camp Carrington.
 Pitts, William, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Pleasants, Evan E., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Plummer, Charles P., enlisted in the 17th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Plummer, Oliver S., enlisted in Co. H, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Plummer, Wm. J., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Plunkett, Peter, enlisted in Co. K, 35th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Poindexter, Alfred C., enlisted in Co. E, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Pollock, Jos., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Poole, Forest, enlisted in Co. E, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. E, 15th U. S. Regulars.
 Pool, Chas., enlisted in Co. B, 24th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Popp, Jno. H., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and became Brigade Quartermaster.
 Pornear, Jacob, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; afterward in Co. E, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Porter, James, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Posey, John B., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Posey, Oliver P., enlisted April, 1861, in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Potter, Abraham P., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Potter, Charles G., enlisted in Co. B, 4th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav. (90th Reg. Ind. Vols.).
 Potter, Matthias, Nov., 1864, in Co. H, 42d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Potter, Nathaniel C., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Potter, Octavius, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Potter, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Ind. Cav. (121st Reg. Vols.).

Potts, Jesse N., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. (Iron Brigade).
 Potts, Linley A., enlisted in the 93d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., Aug., 1862.
 Powel, B. A. (col'd), enlisted in Co. C, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 108th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., Jan. 15, 1864.
 Powel, David D., volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Powell, Jos. S., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Powell, Joshua R., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Powell, Oliver A., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Bat. and 5th Ohio Cav.
 Prescott, Albert J., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Prescott, Edward J., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Preston, Thos., enlisted in Co. B, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Preston, Wm. P., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Price, Ephraim, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Price, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 55th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Price, Sam'l, enlisted in the 12th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Price, Wm., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Price, William F., enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pritchard, Elisha, enlisted in the 14th Ind. Battery.
 Pritchard, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Puntney, A. R., enlisted April, 1861, in the 21st Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Nov., 1863, in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Purcell, Edward, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Purcell, John J., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Purcell, Patrick, enlisted Oct., 1863, in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Purvis, Levi, enlisted in the 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pycatte, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pyle, John T., volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Pyle, William S., volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Q.

Quickel, Eli G., enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Quigg, Albert R., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

R.

Raber, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Raber, Ira, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Raber, Richard, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Raber, Richard, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Rab-y, Luke B. S., enlisted in Co. I, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Railsback, David, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Railsback, William P., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Railsback, Rev. Lycurgus, Chaplain of the 44th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Ransbottom, Robert S., enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ransbottom, William H., enlisted in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Raper, James M., enlisted in Co. K, 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ratcliff, Moses, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ratliff, Nathan, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ratliff, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ray, John M., enlisted in Co. I, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Rayl, Calvin M., enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Rayl, John S., enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Raymond, Charles H., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in the 17th Ind. Battery.
 Redding, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Redfern, Frank, entered Co. I, 25th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Redman, Wm. H., enlisted in 54th Mass. Col. Inf.
 Reece, William, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Reed, Adam, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Reed, Albert S., Assistant Surgeon, Western Dept.

- Reed, Alonzo, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg., and in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reed, David, enlisted in 28th U. S. C. Inf.
- Reed, John, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.
- Reed, Joseph L., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Reed, Martin, enlisted in 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reed, Thomas B., enlisted in U. S. Navy, Miss. Squadron.
- Reed, William H., enlisted in Co. G, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reese, William, enlisted in 72d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reeves, Frank J., Paymaster Navy, Miss. Squadron.
- Rehmeyer, William H., enlisted in Co. F, 1st Reg. Md. Vol. Cav.
- Rentfrow, Jacob B., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Replogle, John A., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., Aug., 1862.
- Retz, John, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Reynolds, Brazilla, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Charles E., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Charles L., enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Henry, enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Hugh, enlisted in Co. H, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Isaac, enlisted in Co. B, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, John, enlisted in Co. A, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Joseph, enlisted in Co. K, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Milton, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Reynolds, Samuel, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, Wilber, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Reynolds, William F., enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rhodes, Franklin M., enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rhodes, James J., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rhodes, John C., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rich, Harvey J., enlisted in 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Richardson, Benjamin A., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Richardson, Nathan, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 41st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Richter, William, enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Richter, J. T., enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Richter, N. H., enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Riddick, Isaac H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ridge, Jonathan J., enlisted in Co. H, 23d Reg. N. J. Vol.
- Ridge, Merritt, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Riley, John, enlisted in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Riley, John, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Riley, John H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Riley, William, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roark, John, enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roarke, Luke, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roberts, George, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roberts, Marion J., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Robbins, Harlan P., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Robbins, James H., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Robbins, James R., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roberts, Elijah P., enlisted in Co. A, — Reg., Oct. 12, 1864.
- Roberts, Enoch W., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roberts, James M., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roberts, Jason S., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Roberts, John W., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Roberts, Robert R., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Robert, Wm. M., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Robert, Wilson, enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Robertson, Wm. L., enlisted in Co. K, 10th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. H, 110th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
- Robinson, Henry E., enlisted in 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Robinson, Jas. H., enlisted in Co. B, 11th Ohio Vol. Inf., and in Co. K, 1st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
- Roblit, John, enlisted in Co. B, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roe, Samuel, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Rogers, Grandison T., enlisted in Co. F, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rogers, John W., enlisted in 24th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Roller, James, enlisted in 16th Ind. Battery.
- Roller, Martin L., enlisted in 16th Ind. Battery.
- Rollins, Harrison, one year, Reg. unknown.
- Rocsa, Alex. W., Reg. unknown.
- Rose, Thos., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rosenthal, Henry, enlisted in Co. D, 28d Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
- Rosenthal, Samuel, enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
- Ross, George W., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted, Oct. 1861, in Regimental Brass Band, of the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rothermel, Wm. A., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Routh, Charles W., enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Routh, Isaac W., enlisted in 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Routh, James, enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Routh, Thomas, enlisted in 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Rowe, Peter, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Rowlett, Jacob V., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rowlett, John, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rowlett, Joseph, enlisted in the 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
- Rowlett, William, enlisted in Co. G, 13th Reg. Cal. Vol.
- Royan, Moses, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ruby, John A., volunteered in the 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ruby, John H., volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ruby, Wm., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ruhl, John H., enlisted in the Germantown Band, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rummel, Abraham, enlisted in Co. K, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rummel, Adam, enlisted in Band of 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Runnels, Isaac, Reg. unknown.
- Rupe, James M., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rusley, J. R., enlisted in Co. H, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Runyan, Perry, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Russell, John, enlisted in Co. I, 55th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ruth, Wesley, enlisted in Co. G, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Rutter, Mortimer L., enlisted in 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryan, Dennis, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryan, Edward, enlisted in Regular Army.
- Ryan, Moses, Reg. unknown.
- Ryn, Jacob, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryn, Joseph, enlisted in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryn, Moses, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryn, Seely, Jr., enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryn, William, enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryne, John, enlisted in Co. K, 35th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Ryneanson, Peter B, enlisted in the 7th Ohio Battery.

S.

- Salisbury, Riley I., enlisted, Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Salisbury, William, enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Samuels, Lewis C., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Samuels, Thomas, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
- Samuels, William, enlisted in Co. M, 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Sands, Samuel, enlisted in Co. E, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Saur, Abraham, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Saxton, Cyrus, volunteered in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schlagle, Benj. F., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schlagle, John W., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schlagle, Samuel B., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. (Iron
 Brigade).
 Schover, Lewis, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., Aug. 1862.
 Schramm, Lewis, enlisted in Co. G, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co.
 K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schultz, Christian F., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schultz, Danton J., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schumaker, Frederic, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Alonzo F., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Andrew J., enlisted in 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. M, 3d
 Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Scott, Charles L., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Elwood F., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Scott, F. N., Asst. Q. M., 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Henry C., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 19th
 Ind. Battery.
 Scott, James A., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Scott, Jesse, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Perry, enlisted in Co. A, 183d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Philander, enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Scott, Wm. C., enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Seaman, John S., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 See, John R., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Seep, Henry, enlisted in the 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Semon, Chas. H., enlisted, July, 1862, in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sellers, John H., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sellers, Thomas M., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shaffer, Andrew G., enlisted in 149th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shaffer, Cornelius (col'd), enlisted in the 100th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Shaffer, Elias W., enlisted in Co. B, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Shafer, Geo. H. (col'd), enlisted in 100th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shaffer, Henry, enlisted in Co. D, 99th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shafer, John S. (col'd), enlisted in the 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
 Shaffer, Wm. (col'd), went as substitute in Oct., 1864, Co. and Reg. not
 known.
 Shamblin, Joseph H., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-en-
 listed in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Sharp, John, enlisted in Co. G, 39th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Sharp, Robert, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sharp, Thomas J., enlisted in the 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in
 the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sharp, Wm., Reg. unknown.
 Shaw, Salamander, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sheets, Jacob, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shepherd, Dan'l, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sherber, Anton, enlisted in Co. F, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shewcraft, Jas. D. (col'd), enlisted in 23d U. S. Col. Inf.
 Shewcraft, Morris M. (col'd), enlisted in 23d U. S. Col. Inf.
 Shindler, Jno., enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shinn, Amos, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shipley, F. M., enlisted in Co. A, 7th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Shipley, Joshua H., enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. O. N. G.
 Shisler, Eli, enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Schissler, Jno. B., enlisted in Co. A, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shock, Jacob, enlisted in Co. E, 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Shock, Jeremiah, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shoemaker, John, enlisted in Co. E, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Short, John H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shover, Charles, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shover, Garrett H., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shrackengast, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Shugart, Charles A., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shultz, Frederick, enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shultz, Jacob, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shuman, Henry W., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shuman, Percy S., enlisted while under ten years of age, as drummer in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., Oct., 1861.
 Shute, James M., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Shute, L. F., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sikes, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sikes, William, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Simm, Dr. John, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Simpson, John, volunteered in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and 12th Mass. Reserve Corps.
 Simpson, Solomon, volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Simson, Davis, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sinex, Charles A., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sinex, Jacob, enlisted in Co. A, 2d Reg. Colorado Cav.
 Sinex, John, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sinex, Joseph, enlisted in Co. C, 7th Reg. Kansas Cav.
 Sintlinger, John, enlisted Oct., 1864, in Co. H, 22d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sitloh, Fred., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sirvee, James W., was drafted Oct., 1864; entered 42d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Skillen, Joseph (col'd), enlisted in Co. C, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Skinner, Benjamin, volunteered in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Skinner, J., enlisted in Co. H, 156th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Slade, William C., enlisted in Co. M, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Slick, Abraham, enlisted May, 1862; further history unknown.
 Sloan, William, enlisted while living in East Tennessee, in 1st Reg. East Tenn. Vol. Cav.
 Slusher, David, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Small, Patrick, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smelker, Die'rich, enlisted in Co. D, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smelser, George, enlisted in Co. I, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Amos D., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Asa S., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Smith, Caldwell, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, David, enlisted in Co. E, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Smith, David H., enlisted in 23d Ind. Battery.
 Smith, Geo. McK., enlisted in 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Henry B., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Hiram G., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Isaac N., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Jackson, enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, James, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, James C., enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, James S., enlisted in 25th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, John, enlisted in Co. F, 42d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Joseph, enlisted in January, 1865; history not known.
 Smith, Joseph, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Joseph L., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Joseph W., served seven months in a Kansas regiment as Lieutenant.

Smith, Levi, history not given; went from Jackson Township.
 Smith, Lewis, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Michael, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Samuel, enlisted in 68th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Thompson I., enlisted in Co. G, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Victor, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, William, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, William, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, William, enlisted in Co. G, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Smith, Wm. R., enlisted in Co. C, 6th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. L, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Smith, Wm. W., enlisted in Co. A, 41st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Smith, Zelotes H., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sulder, John M., enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Snyder, Joseph A., enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Snow, Harrison, enlisted in Co. E, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Snow, Peter, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Snyder, Hiram, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Snyder, Joseph E., enlisted in Co. M, 31st Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Snyder, William H., enlisted in Co. E, 94th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Spader, John, enlisted in Co. B, 21st Reg. Penn. Vol. Inf.
 Sparklan, William, volunteered in Co. F, 156th Reg. O. N. G.
 Sparklan, Samuel, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and 153d Reg. O. N. G.
 Speaks, Lewis, enlisted in first call, and then in the 6th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Spealman, Joseph, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Spence, Jacob, enlisted in Germantown Band, 12th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Spence, W. H., enlisted in 2d Ky. Vol. Battery.
 Spencer, Charles, enlisted May, 1864, in Co. B, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Spencer, E. F., enlisted in 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Spencer, David P., enlisted in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Spillard, M. H., enlisted in Capt. Burdick's Cav. Co.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Spillard, William, enlisted in Co. D, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Spittle, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. K, 123d Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Spohr, Harmon, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sponsler, Address, enlisted in Co. B, 159th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sponsler, Charles, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stackhouse, Wm. P., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Stalings, Miles, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stalmaker, Samuel, enlisted in Co. A, 14th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stanley, Wesley B., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stanley, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Starbuck, Chandler, volunteered in Co. G, 34th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Starbuck, Henry C., enlisted in Co. —, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Starbuck, Jno. W., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Starr, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Starr, Jos. W., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Starr, Wm. C., enlisted as Lieut.-Col. 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stauffer, A. J., enlisted in Co. —, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Stauffer, Jno. A., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stegal, Henry, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stegal, Manlove, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Steins, Wm., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stephens, Jos., enlisted for three years: Co. and Reg. unknown.
 Stephens, Filman H., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stephen, Nathan (col'd), enlisted in 54th Mass. Col. Inf.
 Stephen, Wm., enlisted for three years; nothing further known.
 Stephenson, Thomas R., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

- Steth, J. W. (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 54th Reg. Mass. C. I.
 Stevens, Charles, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevens, D. H., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevens, Elias, enlisted in Co. B, 49th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevens, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevenson, Francis M., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevenson, J. G., enlisted in Co. C, 13th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Stevenson, John W., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stevenson, Joseph, enlisted in Co. C, 50th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Stevenson, Wm. H., enlisted in 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stewart, J. Milton, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sidham, Joseph S., recruited Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. for three years.
 Stiggleman, George W., enlisted in 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stober, Urias W., enlisted Aug., 1862, in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Stobaugh, Frank, enlisted in 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted, Aug., 1862, in the 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Stokes, Alexander, enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stolle, Frederick, enlisted in Co. F, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stombaugh, Franklin, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Stombaugh, Solomon F., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Stoms, John M., enlisted in Co. E, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Stonecipher, Thomas J., enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stopher, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Strain, David F., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Ohio Independent Battery.
 Strain, Samuel O., enlisted in Co. F, 33d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. I, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stratton, J. Henry, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stratton, Jos. H., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stratton, Joseph I., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Strattan, Jos. M., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Strawbridge, Wm. T., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Strickland, R. J., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stuck, Asa, enlisted in Co. E, 168th Reg. Penn. Vol. Inf.
 Studford, Thomas, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Alanson, enlisted in Co. E, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Fernando, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Francis A., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Isaac, enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, J. M., enlisted as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon U. S. V.
 Study, Lorenzo D., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Samuel K., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Study, Wm. H., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Stumbaugh, Geo., enlisted in 3d Ind. Battery.
 Styles, Francis, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sullivan, James, enlisted in the U. S. service in April, 1865.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, Sr., enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah, Jr., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Swain, Cyrus, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Swain, Job, enlisted in Co. I, 39th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted Feb., 1864, in Co. I, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Swain, Lorenzo D., enlisted in Co. B, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Swartz, Lewis, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Swayne, Caleb P., enlisted in Co. C, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sweeney, Joseph (col'd), enlisted in the 28th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Sweet, Henry H., enlisted in Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Sweet, Jacob E., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Swiggett, Erastus P., enlisted in Co. K, 2d Reg. Ill. Vol. Cav.
 Swiggett, Peter, enlisted in Co. K, 2d Reg. Ill. Vol. Cav.
 Swisher, Jacob B., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Swope, William H., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

T.

Talhelm, Hezekiah N., enlisted in the 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Talhelm, Upton L., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tarpy, Thomas, enlisted in the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Tate, Stephen, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Taylor, Allison, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Taylor, Ethan S., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Taylor, James, enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Taylor, Jefferson (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 23d Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Taylor, Jerome, regiment unknown.
 Taylor, Jno. Wm. (col'd); regiment and company unknown.
 Taylor, Jos. M., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Taylor, Thomas E., enlisted in Co. E, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in the 1st Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Taylor, Wm. (col'd), enlisted in the 23d Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Taylor, Wilson, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Temme, Edward, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Ky. Vol. Inf., and in Co. E, 9th Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Temme, Jno., enlisted in the 10th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Ten Eyck, Ira, enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ten Eyck, Thos. D., enlisted in Co. B, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. B, 21st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. D, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ten Eyck, Willard E., enlisted in Co. D, 11th Reg. (Zouaves) Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Terrell, Thos. M., enlisted in Co. C, 50th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Terrell, Wm. A., enlisted in Co. C, 50th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Terry, Isaac, enlisted in Co. E, 43d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tharp, Jonathan, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tharp, W. H., enlisted in the 134th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thatcher, Charles H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thatcher, Joseph E., enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thilleke, W. H., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Alpheus, enlisted in Co. F, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thomas, Caleb W., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Elmore A., enlisted in Co. A, 110th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, James C., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, James E., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, John A., volunteered in Co. A, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, James K., enlisted in the 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Jesse B., enlisted in Co. K, 47th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, John, enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, John, regiment unknown.
 Thomas, John N., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Joseph H., volunteered in Co. B, 79th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, L. T., enlisted in Co. E, 13th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Marquis L., enlisted in Co. F, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav.
 Thomas, Sam'l H., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Smith, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas, Wm. L., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, Chas. K., enlisted in Co. I, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, Jas. H., enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, Jasper, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Thompson, Jasper M. (col'd), enlisted in the 57th U. S. Col. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, Jesse B., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thompson, Jno. F., enlisted in the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Thompson, Jno. M., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, M. C., enlisted in Co. A, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thompson, Marcus, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thompson, R. W., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thompson, Wm. M., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thompson, Wm. O., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thorn, David M., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thorn, Griffo, enlisted in the 100-days service.
 Thorn, Samuel A., enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thorn, V. B., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., Oct., 1861, and re-enlisted.
 Thornburgh, Benjamin, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thornburg, Geo., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Thornburg, Henry H., enlisted in the 39th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thornburg, Isaac M., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thornburg, James, enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Reg.
 Thornburg, John R., enlisted in Co. B, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thornburg, Lorenzo, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thornburg, Walter, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Thornburg, Wesley, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; re-enlisted in the 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Thornburg, Wm. M., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Thrasher, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Tibbets, George, enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tibbets, Jacob H., enlisted in Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Timberman, Frederick, enlisted in Co. D, 13th Reg. U. S. Inf.
 Timmins, Michael, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Timmins, Philemon, enlisted Jan., 1863, in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tingle, Albert, enlisted three months, and in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tingle, Jno., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tingle, Ezra C., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tinkle, Aaron, enlisted in the 24th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Tittle, L., enlisted in the 14th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Titus, James, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Toles, Sam'l H., enlisted three months, and 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.
 Tout, Jno., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tout, Rob't, company and regiment unknown.
 Townsend, David H., enlisted in Co. F, 28th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tribbey, Wm. M., enlisted in Co. F, 63d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Truax, Larkin, company and regiment unknown.
 Tullidge, Frank G., enlisted in Co. I, 48th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Turner, Chauncey L., enlisted in Co. F, 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Turner, Edward, enlisted in the Morgan raid.
 Turner, Sam'l B., enlisted in Co. B, 134th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Turner, Wm., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Turpin, Jno. A., enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Tyner, Geo. H., enlisted in Co. C, 68th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Tyson, Isaac, enlisted in the 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. F, 18th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

U.

Underwood, Robert M., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Unthank, Charles R., enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, for three years, in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Updike, Thomas J., enlisted in Co. E, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. E, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

V.

Vaile, Charles A., enlisted in Co. A, 2d Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Vaile, Joel, was commissioned Surgeon of the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Vanbenthuyssen, Henry I., enlisted in Co. E, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Van Blair, Andrew J., enlisted; further history not known. Son of Mrs. Mary Van Blair, Milton.
 Van Buskirk, Martin, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted on board the gunboat Isaac Smith, and was transferred to the flagship Ella.
 Van Horn, David, enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vannuys, Cornelius, volunteered in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vannuys, Isaac, enlisted in Co. A, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vansant, D. M., volunteered in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vassant, John, enlisted in the 50th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Vardaman, Walter, enlisted in Co. G, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Veal, David, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Veal, Enos, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Veal, Henry, enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Veal, John B., enlisted in Co. B, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vesper, John C., enlisted in Co. E, 24th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted at Richmond, Ind., in the 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vestal, Wm., enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vickers, Charles, enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vickers, Thomas S., enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vinsonhaler, Wm. H., enlisted in the 19th Indiana Battery.
 Visbrolt, Athup, enlisted in Co. B, 156th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Voglesong, Henry, enlisted in the 48th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vore, Jno., enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Vornauf, Peter, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Voss, Jno. W., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Voss, Rob't C., enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Voss, Thos. J. enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Voss, Wm. A., enlisted in the 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

W.

Walker, Alex. C., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Walker, Jackson, enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Walker, Jacob S., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Walker, Jno. W., enlisted in Co. D, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Walker, Leander, enlisted in the 100 days service.
 Walker, Paul, enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Wall, William, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Waller, Thomas, enlisted in Co. B, 3d Ind. Battery.
 Wallich, Wilson, enlisted in the 71st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wallich, Sanford, enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wallich, Marion, history not known; residence previous to enlistment, one-half mile east of Cambridge City, Jackson Township.
 Ward, B. F., enlisted in Co. F, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ward, David, enlisted in Co. A, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ward, George F., enlisted in Co. I, 15th Reg. U. S. Inf.
 Ward, James M., enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Ward, John, enlisted in Co. E, 19th Reg. U. S. Inf.
 Ward, John, enlisted in Co. B, — Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Ward, Richard G., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; was commissioned Capt. Co. B, 1st Reg. Kansas Col'd Vol. Inf., Aug. 10, 1862; was in the battle of Island Mound, promoted to Major.
 Ware, William, enlisted in Co. M, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Warner, Asa G., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Warrick, Geo. W., enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wasson, Henry, volunteered in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wasson, Joel, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Wasson, Mahlon H., enlisted in 18th Ind. Battery.

- Wasson, Thomas J., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wasson, William H., enlisted in Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Watson, Harmon C., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Watson, Seth F., enlisted in Co. F, 31st Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and in 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and also in Co. B, 144th U. S. Col. Inf., and in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Watson, William, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weasner, William C., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weast, George L., enlisted in Co. I, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weaver, Abram, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weaver, Benjamin F., enlisted in Co. E, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weaver, Cornelius C., enlisted in 18th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Weaver, John, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Weaver, Jonathan T., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Webb, Samuel D., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Webb, Wm. W., enlisted in Co. A, 3d Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Webster, Paul, enlisted in Co. A, 20th Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Webster, Peter, enlisted in 40th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.
 Weeks, John W., enlisted in Co. F, 156th Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Weese, Ira, enlisted in Co. F, 37th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Weist, J. R., enlisted as Surgeon in 4th Reg. Ohio Vol. Cav., and in 1st U. S. C. Inf.
 Weller, R. C., enlisted in 11th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Wells, Geo. H., enlisted in Co. B, 18th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Weltz, John, enlisted in Co. E, 7th Reg. Iowa Vol. Inf., and Co. I, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wenger, Christ, enlisted in Co. H, 7th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Wesler, George, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 West, Calvin, enlisted as Surgeon, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Westlake, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wetherald, Edgar K., enlisted as 2d Lieut. State Militia.
 Wetherald, Henry L., enlisted in Co. K, 40th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wetherald, Oscar, enlisted in Co. K, 40th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wharton, Horace, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wharton, Ira L., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wharton, John, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Whitacre, Jonathan R., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 White, Alkenney (col'd), enlisted in Co. A, 28th U. S. C. Inf.
 White, David M., enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 White, Henry S., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 White, James C., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 White, Jedding (col'd), enlisted in Co. C, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 White, Mordecai (col'd), enlisted in Bat. K, 14th R. I. Heavy Artillery.
 White, Samson, enlisted in Co. A, 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
 White, Thomas, enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 White, Wm. S., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Whitley, John, from Center Township, history unknown.
 Whitson, Newton, enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wiant, John, enlisted in Co. H, 110th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Widows, Calvin W., enlisted in the 19th Ind. Battery.
 Widner, Samuel, enlisted in the 3d Ind. Battery.
 Wiedman, John, enlisted, May, 1864, in Co. B, 139th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wiggins, Daniel E., enlisted, April, 1861, in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted, Aug., 1861, in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
 Wiggins, Joseph P., was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Wiggins, Philemon F., was commissioned Quartermaster of the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wiggins, Walter, enlisted, April, 1861, in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. for three months; re-enlisted, March, 1864, in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wiggins, William, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wike, John L., assigned to Co. D, 30th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilcoxon, Francis A., enlisted in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wilcoxon, John R., enlisted, Oct., 1861, in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilcoxon, Josiah T., enlisted in Co. K, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wiley, Philip P., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wilhelm, James H., enlisted in Co. A, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
Willcuts, Thomas, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, Edgar, enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, George J., enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, G. N., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., July 6, 1861.
Williams, Henry C., enlisted in the Fourth Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.; transferred into Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Williams, Henry, enlisted in Co. H, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, James H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, James, served three years; further information not given.
Williams, John L., enlisted in the 1st Reg. Md. Cav.
Williams, John Thomas, enlisted in the 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Williams, Joseph B., enlisted in Co. E, 21 Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Williams, Nathan S., enlisted in Co. B, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Williams, Nathan S., enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, Richard, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, Sylvester M., enlisted for one hundred days and re-enlisted in the 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, Thomas, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Williams, William H., enlisted in Co. C, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Williams, William H., enlisted in Co. E, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted, Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., mustered into 3d Reg. Miss. Col. Inf. as Capt.
Williams, W. H., enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. (Zouaves).
Willets, Charles M., enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Willets, William J., was assigned to Co. E, 30th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, Andrew T., enlisted in the 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wilson, Benjamin S., enlisted in the 17th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, Daniel H., enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, George, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, J., enlisted in Co. K, 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
Wilson, Louis A., enlisted in the 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wilson, Martin L., enlisted in Co. A, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, Newby, enlisted in Co. G, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, Walter P., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wilson, William (col'd), enlisted in the 28th Reg. U. S. Col. Inf.
Wilson, William P., enlisted in Co. F, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. (Iron Brigade).
Wilson, William H., enlisted in Co. F, 10th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Winchell, J. W., enlisted in Co. G, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wineburg, James A., enlisted in Co. —, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wineburg, John B., enlisted in the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Winslow, John M., enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Winslow, John W., enlisted in 54th Reg. Mass. Col. Inf.
Wisbner, Englebat, enlisted in 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Witt, Wm. B., enlisted as 1st Surgeon, in 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wobler, Frederic, enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.
Wogerman, John, enlisted in the 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wolf, James J., enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wolfe, John E., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
Wolfer, Jacob, enlisted in 78th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wolting, Frank, enlisted in Co. K, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and the 2d Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav., and Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wolverton, Charles, enlisted in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. B, 152d Reg. O. N. G.

Wood, George H., enlisted on board the steam frigate Wabash, flag-ship of Admiral Dupont, South Atlantic Squadron.

Wood, Julius C., enlisted in Co. E, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wood, Peter, enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woodruff, Wm. C., enlisted in Co. A, 133d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woods, Andrew F., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woods, Calvin J., entered the service as Surgeon of the 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woods, Garrett, was a soldier, but his history has not been obtained; went from Centreville.

Woods, James, enlisted in Co. C, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woods, John, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.

Woolston, Silas, enlisted in Co. C, 5th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Woods, Riley, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Woody, Charles, enlisted in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wooton, Daniel P., enlisted in Co. C, 41st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted and was commissioned 2d Lieut. of Co. C, 41st Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wopler, Frederick, enlisted March, 1864; further history not known.

Worden, William, volunteered in Co. C, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Worrall, James, volunteered when Cincinnati, Ohio, was menaced.

Wright, Albert, enlisted in 19th Ind. Battery.

Wright, David, enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Francis H., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, John C., enlisted in Co. C, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Joseph, enlisted in Co. B, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, J. J., enlisted in the United States service for three years; was detailed as acting Commissary Sergt. for the camp; was assigned to the command of Co. I, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Benj. F., enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Luna, enlisted in Co. D, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Waltz, Levi, enlisted in Co. F, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wright, Charles, enlisted in Co. D, 72d Reg. Ind. Vol. Mounted Inf.

Wright, William, enlisted in Co. I, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Wysong, F. S., enlisted in the 6th Reg. Ind. Vol.; re-enlisted as Captain of Co. D, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Y.

Yager, Joseph C., enlisted in Co. C, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Yaryan Jno. L., enlisted in Co. G, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and then as Adjutant of the 58th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Yelvington, Harvey D., enlisted in Co. D, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Yost, Hazzard, enlisted Aug., 1862, in Captain Strickland's company, for sixty days.

Young, Jacob, enlisted Jan., 1864, in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Young, Julius, enlisted in Co. A, 79th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Young, John, enlisted in Co. E, 147th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Young, John, enlisted in Co. F, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Young, John, enlisted in the 19th Ind. Vol. Battery.

Z.

Zambelle, Andrew, enlisted in Co. L, 6th Reg. Ind. Vol. Cav.

Zeek, Benj. F., enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Zeek, Clayton B., enlisted in Co. B, 13th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Zeek, David, enlisted in Co. B, 16th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

Zeek, Garland, enlisted in Co. F, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeek, Hiram, enlisted in Co. D, 11th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., and in Co. A, 5th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeek, Jacob, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeek, James, enlisted in Co. B, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeek, Newton, enlisted in Co. B, 124th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeek, Silas B., enlisted in Co. I, 57th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in the 11th Reg. U. S. Inf.; afterward of the 147th Reg.
 Zell, John W., assigned to Co. A, 38th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zimmerman, Christian E., enlisted in Co. E, 69th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 140th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zook, Henry, enlisted July, 1861, in Co. B, 19th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zell, Milton G., enlisted in Co. A, 8th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted in Co. C, 84th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Zeller, Daniel K., enlisted in Co. K, 167th Reg. Ohio N. G.
 Zeller, Joseph S., enlisted in Co. C, 35th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Zimmer, John, enlisted in Co. F, 36th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf.

THE HEROES WHO DIED.

Addleman, Andrew J.	Brackansick, Henry	Couch, Samuel
Addleman, Jacob O.	Bradbury, Samuel	Couch, William F.
Addleman, Joseph O.	Brown, Charles H.	Cox, Albert E.
Addleman, John S.	Brown, David W.	Cox, Thomas
Addington, Naason	Brown, Robert	Craig, Noah
Ampey, T. R. (col'd)	Brown, William	Craig, Reson
Anderson, Geo. W.	Bruner, Peter*	Craig, William H.
Anderson, Joseph R.	Bunker, Albert	Crawford, William
Anderson Wm. R.	Bunker, Ira	Cripe, Sylvester
Austin, Philip	Burchett, William	Cruise, John
Bailey, William	Burket, Franklin	Custer, Manford
Bankhead, Wm. D.	Burket, John	Custer, William H.*
Bates, James W.	Butler, Theodore	Davidson, William S.
Bates, Solomon	Calloway, Robert F.	Davis, Anderson
Bateman, William	Cassell, William	Davis, David R.
Baxter, William	Cate, Joshua	Davis, Hiram
Baxter, Thomas	Catey, Orlistis	Davis, Miles
Beard, Martin	Chandlee, Morris I.	Davis, Nathan
Beeler, George W.	Clark, Enos B.	Dempsey, Joseph P.
Beitzell, Benj. F.	Clark, Harmon	Demree, Robert W.
Bell, Isaac	Clark, James	Dennis, Thomas
Bennett, Joseph B.	Clark, Silas	Develin, James L.
Benton, Thomas H.	Clark, William H.	Deyarmon, C. M. C.
Berry, Harrison	Clayton, John H.	Deitrich, Moses
Beverlin, Madison	Clemens, W. H. (col'd)	Dinsmore, William
Bigelow, Horace G.	Clopp, Levi	Ditrick, Smelser
Bird, Jesse	Collins, Asa	Dorcey, Michael
Bishop, Jackson	Collins, Elijah W.	Doron, Isaac
Black, Francis	Collins, Henry	Draher, Amos
Bonnell, Henry	Conklin, Joseph H.	Draper, James
Boocker, Ferdinand	Conner, Thomas	Dwiggins, Joseph
Boughner, Wm. R.	Connell, Jeremiah	Dykes, John R.*
Boulevare, Hiram J.	Cook, Alfred B.	Eddins, Milton B.
Bower, John	Cook, Francis M.	Edmondson, F. M.
Bowman, George	Cook, Joel	Edwards, Edson H.
Bowman, George H.	Copeland, Henry*	Edwards, Samuel*
Boyd, Joseph L.	Corrington, John	Elliott, Abraham G.
Boyd, William A.	Corrington, Seneca	Enochs, Lot

*Missing.

Erisman, John	Jefferis, Albert C.	Neal, Henry Y.
Estes, Isaac	Jenkins, William	Neel, Jacob
Fibbey, Daniel	Johnson, Jonas	Newbern, Elam
Finley, John H.	Johnston, James	Newgent, Aaron
Fitz, George M.	Jones, Isaac	Newland, John
Fitz, John F.	Jones, Richard	Nicholson, James
Forrest, Isaiah	Jones, William	Nordyke, Edward
Forrest, Henry	Kitseiman, Albert	Northrop, J. L.
Forrey, David	Kolp, Francis	Ogborn, Allen W.
Frazer, Joseph	Lamb, Martin L.	Otto, Henry
Freeman, Thornton F.	Lamberger, William	Palmer, Joseph, Jr.
Funderaw, Adam	Lambert, Thomas	Parker, Alfred H.
Funk, Henry	Leavell, Benjamin F.	Parrish, William
Funk, Jacob	Le Brick, Luther	Parshall, Albert
Funk, James W.	Lee, John S.	Parshall, Anderson Q.
Gambrell, William	Lefker, Henry	Paton, John
Gardner, Lewis	Lennington, Ne'miah*	Paul, Daniel
Garthwait, Henry	Lesh, Graves	Paxton, William, Jr.
Gauding, John	Light, Polk	Pearce, Wm. H.
Geyer, Rev. J. R.	Long, Allen	Pence, Phares
Goldman, David	Lutz, Samuel	Personett, John
Gordon, Patrick	Macy, Henry B.	Petty, Charles H.
Graves, George M.	Magee, Leroy	Phillips, Owen
Gray, Jacob	Maggors, William B.	Pierson, Thomas
Green, Charles W.	Metcalf, James	Preston, William P.
Hackenberger, Aug.	Martin, Alonzo	Price, Wm. F.
Hall, Cornelius	Martindale, Thomas	Purvis, Levi
Hall, John P.	Massy, Alexander	Quickel, Eli G.
Hall, Luther M.	Maston, Milton K.	Ransbottom, Wm. H.
Hamon, William A.	Maule, Thomas	Ratliff, Thomas
Hampton, Haines	McClure, John A.	Rayl, Calvin M.
Hannah, Josephus	McClure, J. W. B.	Rayl, John S.
Hardin, George	McCown, Samuel	Reynolds, Henry
Harniss, John	McCoy, William	Reynolds, Henry C.
Harris, Robert	McEntire, James	Reynolds, Samuel
Harris, William*	McMinn, George	Richardson, Nathan
Harrison, Cornel's F.	McWhinney, John W.	Ritcher, William
Hayden, Wilson	McWhinney, Wm. T.*	Robbins, James H.
Helney, Jacob	Mead, Timothy	Roberts, John W.
Helm, John	Means, Isaac	Rowlett, John
Henderson, John N.	Meloy, Asa	Rowlett, William
Henry, Daniel B.	Meredith, Samuel H.	Salisbury, William
Herbet, Albert H.	Merrick, George H.*	Schlagle, Benjamin F.
Herbet, Benjamin F.	Miller, James S.	Scott, Charles L.
Hickman, Daniel	Miller, Samuel	Scott, Henry C.
Hipes, Joel	Miller, Stephen	Scott, Philander
Hoover, Charles	Minor, Milton	Shamblin, Joseph H.*
Hort, George W.	Miner, Charles	Shepherd, Daniel
Hort, William H.	Mitchell, Charles F.	Sikes, William
Hubbard, Henry	Modlin, Willis	Slusher, David
Hubbard, Joseph B.	Moore, James F.	Smelker, Dietrich
Huckins, Alonzo W.	Morgan, John	Smith, Asa S.*
Huckins, Spencer	Morgan, John	Smith, James C.
Hunt, Henry C.	Mullen, Wm. E.	Smith, Michael
Hunt, Paul S.	Mullen, Wm. W.	Smith, William
Hurdle, Robert	Murphy, Joseph	Snider, John M.
Istenberger, Henry	Murphy, Patrick	Snow, Peter
Jackson, Jesse	Myers, John	Spencer, David P.
Jackson, Marshall	Nation, Enoch T.	Spohr, Harmon
Jameson, William	Nation, Sampson	Stanley, Wesley B.

*Missing.

Stanley, William H.	Thorn, Samuel A.	White, Samp'n. (col'd)*
Stevens, D. H.	Thornburg, Henry H.	Wiant, John*
Stidham, Joseph S.	Thornburg, John R.	Wiggins, William
Stratton, J. Henry	Thornburg, Lorenzo	Wilcoxon, Francis A.
Stratton, Joseph I.	Thornburg, Walter	Wiley, Philip P.
Study, Francis A.	Tibbetta, George	Williams, Henry
Study, Samuel K.	Timmins, Philemon	Wilson, Martin L.
Sullivan, Jeremiah, Jr.	Tingle, Albert	Winslow, J. W. (col'd).*
Swartz, Lewis	Turner, Samuel B.	Witt, Wm. B.
Swayne, Caleb P.	Veal, Henry	Woods, Andrew F.
Sweet, Henry H.	Vesper, John C.	Woods, James
Sweet, Jacob E.	Vickers, Charles	Woolston, Silas
Tate, Stephen	Vickers, Thomas S.	Wright, Albert
Taylor, Allison	Wallich, Sanford	Wright, Francis W.
Temme, John	Warrick, George W.	Wright, William
Terrell, Thomas M.	Wasson, Thomas J.	Yost, Hazzard
Thilleke, W. H.	Weasner, Wm. C.	Young, John
Thomas, James K.	Webb, Samuel D.	Zeek, David
Thomas, Joseph H.	West, Calvin	Zeek, James
Thompson, Jasper	White, James C.	Zimmer, John

*Missing.



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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.



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